"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow early, fair late today, colder; Friday fair, cold; wind west.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,509. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GERMANY PLANS A ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE TO DECIDE WHETHER PEACE AT THIS TIME IS PRACTICABLE; ENGLAND WILL NOT LIGHTLY DISREGARD GERMANY'S NOTE

ENGLAND IS GUILTY OF U-BOAT CRIMES, SAYS ZIMMERMANN

Five German Steamships Named as Having Been Attacked Without Warning.

'OUR PLEDGE WILL BE KEPT'

He Insists That No U-Boat Has Intentionally Attacked a Merchant Ship Without Warning.

TALKS OF OUR 'NEUTRALITY'

Foreign Secretary Points Out Wherein His Compatriots Have Had Doubts of It.

BERLIN, Dec. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, discussed with a member of the staff of the Overseas News Agency today the impression created in Germany by the attitude of the United States toward Germany and Great Britain, as outlined in an Associated Press dispatch from Washington on Nov. 19. Dr. Zimmermann said:

"As to the impression created: Almost since the beginning of the war two currents of opinion could be discerned in Germany. Judging by the rules of neutrality, the United States intentionally favored Great Britain in an almost outspoken fashion, according to some; others took the view that the United States was neutral in spirit and action. The discussion between the advocates of these two opinions was sometimes very animated. This discussion was reopened by the dispatch in question. The parties and newspapers that did not believe America was observing strict neutrality accepted the dispatch as confirmation of their opinion, and to the others the news came as a shock.

"In order to understand this effect one has only to recall the large number of facts which have been before the eyes of the German public during the last few years. England has repeatedly announced that all English ships ought to be ready to destroy German submarines wherever they find them. This has been publicly proclaimed, as well by private as by official persons in England. Quite recently Lord Robert Cecil, in the British Parliament, gave expression to this view.

"The London Times of Nov. 21 published a letter from a well-known member of Parliament and shipowner, (Robert P. Houston,) promising a prize of £2,000 to every English-born Captain who, with an English merchant ship, destroyed a German submarine. Houston on this occasion added that English sailors ought to return to the methods of Hawkins and Drake, or should imitate the example set by Nelson in the Copenhagen case—they ought to take the sea law into their own hands. Houston was fully conscious that he advocated and advised actions contrary to the law of nations.

Charges Illegal Attacks.

"We further know that hostile submarines have attacked and in some cases have sunk German merchantmen without the slightest warning. Thus were sunk the German steamers Burgemeister, Votmelle, Dorita, Elbe, and Hollandia. They were all attacked by enemy submarines with artillery or torpedoes without the shadow of a warning.

"These facts, of course, justify the suspicion that among other German steamers which are simply overdue or have not returned several met their end in the same fashion. In one case, that of the steamer Kolga, we know it from survivors. In this case seven human lives were lost, and survivors declared that a British submarine calmly steered around the sinking ship without even stirring a hand toward rescue. I merely refer to this in order to explain the feeling of the German population.

"Germany, on the other hand, has promised the United States to carry on submarine war according to the international rules of cruiser warfare."

Dr. Zimmermann at this moment interrupted his conversation, walked through his office, stopped and in the face of the interviewer said to his clerk in an energetic manner: "This promise will have to be kept." Then he continued:

"The orders to the commanders of our submarines are clear and strict in this direction. I can affirm with absolute certainty that no German submarine has intentionally attacked a merchant ship without warning and without giving all on board ample time and opportunity for rescue. You will have read a report about a submarine that found during stormy weather a steamer near the Spanish Coast, which it was entitled to sink, and which waited many hours patiently because the weather made it impossible to rescue those on board. You will recall other German submarines taking the crews of torpedoed steamers on board until the sea was smooth and a passing ship could take them over."

Dr. Zimmermann paced up and down his office and repeated:

"These are the facts of the case. We are animated by the best feelings toward everybody, but we are fighting for the life and future of our nation. Everybody can understand that at such a moment as this German public opinion analyzes very carefully the facts and compares our attitude with that of the enemy. Of

Continued on Page 5.

Cabinet of Austria Resigns; Has Been in Office Six Weeks

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Emperor has accepted the resignation of the Austrian Ministry, according to a Vienna dispatch received by Reuter by way of Amsterdam, and has entrusted to Alexander Spitzmueller the formation of a new Cabinet.

The Austrian Government, which has just resigned has been the shortest lived of any since 1848. It was formed on Nov. 1 last, after the assassination of Premier Stuerghk, with Dr. Ernest von Koerber as Premier, and was as follows:

Dr. FRANZ KLEIN, a former Minister, Minister of Justice.
Baron VON HOCHTINAU, Minister of the Interior.
MICHAEL BOBRZYNSKI, former Governor of Galicia, Minister without department.
Dr. FRANZ STIBRAL, Minister of Commerce.
KARL MERCK, Minister of Finance.
Major General ERNEST SCHAIBLE, Minister of Railways.
Count CLAM-MARTINIZ, Minister of Agriculture.
Colonel General Baron VON GEORGI,* Minister of National Defense.
Baron VON HUSSAREK,* Minister of Construction.
Baron VON TRNKA,* Minister of Public Works.
*Head same office in preceding Ministry.

MARINE INSURANCE UP TO 15 PER CENT.

Local Underwriters Follow London's Action—Highest Rate Since August, 1914.

War risk marine insurance yesterday reached a higher level than at any other time since August, 1914, when with the beginning of the war the rate went to 20 per cent. The usual peace rate is one-fourth of 1 per cent but yesterday the lowest rates obtainable were 15 per cent. for Mediterranean shipments and from 8 to 10 per cent. for transatlantic cargoes—rates based on total valuation of ship and cargo and not on the latter only, as heretofore.

The great rise in rates dates back to Saturday when, apparently, inklings of the German peace plan coupled with strong belief in its eventual rejection, reached insurance circles downtown. As was explained yesterday, insurance men are convinced that Berlin's parleys will come to naught and that, with her halt-the-war scheme frustrated, she will send her submarines to sea with orders to sink all ships.

The action of New York underwriters in putting up charges followed action taken in London, and, though downtown brokers admitted they thought the rates too high, they justified their move by saying that English underwriters admittedly were in closer touch with the shipping situation, and that any action they took must be paralleled here.

Some idea of what 10 per cent. insurance means may be gathered from the fact that the average valuation of a ship laden with munitions is between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000, entailing payment of $300,000 to $400,000 in premiums. Despite the enormous costs it was said that business far from falling off, continued to pile up faster than the insurance companies could expeditiously handle it.

DEMANDS ANNEXATION ON THE EAST AND WEST

Munich Paper Urges Keeping French Iron Region and Russian Provinces.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—In view of the coming publication of new German peace proposals, The Daily Chronicle quotes an article in the inspired Munich Neueste Nachrichten, which, discussing the "absolute minimum of fresh acquisitions necessary for the security of the German Empire," says:

"Germany has always been exposed to political isolation by the rest of Europe, owing to its geographical position. This hemming in is the natural consequence of this position, and must be looked upon as certain to continue also in the future. All that Germany can do is to make her defensive line stronger than it has been before and annex such territories as necessary, both for this purpose and for her economic independence.

"Toward the east this has already been partially done through the establishment of the Kingdom of Poland as a rampart against Russian pressure; but this is not enough, as East Prussia cannot be sufficiently protected by Poland alone. It is, therefore, not possible to surrender Courland, nor the Government of Suwalki, and parts of Lithuania up to the line of the Niemen.

"The German western frontier as it was created by the Congress of Vienna has been a great injustice and misfortune for the German people. It has been gradually corrected by the acquisition of Alsace-Lorraine and the territories bordering on the North Sea between Holland and Denmark. The time has now come for a further rectification of this frontier by the absorption of Luxemburg.

"As for Belgium, Germany has no wish to saddle herself with the Walloons, and the Flemish part of the country must also remain outside the German frontiers; but measures must be taken to prevent the line of the Meuse from being, as Lord Kitchener said, the true frontier of England.

"For the economic protection of Germany, this country being rich in coal, but poor in ores, the possession of the Basin of Briey is a necessity for national reasons. The rest of the French territories have no interest for Germans, except a pledge which the French have to redeem."

As regards the position of Germany outside of Europe, colonial possessions are indispensable for her as a world power. These could be easily obtained, the Munich editor says, in return for the districts now in German hands, as well as an adequate financial compensation for the expenses of the war.

MOVE DELIGHTS BERLIN

But the People Are Not Indulging in Any Excessive Hopes.

SEE THE BIG DIFFICULTIES

But Hold That a Great Gain Has Been Made in Putting Proposal Before the Allies.

PRESS COMMENT CAUTIOUS

Public Is Warned Not to Expect Too Much from the Present Procedure.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The German public hails the peace offer as one of the biggest pieces of news of the war. Crowds on the streets eagerly snapped up newspapers containing the text of the Chancellor's speech and the note to the Entente Allies. The scenes were reminiscent of the rejoicing over a great military victory.

All Germany echoes with the utterances of the Chancellor and the Kaiser's Army order announcing the formal peace offer. Telegraphic reports from the principal cities indicate a very general enthusiasm for the peace idea and rejoicing over the dramatic step taken by the Teutonic Allies, the enthusiasm being particularly intense in Munich, where it is coupled with great popular demonstrations for the Kaiser, who was invited there yesterday.

Regardless of the finer shades of individual differences of opinion the Germans feel that Dec. 12 was historic and that a decisive step of a far-reaching consequences has been taken. The German press is filled with many columns of peace speculation and is still featuring the impression made at home by the peace offer, which may best be summed up by saying that it has electrified the whole nation.

Simultaneously with the Chancellor's announcement in the Reichstag the censorship appears to have been completely removed from the discussion of war aims and peace terms, and the German press is revelling in its newly won freedom, while the public has some other absorbing theme to talk about besides food.

Whether or not Germany's peace offer achieves practical and material results, the moral effect at home alone would have been worth while had it been staged purely for home consumption and with no hope of evoking a favorable response from the Entente Allies.

Buzzing with Peace Talk.

Berlin is literally buzzing with peace talk, yet the hard-headed Germans are not deluding themselves with premature or exaggerated hopes. The general tendency is to be as calm as possible and wait to see what the results may be, while the press, with the exception of the extremist papers, shows a tendency to warn both against overoptimism and against minimizing the possible far-reaching consequqencqes.

Developments of importance include the following:

That Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey have been able to agree on specific peace conditions which they are prepared to submit at a peace conference as a basis for further negotiations, indicating a solidarity in foreign policy which supplements the military unity of action.

That these specific peace conditions could not be made known at the time of taking this first step is considered obvious in political circles, the attitude being that if the Entente Allies wish to learn these specific peace terms they can easily do so by accepting the proposal to participate in a peace conference.

That this first step, taken simultaneously in Berlin, Vienna, Sofia, and Constantinople, is intended and held to indicate to the neutral and enemy world that the Teutonic allies are in as complete accord on all questions for peace as of war.

That an acceptable peace must be one which guarantees the existence, honor, and development of the Central Powers, a platform calculated to satisfy all their peoples.

It had been fully expected up to the moment the Chancellor began his speech that he would go even further and say something more concrete than heretofore as to the conditions on which Germany and its allies would be prepared to make peace, but this feature was not touched upon. The Chancellor's speech, as finally delivered, indicated certain last-minute revisions and elisions. Nevertheless, the feeling prevails today that Germany has gone as far as national dignity and self-respect will permit. However, expressions of satisfaction were heard on all sides in the Reichstag over the fact that Germany had taken the first step.

Views of Reichstag Members.

The Tageblatt quotes several representative Reichstag members as follows:

Baron von Richthofen, National Liberal—The impression of the Chancellor's speech on the National Liberals was excellent. We are in accord with this action, which undoubtedly is undertaken not only by the rulers, but by the statesmen and highest military leaders of the Central Powers.

The leader of Progressives, Von Payer, says: "We believe this step taken by the Kaiser and the Imperial Government will have a good effect on our enemies, who must at last realize they must give up their delusion regarding Germany's lust for conquest. We believe the impression will be a favorable one on the neutrals and also on the German nation and the army."

Dr. Muller, (Liberal)—I hope and believe this step of the allied Governments will have favorable results. Extraordinarily gratifying is especially the obvious fact that our military and political leadership on this question are in complete accord. This is evidence, on the one hand, for the strength of our action, and, on the other hand, also for our firm will to continue the war with the utmost energy to a victorious end in case our intentions are again misinterpreted. In my belief, if this offer is not accepted in the spirit in which it is made, the war will be prosecuted by us to a bitter end."

Another Liberal—In any event I consider the Chancellor's action a happy one.

A Prominent Socialist—The Chancellor's speech was entirely quite along the lines of the old demands of the Socialist Party. We have from the very beginning declared that, in view of our favorable military situation, we must offer the hand of peace as soon as possible, and that we could and should be the ones to make the first step toward bringing about peace negotiations. We heartily wish success to this step, and what our party can do to help assure its success it will surely do!

GERMAN PAPERS CAUTIOUS.

Hopeful of Results Eventually, but Not Quite Certain.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—It cannot be said that the peace offer of Germany has been received with pronounced optimism by the press, which is inclined to caution about expecting immediate peace. While it is admitted that the moment was well chosen for offering peace, the papers express only slight hopes that the Entente Allies will show a willingness to treat. It is not expected, on the other hand, that the overtures will be rejected outright without an inquiry being made as to terms. But, in view of recent utterances and reorganizations of the Governments on the side of the Entente, it is regarded as doubtful whether the Allies will be ready to make peace on any terms without another year's fighting.

It is recognized generally, however, that Germany's offer is a shrewd diplomatic step, even if no practical result follows at once.

Germania, the Catholic organ, expresses pleasure that the Central Powers appeal to the Pope as well as to other neutrals. It enthusiastically approves the peace overtures, which it terms the privilege of the stronger in war, and a performance of the holiest of duties to humanity and Christian morality.

The newspaper declares that the Emperor's note to Germany's opponents is a document of the love of peace, than which none could be greater, fairer or go to further lengths, and which proves that Germany, despite its enormous military success, does not wish to strike in cold blood to destroy its enemies, but in consonance with its responsibility to God and the world offers them the hand of peace. Only a fool, it declares, will see in the offer an indication of weakness.

The question is, however, adds the newspaper, whether Germany's opponents will not reject the overture as frivolously as they started the war. Should they do this, it declares, then there will be no one who can fail to see for himself who the real, systematic destroyers of the world are. The German people to a man stand behind the Emperor's peace overture, it comments, but Germany will stand behind him "in holy unity and, holier anger if his well-meant intentions are frivolously balked. Then circumstances will have to take that course which a just God placed in our hands when He gave us the power which our enemies already feel so acutely and which they will have to feel until the end."

The evening edition of the Lokal Anzeiger refrains from predicting either success or failure for Germany's peace over-

Continued on Page 4.

Southern Railway for All Points South. 4 Trains daily from New York; sleeping and dining car service. N. Y. Office—264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

Possible Teuton Terms As Holland Hears Them

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Handelsblad's Hague correspondent says:

"From a German quarter, usually well-informed about German Government plans, I learn of the following conditions which the Central Powers would be inclined to offer:

"All the occupied territories with the exception of Poland and Lithuania shall be returned.

"Poland must remain an independent kingdom. As regards Lithuania, my informant was uncertain, but there was some idea of a concession by Austria to Russia.

"Germany is to receive back all colonies.

"Germany is to have guarantees against a possible invasion by hostile army through Belgium.

"'These concessions,' added my informant, 'are mainly inspired by the Kaiser and the Chancellor, but other men in the Government are less in favor of them and hope the Allies will reject them, so that the Imperialists in Germany will then be able to act with stronger authority.'"

The Handelsblad's Hague correspondent is often in close touch with foreign circles.

To this I can add the information that today a number of what may be called semi-official Germans in Holland, including the principal correspondents of the German newspapers, were requested to attend at the Germany Embassy at The Hague this afternoon. It is as yet uncertain whether a communication of the terms to the Handelsblad was made as a result of this German gathering, but it is by no means unlikely, though the terms are possibly only partly complete.

"NEW YORK & FLORIDA SPECIAL." Finest train to Florida Resorts, effective Jan. 8. Atlantic Coast Line, 1184 B'way.—Advt.

SAY BRITISH MUST REPLY

Opinion in London Government Cannot Ignore Germany's Proposals.

SEE IMPORTANCE OF MOVE

But Unofficial Commentators Call It a Sensational Appeal to Neutrals.

A MOVE TO SPLIT ENTENTE

English Official Sees Difference in Teuton Notes in That Light.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 14.—While there has been here no serious or widespread belief that Germany's peace proposals when they become known specifically can be found acceptable by the Allies in consultation, with all regard to their common interest the sober opinion of the country makes no mistake as to the serious and transcendent importance of Germany's peace move in its many aspects. Suggestions that it should be regarded as a mere peace kite and that the Entente Governments and peoples should contemptuously refuse to give it the slightest consideration, or even examination, have fallen very flat. The Entente Powers, it may be repeated emphatically in the words of Lord Derby, "will give Germany's proposals all the consideration they deserve."

Germany's move is, as The Westminster Gazette said, "a great important fact with many aspects to it, all of which need careful analysis if our reply to it is to redound to our advantage."

This paper pointed out the fact which hitherto has escaped attention, namely, that the proposals mark "the definite opening of a new diplomatic phase in which neutrals gain a regular status."

"'Germany,' the article continued, 'is aware that the war is producing great unrest among the neutrals, and it is to them rather than to us in the first instance that she is making this appeal. They have discovered that a continuance of the war threatens them with distress and injury, scarcely less than it does belligerents. Certain favored classes and interests among them have made vast sums of money, but the masses of their people have begun to feel the pinch even more than the masses in France and Great Britain, since they are without separation allowances, pensions, and war bonuses, which help to compensate the belligerents. The vast withdrawal of labor from production is causing a shortage everywhere, and even most in certain countries which are out of the war. We grumble at the price of the loaf in London, but it is 50 per cent. higher in New York.

"We Must Go To Neutrals."

"Moreover, the Central Powers have so treated smaller neutrals that some of them are practically in the war, but without the rights and remedies of belligerents. It is here Germany has prepared her ground and it is here we shall have to meet her. We must be careful from the outset not to be manoeuvred on to ground on which we shall seem to be in the wrong."

Developing this argument the Westminster Gazette concluded that "a positive proposal can never be met by a mere negative. It must be met by a reaffirmation of our ideas which will keep our friends in other countries united and prevent them from being led away by the allegation that we are acting in blindness or obstinacy or regardless of the convenience of other nations. The German appeal is to neutrals and to neutrals also we shall have to take our case."

In this respect The Westminster Gazette did not go as far as The Manchester Guardian or The Daily News, which urged the Allies to publish their own peace terms. Lord Northcliffe's Evening News attacked the "cocoa press" for declaring that "the Allies will be playing the German game unless they put all their cards on the table and formulate their demands for the conclusion of peace."

There is some expectation that a specific reply on points may follow upon further knowledge of Germany's proposals. The suggestions said to have been inspired by Bernstorff in the United States are regarded here as beside the mark, for they amount to invitation to Great Britain, France, and Italy to betray and desert Russia and leave the Central Powers a free hand in the Balkans and the east in return for the status quo ante in the west. Serbia has been classed by Asquith and other British ministers with Belgium and equally entitled to indemnity.

Say War Map Can't be Basis.

It is pointed out that the terms of the invitation to negotiate imply recognition by the Allies of the existing war map, to use the Imperial Chancellor's former phrase, if not actual military victory. The word successes appears

Continued on Page 2.

AIKEN—AUGUSTA—ASHEVILLE. "Augusta Special" daily 1.40 p. m. via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Sleeping and dining car service. N. Y. Office—264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

Briand Warns France Against Her Enemies, Referring to Germany's Proposals of Peace

PARIS, Dec. 13.—At a session of the Chamber of Deputies this evening Premier Briand delivered a speech on the German Imperial Chancellor's peace proposal. In it he warned the country to beware of France's enemies. He added that France would not do less in the premises than the other members of the allied conference.

"I have the duty to place my country on guard against possible poisoning," said M. Briand, amid applause. "When a country arms itself to the teeth, when it seizes men everywhere in violation of the laws of nations and enforces labor upon them, I should be guilty if I did not cry out to my country, 'Look out! Take care!'

"I have the right, in the first place, to say to our enemies for the hundredth time, 'The blood is on your hands, not upon ours.' Not that I doubt the clearsightedness of my country, but, in the face of these attempts to spread dissension among the Allies, I exclaim, 'The French Republic will not do less than the convention.'"

SEE WEAKNESS IN GERMAN OFFER

Prominent Englishmen Think Internal Troubles Dictated the Chancellor's Peace Move.

SAY BRITAIN CANNOT STOP

Sydenham and Garvin Sure Peace Made Now Would Not Last—Snowden Dissents.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Prominent Englishmen who have expressed their opinions of the German peace proffer to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent are almost unanimous in saying that it can receive no serious consideration from the allied Governments. An exception is furnished in the contention of Philip Snowden, Socialist and pacifist, that the Allies cannot afford to ignore or reject Germany's advances. Following are the views thus recorded:

LORD SYDENHAM, an authority on imperial defense—"In putting forward her vague proposal of peace Germany is apparently actuated, for one thing, by the wish to unite all peace parties, pacifists, and conscientious objectors so as to bring pressure on the belligerent Governments. The motive back of it is apparently the internal situation in Germany, which is evidently difficult. All the evidence coming from Germany is that she is in a bad way economically, and that her difficulties are increasing as the war goes on. From reliable information received here from Germany it appears that the poorer classes must be suffering from want of food, particularly in the small towns, where there is real privation.

"Before the Rumanian campaign there is no doubt that real depression over Germany's failure to win the war existed throughout the Empire. It needed something like the Rumanian victory to make possible the opportunity of the German Government to go before the world with an appeal for the cessation of hostilities. Without it Germany could not have raised her voice with any chance of being heard. So all the pressure was put on the Rumanian campaign, and at once Germany lets the world know she is for peace.

"The only possible answer that can be made to the German peace proposals is to recall the fact that the whole responsibility for the war rests with the Germans, and that the war must be fought out until the principles that opposed Germany's unparalleled barbarity prevail."

Would Breed War, Says Garvin.

J. L. GARVIN, editor of The Observer—"No final impressions can be stated until authentic details of the German peace propositions are known. At present the German Chancellor's speech seems to mean the creation and the acceptance by the Allies of a vast pan-German empire which would dominate all nations of the old world. This is no basis for permanent peace but only for future war. Germany, according to this program, would have achieved the grand aggressive design with which she began this war. Further struggle for her command and world empire assuredly would follow sooner or later if the present suggestion put forward by the German Chancellor or anything like it were to be accepted.

"German militarism would be strengthened, not weakened, in Europe by comparison with its neighbors. Evils which have threatened humanity and civilization would not be overthrown but conserved. The upas tree, instead of being cut down, would be invigorated at the root.

"No terms such as these are possible or thinkable. The Allies must have security for a more just international order and for maintenance of peace. We never can lay down arms until these ends are obtained. We wage no war, as has often been suggested of the enemy, for the crushing of Germany as a nation. Nothing of the kind. Germany must accept in the world status of international equality no more and no less and must renounce any pretence of dominion and ascendancy over her neighbors."

Snowden Urges Consideration.

PHILIP SNOWDEN, Socialist Member of Parliament, chief of the pacifist party—"Even assuming no terms are yet proposed, Von Bethmann Hollweg's statement, as far as it goes, puts the question of peace negotiations into a dominating position from which it cannot recede. Full responsibility rests on the Allies if they contemptuously reject this proposal. At least it is their duty to examine it and say whether it contains a possibility of bringing the war to an end on conditions that will be reasonable and, as far as possible, satisfactory to everybody.

"It will, I think, be a very great mistake if we place on this proposal the interpretation that it means the Central Powers feel they cannot hold out much longer. I do not think this will be a reasonable interpretation at all.

"This at least will come out of the

Continued on Page 2.

SPEND THE HOLIDAYS at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.—Advt.

PARIS VIEWS OFFER AS A MANOEUVRE

Peace Proposal Designed for Political Effect, According to Authoritative Opinion.

SCOFFED AT BY THE PRESS

Attempt to Sow Dissension Among Allies, Editors Suggest —Official Text Awaited.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The French Government has as yet received no official notice of Germany's peace note to neutrals, nor has the American Embassy received the text of the note from Washington for transmission to the Foreign Office.

If a reply is made to the German note it will be only after consultation with the allies of France, and such conversations would require considerable time.

Inquiry in responsible quarters today elicited the opinion that Germany's suggestion is a manoeuvre designed, first, for effect at home; second, to impress neutrals, and, third, as a test of public opinion in belligerent countries, with the chance of some reaction there.

Germany's suggestion is rejected in authoritative quarters, where it is considered to be a repetition in more concrete form of the peace discussions originating in Berlin from time to time in the last fifteen months.

Press Views Are Hostile.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Germany's peace offer has fallen flat in France, if one may judge from the reception by the press, which sees in the proposal bait for a trap.

Alfred Capus in the Figaro says:

"Germany has certainly gained victories, but only in byways—Serbia and Rumania. On the main roads she has been stopped by the Allies, and her gigantic efforts, out of proportion with the results obtained, begin to exhibit her military and civil forces. So she proposes to begin peace negotiations. Does she mention conditions? For there is the whole point. We, too, desire peace; but our peace is not theirs. What are Germany's conditions? Nothing precise. She only lets us know her demands will be moderate and asks us to arrest hostilities while she draws them up.

"As soon as we have laid down our arms, as soon as the vision of peace has accomplished its unsettling effect on our minds, as soon as in France, Russia and England a peace party has been formed, Germany will reveal the conditions she now describes as 'moderate.' It will then be too late to reject them. Such is the trap, the poisoned toy, which Bethman Hollweg sends us for Christmas.

"Here and among our allies there will only be a grin of derision, not even anger; for the manoevre is so clumsy that is prevents indignation. The cause of it is found in the words uttered on Thursday by a Deputy of the Prussian Diet: 'The great mass of the people are on the verge of dying of hunger. Thousands of German children will reach adult age in a deplorable state of weakness for lack of sufficient nourishment during the growing stage.' It may be understood that Germany desires peace; it only remains to know what she means by peace—to be certain that it is not disarmament first and assassination afterward."

In the Echo de Paris Jean Herbette says:

"Germany has a habit of preparing aggressions while she negotiates arrangements. In the Spring of 1914, while her diplomats were gravely settling with France and England all differences in Asia and Africa, her General Staff was feverishly preparing to invade us. Today the same must be true. Between the insidious trap and the furious onslaught it is possible that not much time will be lost."

The Journal says that the peace manoeuvres are only for home effect. "As regards the effect abroad," it remarks, "there is no longer any question of intervention. Soundings have shown the impossibility of mediation. Neutrals, even though reduced to the rôle of mere spectators, dominate the future, of which they hold at least one of the keys—the key to the cash drawer."

Georges Clemenceau in l'Homme Enchaine laughs at the attempt. "The Boches," he says, "seem in a laughing mood. Here they are now talking about peace. Why did not the idea strike them on the eve of their beginning the war? For, if they will permit me to remind them of this, they declared war

Continued on Page 3.

Dr. Brush's Ramyan—Not a medicine but a great healthful drink.—Advt.

GERMANY ASKS NO TRUCE

But Seeks a Parley With All Sides Free to Continue Fighting.

HOPES THEN TO TALK TERMS

Teutonic Circles at Washington Believe Entente Will Consider Such a Plan.

PRESIDENT USING CAUTION

Likely to Make No Move at First Beyond Submitting Germany's Note to Entente.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The underlying purpose of Germany and her allies in suggesting a discussion of peace terms, it was learned tonight in an authoritative way, is to bring representatives of all the belligerents together in the hope that a free exchange of views as to the causes of the war and the principles for which the various contestants are fighting will result in some fundamental agreement that will pave the way to peace. Once the several combatants get together around a table, it is argued, they will not adjourn until they have evolved some plan that will make peace a certainty.

Optimism runs high in Teutonic circles. The desire of the Central Powers, it is learned, is to make every effort to have conferees meet in about a month, the middle of January being suggested as an appropriate time. There will be a lull in the fighting then, it is pointed out, and no period will be more propitious for an exchange of views among the belligerents through their representatives. Germany hopes that delegates from the Central Powers group and the Entente group will assemble at The Hague. It is not the purpose to have a truce arranged pending the outcome of the conference, but to permit all the belligerents to exercise freedom of action in conducting hostile operations while the peace conferees are carrying on their conversations.

Merely Seek Discussion.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, was willing to say this evening that it was not expected that peace terms would be discussed on the basis of the proposal of the Central Powers to their enemies through the United States, Spain and Switzerland. His opinion is understood to be that a conference of the belligerents of both groups is an essential preliminary to any further steps toward arranging an end of the war. In other words, Germany and her allies do not ask that the Entente Powers agree in advance to discuss terms of peace, but merely assent to meeting representatives of the Central Powers to talk over the situation generally to see if some basis for an arrangement to end hostilities can be reached.

Neither side is to be committed in advance, according to the understanding of the purpose of the Central Powers, and nothing in an agreement to have such a conference would be construed as binding either side to refrain from hostilities should the conversations prove futile. But it is unquestionably the feeling in Teutonic quarters here, which are believed to reflect the feeling in the capitals of the Central Powers, that once representatives of the warring nations get together around the same table they will find a means of common understanding for the signing of peace treaties.

Offer Purposely Vague.

In these same Teutonic quarters there is no disposition to believe that Great Britain, France, and the others in the Entente will accept Germany's peace proposals outright. Attention was called to the fact that no specific plan for getting together and no specific terms of peace were contained in the offer. It was gathered that the communication containing the offer were purposely made general and indefinite in order that the Entente Powers would be free to choose their own way of meeting the proposal should they feel inclined to take advantage of the opportunity to enable their enemies to find out what was in the minds of each group with reference to peace.

Germany and her allies, it was pointed out, open the way to the Entente to state its own fundamental terms of peace, which, of course, would not be accepted

able to the Central Powers. But according to the Teutonic plan of procedure, the Central Powers would be in a position to say to the Entente that the Central Powers, having considered the statement of the Entente, were willing to appoint representatives to discuss the situation generally.

Undoubtedly the hope exists in Berlin, Vienna, Constantinople, and Sofia that President Wilson will have the diplomatic representatives of the United States in the capitals of Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy express the view in an informal way that it would be pleasing to the United States to have the Entente Governments give the most earnest consideration to the proposal of the Central Powers. But it is not contended here, in those quarters where this hope is reflected, that the United States is expected to do anything more than merely transmit the proposal to the enemies of the Central Powers. That this hope exists is drawn from statements in German circles today that the other neutrals which have been asked to transmit the peace offer, Spain and Switzerland, are showing such great interest in the matter that they are expected to give it their support. This statement indicates that Spain and Switzerland had been sounded by Germany preliminary to the request that they serve as medium of communication and had indicated that they were in sympathy with the peace plan.

Need Not Commit the Entente.

Germany and her partners are evidently counting on the general nature of the peace offer, which, as interpreted in Teutonic quarters in Washington, throws the door wide open to the discussion of peace on any terms that Great Britain and her allies desire or no terms at all, to furnish a strong inducement to some of the Entente nations to propose to their allies that the thing ought to be tried out just to see what Germany's aim is. In other words, the Entente, if it accepted the offer, would go on a fishing excursion to get the point of view of the Central Powers without committing the Entente in any way to making an unsatisfactory peace.

Germany's interpretation of her own proposal is that it merely asks the Entente allies if they will have a talk about peace, and this makes it essential that a specific answer, a "yes" or a "no," must be forthcoming from London, Paris, Petrograd, and Rome.

Everything goes to show that the German intention is to place upon the Allies the responsibility for continuing the war if the offer is rejected. It is expected in the best informed Teutonic circles here that the first response of London and Paris will be denunciation of Germany and a declaration that the fighting must be kept up until German militarism has been crushed. Germany, it is gathered, has taken all that into consideration in making her offer but is hopeful that it will be preliminary to clearing away the clouds and permitting a discussion among the statesmen of the Entente which will result in a decision to take a chance of ascertaining what Germany and her allies seek in entering upon an exchange of views at The Hague.

President Uses Caution.

From all indications, President Wilson intends to observe extreme caution in his attitude toward the request of the Central Powers.

That this Government will act as the medium of communication between the Central Powers and their enemies goes without saying. No member of the Entente could take offense at that, for the United States is the representative of the interests of practically all the belligerents, and as such the "switchboard," as it were for the transmission of intelligence among them. But there is a wide difference between serving in that routine capacity and taking a hand in the great game that the peace offer seeks to initiate.

The President has not yet consulted his Cabinet as to the course he should pursue. In official circles his attitude appears to be unknown. The general belief is that, while he is considering the situation with especial reference to the part that this Government may be entitled to play, he believes it too soon to attempt to reach a definite conclusion. The State Department has not received the official texts of the several notes embracing the offer, and until they are at hand the President will not be in a position to take any action whatever.

An official who disclaimed any knowledge of the President's view of the situation said today: "I do not know what the President will do, but I think it safe to assume that he will not be hasty in determining the course of the Government. He will direct that the peace offer be transmitted immediately to Great Britain and her allies, but I doubt that this action will be accompanied by any suggestions from the United States. A determination to supplement the peace proposal by an expression of the views of the United States would not be reached until after the offer had been transmitted in a routine way. I think the President will go carefully, even cautiously."

Await Lloyd George's Speech.

There is a disposition here to believe that the President will make no move other than the mere formal transmission of the offer until the views of the Entente Governments have been ascertained. For this reason, unusual interest is manifested in official circles in the speech that Lloyd George is to make in the House of Commons tomorrow, his first speech as Prime Minister. In view of the fact that he has not received the peace proposal, the Prime Minister may be silent on that subject, but opinion is rather general that he must necessarily refer to peace, and in that connection may take cognizance of the action of Germany. Should he reiterate that the Entente Allies would not tolerate a suggestion of peace negotiations under present conditions, President Wilson might feel that any move on his part to further the Teutonic proposal would do more harm than good, and the proposal would cease to be a live question until a more opportune time for American mediation.

If Lloyd George, however, should express a willingness to ascertain what Germany and her partners have to offer, or should lay down the conditions upon which the Entente would be ready to discuss peace terms, the President might feel encouraged to help along the movement to end the war. But the belief is strong here that the British Prime Minister will offer no such opportunity for a renewal of a tender of good offices by this Government. It was said today that even if he should outline the conditions upon which the Entente would discuss peace they would be of such a character as to make it impossible for Germany to assent, unless the Central Powers have reached the conclusion that their cause is hopeless and their peace proposal was sincerely intended to afford [illegible] to end hostilities before [illegible] and Great Britain began a new [illegible]

[illegible] sent out in a Washington [illegible] dated to THE TIMES last night that the statement of German peace terms obtained here yesterday was not official and that the erroneous impression had been conveyed that the terms outlined had been communicated to Washington from Berlin for transmission to Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, and the other members of the Entente. The statement of these terms came from Teutonic sources, but it is fair to the German Embassy to say that no claim was advanced there that they were authorized by the Imperial Government. Today there was a manifest disposition among German diplomats to have the American Government and people understand that peace terms suggested now should be accepted rather as what Germany and her allies would like to get than as what she expected to get. It was evident that the view of the Central Powers, as expressed in Washington, at least, is that any measure that will enable the contending belligerents to begin a discussion of peace would be a long step toward ending the war.

Why President Will Go Slow.

The caution with which the President is credited is believed to be due in large measure to a desire on his part to take no step that will in any way interfere with enabling the United States to serve as the chief peacemaker when the time to make peace actually appears. If the President should adopt measures to further the proposal of the Central Powers, and in that way offend Great Britain and the others of the Entente, his chance to be of service in ending the war later on might be materially lessened. Heretofore it has been impressed on the United States that an offer of mediation would be offensive to Great Britain. There is no reason to doubt that this attitude still prevails in the British Government, just as there is no reason to doubt that knowledge of Great Britain's position would have deterred the United States from again tendering its good offices on its own initiative, unless it had been definitely ascertained that the offer would be acceptable to all the belligerents.

The President saw few visitors today, and for some unexplained reason canceled an engagement to attend a meeting of the American Red Cross, of which he is President. Colonel E. M. House of New York, his unofficial adviser, who came to Washington yesterday to attend the Cabinet dinner, spent the night at the White House and had ample opportunity to talk with the President. Colonel House paid a visit to the State Department today, for the purpose, it was said, of introducing a friend to Secretary Lansing, and went back to New York on a noon train. His presence here at this time is especially interesting because he was the emissary of President Wilson in Europe last year and is supposed to have sounded Ministers of Governments as to the prospects of peace.

Secretary Lansing today declined positively to discuss the peace proposal of the Central Powers. He said that the texts of the several diplomatic notes containing the proposal had not been received at the State Department, but would go no further.

Sees Chance for Peace League.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—President Wilson is giving serious consideration to the possibility that any exchanges of views that may follow the peace proposals of the Central Powers to the Entente Allies may develop an opportunity to bring forward the suggestion for a league of nations to enforce permanent peace. He has reached no decision, however, as to the course to be followed by the United States, and probably will not pending the arrival of the official cablegram containing the communication which was handed to Joseph C. Grew, Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, by the German Government.

It is understood that the communication will be transmitted promptly to the Entente Governments regardless of what attitude may be adopted by the United States, and for this reason there is a general belief that any steps taken by United States on its own account will come after formal delivery of the proposals from one set of belligerents to the other.

It is realized that the American course probably must be guided largely by the reception given to the Teutonic offer in the Entente countries, although it is regarded as certain that either informally or formally, quietly or publicly, the Government here will find a way of displaying its interest in the restoration of peace.

Most of the officials here think that a considerable time will elapse after the communication is delivered before a formal reply is framed by the Allies, and that in the meantime a very clear idea of what that reply is to be and how any attempt at mediation by neutrals would be viewed will be gained through diplomatic channels. The trend of public opinion in Great Britain, France, and Russia is being followed closely and the American Ambassadors in those countries have been instructed to forward promptly any available indication of official views.

Among the Entente diplomats no attempt was made to disguise their apprehension that President Wilson, in transmitting the German proposal, might make some move toward mediation. At all the embassies it was said such an offer would interfere seriously with the plans of the Allies.

Much interest is felt here in the speech to be delivered tomorrow night at St. Louis before the League to Enforce Peace by Senator Stone, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. There is no understanding, however, that the Senator, if he touches upon the latest development, will do so as a spokesman of the Administration.

Bernstorff to See Lansing.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, probably will visit Secretary Lansing in a day or two with the hope of gaining some indication of the views of the United States. He has no specific instructions from his Government on this point, and no dispatch regarding the peace proposals has been received by the embassy during the last twenty-four hours. The Ambassador, however, is keeping his Government informed of prevailing opinion on the question in America.

At least one diplomat representing a neutral nation in Washington has planned to ask his Government to authorize him to present to President Wilson assurances of support in any move designed to induce the Entente Allies to consider Germany's offer. Other representatives of neutral nations have similar action under consideration.

In Teutonic diplomatic quarters it was reiterated tonight that Germany expected neutrals, especially those in Europe, to do everything possible to bring about at least a discussion of peace terms. No information regarding the intentions of Switzerland and Spain, the other neutral nations through which the proposals are being transmitted, has been received here.

PEACE SPIRIT NOT NEW, SAYS PREMIER TISZA

Tells Hungarian Parliament Monarchy Always Has Been Willing to Negotiate.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 13.—A Budapest telegram says that the peace note of the Central Powers was read in the Hungarian Parliament yesterday by Premier Tisza before a crowded house. After reading the note the Premier said:

"I must state that in the note just read the standpoint put forward contains nothing really new, but only expresses the standpoint adopted by the monarchy and its allies both during the war and previously. This fact must be emphasized in order that it may be appreciated."

The Premier then gave a historical retrospect of the European situation, maintaining that the Central Powers acted on the defensive while Russia and France followed an aggressive policy, and Great Britain, in joining them, strengthened their hope of shattering Germany and the dual monarchy. The Premier continued:

"We drew the sword, however, without any idea of conquest or destruction of our enemy. We have always been ready—before the war, at the moment of its outbreak, and in its entire duration—to conclude peace. The reason we could not previously show our peaceful desires in such solemn manner was that we were confronted by an enemy who aimed at our destruction and to whom, therefore, we could make an offer of peace only when no one could see in it a sign of weakness."

LONDON SAYS OFFER MUST BE CONSIDERED

Continued from Page 1.

again and again in the note, and even the expectation of further successes. In his army order the Kaiser explicitly declared that the invitation had been made under the influence of the victory gained by German arms—undoubtedly a reference to Bucharest.

The "polite skepticism" with which Germany's peace move was received in the best informed quarters here Tuesday has been emphasized by yesterday's developments.

Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, according to information obtained from the most responsible sources, is moving along the most approved Machiavellian lines. The notes published to the world by wireless are said to be only one part of the German scheme. Over and above, or rather, according to the British view, under and below, the general plan ways that are devious and dark are being followed.

Germany's method of approaching the various hostile powers is nicely calculated, if THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent's information be correct, to meet what German diplomats believe to be the particular national psychology and war spirit or war weariness of each member of the Entente. When the diplomatic archives are laid open to historians' investigation, it will be found that a comparison of the German notes to the different ambassadors who are acting as her intermediaries will show essential, if not obvious, differences.

It may be possible to argue that these dissimilarities are chiefly due to careless translations of the original German documents, but THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent's informant does not believe that the German Foreign Office is given to carelessness in matters of this kind.

Attempts to Break Up Entente.

A Government official, speaking to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent on Germany's peace overtures, said:

"Germany has been trying for some time to disintegrate the Entente. She has made overtures to Belgium offering her independence, as before the war, if Belgium would use her influence for peace. She has made subtle representations, through secret channels, to Great Britain. She has made proposals also to France, involving the withdrawal of her troops from French soil, together with certain territorial concessions, and there is reason to believe that she has in a like manner approached Russia, but in every case the German underground methods have failed.

"Not one of the Allies thought for a moment of treating with Germany for a separate peace or covertly to use her influence on the others in the Entente to bring about the end of the war. The Allies are united in pursuing the war until Germany is vanquished. It may be accepted as a true reflection of the British mind that the German offers at this time may be regarded as nothing less than the evidence that Germany feels herself at the crest of her military strength, with the prospect of the near future finding the Entente tragically losing ground until eventually whipped.

"If Germany finds her proposals rejected it may be expected she will plunge with a frenzy of despair into the wildest warfare she has yet attempted, including unlimited submarine activity, and stopping at nothing. That won't win the war for her, but she will try it to intimidate her enemies, and the neutrals, too, into a move for peace."

Allies Must Consult Together.

Reuter's Agency confirms the report cabled Tuesday night, that there is little likelihood of any pronouncement from British official quarters on Germany's peace proposals until after consultation between all the Allies.

No further information regarding the specific proposals which Germany is prepared to make have been received here; in fact, no official communication on the subject has been received by the British Government, and the American Embassy it was said that, in view of the transcendant importance of the matter, the utmost reserve was necessary, and no information could be given for publication, even upon such points as whether the Ambassador had or had not yet received any message for transmission to the British Government. It was noted with interest that Walter Hines Page and the Spanish Ambassador in London had a meeting yesterday morning. In view of the fact that the American Embassy in London is specially charged with the German interests in this country, it is considered unlikely that the good offices of the Spanish Ambassador here would be invoked by Germany for the purpose of making any desired communication to the British Government.

There was some comment in informed quarters on the fact that the German official communications to the British Government through the American Ambassadors in Berlin and London were at least twenty-four hours behind the publication of the German proposals and Bethmann Hollweg's speech by wireless. This was regarded as a manoeuvre by which Germany sought to create an atmosphere particularly in the neutral countries. One of her objects, it is said, is to throw the onus of continuing the war on the Entente powers. Therefore, it is supposed here that her plans have been laid to secure the largest and most favorable publicity for her peace offers. This could best be attained by the wireless promulgation of the German and Austrian notes, the Chancellor's speech, and the Kaiser's messages to the army and navy.

The communication of those notes to the Governments concerned through the ordinary diplomatic channels and with the usual conditions of diplomatic reticence would not have insured the world-wide publicity which has been secured by the method pursued. One comment heard on this aspect of the matter was that "Germany announced her readiness for peace with the beating of big drums and the blare of trumpets like a circus management."

Influence on Neutral Opinion.

The inference was drawn that the Teutonic powers have no great hope, if they cherish any, of their proposals being accepted, and that their chief concern is to propitiate opinion in the neutral world, possibly with a view to increased "frightfulness" in the prosecution of the war. In this respect Bethmann Hollweg's reference to the submarine blockade conveyed an undisguised threat.

That a special note should have been addressed to the Pope is taken to be another clear indication of Germany's efforts to influence neutral opinion. Some surprise is expressed here that President Wilson has not been equally approached. So far as known here at the time of writing, no special message has been sent to the President.

Appreciate American Comment.

The London newspaper editorials this morning point with satisfaction to the reception accorded to Germany's peace offer by neutral countries, especially the United States. The Daily Chronicle says in every quarter favorable to the Allies it is recognized as being primarily a skillful manoeuvre to divide the Allies and set one against the other. The Daily Telegraph says:

"If, as we presume, the Reichstag speech was meant to impress public opinion in the United States, Bethmann Hollweg must be sadly disappointed at the result. American newspapers yesterday with singular unanimity gave it as their opinion that the time was not ripe for the Allies to take cognizance of the German proposals. With disconcerting frankness they regard the offer as a piece of political chicanery intended to fortify the German cause both at home and abroad."

The Daily Telegraph then quotes extracts from American editorials, including one from THE NEW YORK TIMES to the effect that the Reichstag statement is "barren of definite proposals," and that it is an attempt to throw the responsibility of further military operations upon the Allies, "a matter as to which the world will form its own opinion." The Daily Telegraph proceeds:

"If such is the reception accorded by so important a neutral power as the United States we can easily imagine how the proposed peace negotiations are handled by public opinion in France and Italy. Our allies, of course, see the sinister design which underlies a seemingly ingenuous offer. They are able to understand that one of the objects of the Chancellor's harangue is in accordance with a policy practiced by the enemy from the very beginning of the war, to try to drive a wedge into the solid structure of the Entente unity."

The Times also declares that "everywhere outside of Germany and her satellites the so-called peace proposals are condemned."

The Morning Post says:

"Judging by reports derived from America as to the tenor of the German proposals, France and Great Britain are to be conciliated at the expense of their allies, and especially at the expense of Russia.

"The rulers of Germany actually imagine that two nations, among the proudest on earth, will consent to break a solemn pact and leave chivalrous Russia to be eaten by the wolves. We have not yet learned what is to be the portion of Belgium, of Serbia, of Rumania, of Italy, although it is possible Germany may try to trade the smaller nations in exchange for her conquered colonies. Germany, of course, assuming that England would thus betray the self-governing dominions and her navy and theirs. Germany will learn Great Britain is now governed by men who do not do that sort of thing.

"We remark that the Imperial Chancellor's proposals have been treated with profound contempt by French public opinion, while in the United States they are objects of derision. Indeed, the essential fact of the situation has already been universally recognized. It is that the Central Powers have been forced to sue for peace."

Lloyd George to Refer to Offer.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 14.—The Press Bureau issued the following statement last night:

"The Prime Minister presided at a meeting of the War Cabinet this morning, but he is still suffering from the chill he contracted, his voice, in particular, being affected. His doctor has ordered complete rest for a day or two."

Premier Lloyd George will refer to the speech of the German Chancellor before the Reichstag when he makes his statement in the House of Commons on Tuesday.

The vote of credit will be moved tomorrow by Andrew Bonar Law, whose remarks will have to do solely with financial matters.

HOUSE SEES PRESIDENT.

Denies on Return He Is Going Abroad on Peace Mission.

Colonel E. M. House, who had a talk yesterday morning with President Wilson at the White House, said last night on his return to New York from Washington that so far as he knew the President and official Washington had no authentic information as to what were the peace terms proposed by Germany. Colonel House smiled blandly when asked if the President and he talked over the proposition of peace.

"You'll have to ask the President about that," he said. He gave the same reply to a question as to whether the President would be likely to send an appeal for peace to the Entente Powers when he transmitted the German proposals.

The President's friend and adviser, who made a study of conditions in Europe last year, said that the President had not asked him to go to Europe on a peace mission or any other mission. He said he had no intention of going abroad.

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SEE WEAKNESS IN GERMAN OFFER

Continued from Page 1.

proposal—the allied Governments will now be compelled to declare more definitely what are their objects in the war; their terms must be set forth not rhetorically but geographically."

Thinks Germany Exhausted.

Sir HAMAR GREENWOOD, Liberal M. P., a native of Canada—"The view Britain will take of Germany's peace offer after the accession of Lloyd George is that it is a bold bluff. Peace talk comes badly from the mouth of the German Chancellor, who considered the treaty with Belgium as a scrap of paper. Germany wants peace. She desires to get an armistice for the Winter, so that she can further better her defense in the Spring.

"Peace at the conclusion of this war will be dictated from London, and not Berlin. We have got to go on until Germany is beaten, and go on we will to the bitter end. The Allies have not yet reached the maximum of their power in men or munitions, while Germany not only has but we think is exhausted and on the down grade. As to the essentials of war, in men and munitions, the Allies are better off, and Germany is worse off, than ever before. The fight must go on. Much as Britain wants peace, she cannot give up now."

Sir Jesse Boot, head of a great drug firm—"Great Britain is anxious for peace, but is not going to be bluffed by Germany. The Chancellor's efforts are now only a confession of Germany's weakness and cannot be taken seriously by Britain and her allies. We shall have to wait before making peace until Germany is driven back from France. It is going to take time, and it is going to involve a big sacrifice, but not before then can we think of peace. We are slowly getting on, and we are going further with it. The majority of British opinion, without a shadow of doubt, is for pushing the war on. They don't want the Government to let up. All will be back of the Lloyd George Government in the relentless prosecution of the war to a victorious end."

DR. RONALD M. BURROWS, Principal of King's College, London—"The tone of the Kaiser's telegram makes it wildly impossible that the terms of peace will be such as the Allies will accept. It is a heavy responsibility to reject overtures for peace which we all so much desire, but it is one which the Allies will almost certainly have to take.

"We deny that the German combination is victorious in every encounter this year with the armies of the Allies. It has been defeated at Verdun, in Galicia, on the Carso, and on the Somme.

"Owing to lack of co-ordination between the four great Allies, a lack which we deplore but after all only witnesses the fact that they are not the slaves of any one member of the group, as her allies are of Germany, Mackensen and Falkenhayn have been able to concentrate on little Rumania. If that is Germany's claim to victory and the basis of her peace terms, there is, I fear, little chance that we can consider them."

LONDON BANKERS SEE NO SIGNS OF PEACE YET

They Generally Express the View the German Proposal Is Not Seriously Meant.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 14.—The Daily Telegraph, giving the views entertained in London financial quarters on the German peace offer, says:

"Everywhere in the City yesterday there was only one opinion. It is regarded as an attempt to sow dissension among the Allies and to influence American opinion against the Entente powers, but it is also regarded as a cry of distress.

"There is abundant information derived from reliable sources as to the true internal condition of Germany and Austria and the present bluff will deceive nobody.

"It would be idle to deny that in financial quarters as elsewhere there is a strong desire for peace, but it must be the peace for which we are fighting.

The financial burden which England has been called upon to shoulder is, certainly not viewed with complete equanimity but nowhere yesterday was it possible to find any other view than that it was preferable to continue adding to that burden than to make unfruitful the tremendous sacrifices of the last two and a half years.

Little importance, in fact, is attached to the Chancellor's utterance save in so far as it should encourage us to a greater effort.

"On prices the news had no effect, nor did it influence business plans in the least."

LONDON, Dec. 13.—In Lombard Street today rates practically were unaffected, but in the exchange market, which perhaps is the most sensitive to political movements, the tone was just a shade uncertain. The only movement of note, however, was the decline of a point in Petrograd exchange.

So far as the Stock Exchange was concerned the offer of Germany and her allies was received with some ridicule, it being contended that the proffer could not seriously be considered, though the news was discussed in all sections of the Exchange.

CALLS THE OFFER GENUINE.

Manchester Guardian Urges an Immediate Interchange of Views.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—It would be a profound mistake, the Manchester Guardian says, to regard the advance by Germany as "a mere move in the diplomatic game and as designed not to achieve its ostensible purpose, but as aiming merely at impressing neutrals and putting her enemies in the wrong.

"The thing is much too serious for that," the Guardian continues. "Germany is suffering deeply from the war, as, indeed, is every nation engaged in it."

The Guardian goes on:

"It is unquestionably, on Germany's part, a genuine [illegible] to be so treated by our own government and rational opinion here. It is not necessary to offer even a formal answer

WORSE U-BOAT WAR IF PEACE MOVE FAILS

Rotterdam Correspondent Predicts "Frightfulness" Policy Upon Rejection by Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 14.—A Rotterdam dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says of the German proffer of peace:

"There is good reason to believe in the existence of a Machiavellian design behind this spurious peace proposal—a design associated with its obvious intent of throwing the guilt of further bloodshed, in the eyes of neutrals, on to the shoulders of the Entente.

"Its anticipated rejection is going to be used as an excuse for the introduction of even more frightfulness into the prosecution of the war.

"According to reliable indications, there may be expected early in the new year a resumption of 'regardless' submarine warfare. The German Admiralty is concentrating enormous efforts on the building and training of crews for U-boat cruisers.

"A sink-at-sight policy must be anticipated, and on the Allies' rejection of the peace offer the blame will be thrown for the loss of lives of neutrals that may ensue."

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SAYS ALLIES WILL MAKE A PEACE OF THEIR OWN

Governor General of Canada Emphasizes Firm Attitude Toward Teuton Proposals.

MONTREAL, Dec. 12.—The Allies will not sheath the sword until they have gained a peace which is of their own making and choosing, the Governor General of Canada, the Duke of Devonshire, declared before the Canadian Club today in alluding to the peace proposals of the Central Powers. The Governor General, who responded to the toast to the King, said:

"We have had the pleasure—I say pleasure, whether it is or not—of reading today the peace proposals that emanate from certain quarters.

"It may afford the historian of the future some opportunity for research as to what was in the minds of the authors of these proposals at this precise psychological moment. We who are engaged in everyday business life do not think we need to waste our time or attention on any minute investigation as to the origin or nature of these proposals. This war has been forced upon us against our will.

"We are going to continue it until we can gain a peace which we shall have every reason to believe will prevent such a sudden outbreak against civilization and humanity ever occurring again.

"The present Government in Britain is a national Government and will have a direct mandate from the people in Great Britain to prosecute the war with the greatest vigor and the greatest determination until those ends are obtained which we have in view. That is the spirit of Great Britain and of Canada."

The Governor General's remarks were loudly applauded.

BULGARS CHEER PEACE NOTE.

Enthusiasm Greets the Premier's Reading of It in Parliament.

SOFIA, Dec. 12, (via London, Dec. 13.)—Premier Radoslavoff read in Parliament today the note delivered to the United States, Spain, and Switzerland, expressing the willingness of the Central Powers to discuss peace. The House of Parliament was thronged, and prolonged cheers greeted the Premier's announcement.

After reading the note M. Radoslavoff said: "Our armies are holding their positions, and [illegible] fulfill their tasks until further orders."

Biltmore Ice Gardens
(BILTMORE HOTEL)
OPEN AIR SKATING
TWO SESSIONS DAILY
(Sundays excepted)
9:30 A. M. 2:30 P. M.
Dancing in Glass Enclosed Tea Room
Two Orchestras Competent Instructors
MATA'S MARIMBA BAND
(For the Skating)
Exhibition Skating
Perfect Ice Regardless of Weather
Open Evenings for Private Skating Parties, Clubs, Carnivals, etc.
Admission . . . $1.00

147

Added safeguards for Corporation stockholders —the Registrar

A comparatively new function of Trust Companies is to act as Registrar of Securities.

Listed securities now have two counter signatures:

(1) That of the Transfer Agent

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FIFTH AVENUE AND 34TH STREET
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125TH STREET AND LENOX AVENUE
IN BRONX:
149TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE

Cut from a very dark shade of tan Russia.

Price $8.00

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Between 37th and 38th Streets.

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Vintages 1908 and 1911
BETTER THAN MOST IMPORTED
Send for booklet or Telephone
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FAMOUS PICTURES.

To keep the famous rotogravure and half-tone sections of Sunday's New York Times, handsome binder, sent by mail on receipt of $1.75. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street
Established 1879 Phone 1234 Greeley

Commencing Today, Thursday
Important Sale—Fur Pieces

New Models Superior Quavities

For Misses and Women 2nd Floor

Scotch Mole Cape, Ermine trimmed.	Regular price 195.00	125.00
Hudson Seal, (dyed Muskrat,) with Ermine Collar.	Regular price 110.00	85.00
Ermine Cape.	Regular price 195.00	125.00
Hudson Seal, (dyed Muskrat,) Kolinsky trimmed.	Regular price 175.00	125.00
Hudson Seal Cape, (dyed Muskrat,) Skunk Collar.	Regular price 97.50	79.00
Hudson Seal Cape, (dyed Muskrat,) Jap Mink Collar.	Regular price 110.00	85.00
Hudson Seal Cape, (dyed Muskrat,) Black Fox Collar.	Regular price 97.50	79.00

Fur Muffs

58.75	Regular price 68.75	Mole and Fox trimmed
58.75	Regular price 68.75	Hudson Seal (dyed Muskrat) & Black Fox
32.50	Regular price 40.00	Pointed Fox
42.00	Regular price 52.00	Pointed Fox
37.50	Regular price 52.50	Black Fox

Fur Neckpieces

Regular price 68.75		58.75
Regular price 68.75		58.75
Regular price 42.50		35.00
Regular price 46.50		37.50
Regular price 23.50		16.50

Our stock of Children's Furs suggests very practical Gifts of beauty and utility.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

Ask for Smith's Island OYSTERS

THERE are two things you should know about oysters:

First, that they are pure; grown in deep, uncontaminated sea water. Second, that they have the tangy, salty flavor that deep sea water will give them.

These two points have made Smith's Island Oysters famous.

You'll know them by the *Triangular* metal tag.

Values at Saks'

¶ It would be an insult to your intelligence for us or for any one else to claim that they enjoyed immunity from the epidemic of high prices for woolens and all the miscellaneous items which enter into the making of clothes.

¶ But it is logical that the Saks tailoring organization, making its own clothes in all their evolutionary processes, is in a position to buy its raw materials on more favorable terms than a house which has neither the same purchasing power nor the prestige that goes with it.

¶ All clothing costs more today than it did a year ago, but there is very little change at Saks', for we have striven hard to maintain our customary standards of value.

¶ And we are still SITTING ON THE LID!

Suits.....$17.50 to $50
Overcoats,$17.50 to $65

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Christmas According to Saint Nick And The Old Nick

USEFUL Christmas presents make Saint Nick smile into his beard, but useless ones make the Old Nick grin into his goatee. The finest gift for a member of your personal or business family is a *Stein-Bloch Overcoat.*

Such a present takes on the glow and generosity that hover over Christmas. The warmth of Yuletide is pretty sure to be in his heart, if it's on his back.

$25, $30, $35 for a *Stein-Bloch Overcoat,* and he'll take as much pride in the label as he will pleasure in the coat.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Moderate Priced Cars.
Slightly used cars at moderate prices quoted up in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times. Telephone 1600 Bryant.—Adv.

SAYS GERMANS PLAN FOR INDEFINITE WAR

Gen. Groener Declares All the Nation's Resources Are Organizing to That End.

BIG INCREASE IN SUPPLIES

Munitions Output to be Doubled, Then Tripled — Whole Empire to be Employed.

From a Staff Correspondent.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 13, (via Sayville.)—"Germany is girding up her economic loins for a finish fight if necessary," said General Gröner, Germany's "organizer of victory," to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today.

"Germany," he added, "is preparing for a war lasting to all eternity. We shall first double our present production of ammunition and other war material, then treble it, and so on and on until every man and every woman will be working in the defense of the Fatherland. By Spring we shall be running under full steam."

The third member of the all-powerful triumvirate — Hindenburg, Ludendorff, and Gröner—is worth knowing about because this youngest Lieutenant General in the German Army, about 40 years old, as virtually economic and labor dictator of Germany today, is destined to play one of the leading rôles in the Central Powers for the balance of the war and in the postbellum transition period.

The new captain of Germany's war industry, as executive head of the greatest trust in the history of big business, embracing practically all the material and human resources of an empire of seventy millions, has the job of outstripping and beating the combined war industries of the Entente Allies—and those of Japan and America, as the Germans believe. He is essentially a business man-General, making, but for his uniform, much the impression on the interviewer of a livewire American corporation head, a pioneer of large vision and fertility, of farseeing plans with the practical hardheaded training for materializing them, inexhaustible enthusiasm for work, and faith in himself and his big business proposition. In the opinion of Germans he is a dangerous competitor for Lloyd George in the cut-throat competition for world ammunition supremacy.

A standard military mustache does not disguise the good humor of a round, almost boyish, face, and a winning smile. There is no trace of the commanding or dictatorial in his personality. The German people have blind faith in him as in Hindenburg.

"The object of the new patriotic auxiliary service, as the Germans call the general mobilization of labor and economic resources, is to make all the nation's resources, human and material, effectively available for the prosecution of the war," he said. "We must not figure on the war ending next year or the year after. We must not bother our hearts as to whether England or any other state will want to make peace sooner or later or ever. We must not organize for the next few months only or allow ourselves to be influenced or guided by any other considerations than the determination to continue the winning fight so long as it may be necessary. That would only shunt us on to a false track. We must make ourselves absolutely independent of the rest of the world. Only thus can we achieve the whole measures.

"The mobilization of labor and economic resources is not a temporary measure or half way. We assure it is not dictated by any necessity of the moment. There is, in fact, no such necessity at the present time. It is rather a farsighted policy to prepare for any and every possible eventuality of the world war."

German Pyramid of Resources.

I asked Gröner when the mobilization of all Germany for the economic and industrial world struggle had first been seriously considered and decided upon.

"We reached the conclusion to do this as soon as we saw that the Chancellor's repeated peace offers fell on stony soil," he replied. "We decided then that it was necessary to organize for a fight to a finish. There is, however, no rush, no hurry about it. The change will, and must, come very gradually. Such a colossal change can not be dictated at the Board of Directors' table and effected immediately. It is rather an organic development or evolution from one organic state to another, embracing and affecting the whole nation."

Gröner gave me the following graphic summary of his gigantic task of raising the production of war materials to the highest power, with the whole nation's resources as the ultimate limit:

"One may regard it as a great pyramid, of which the base is coal and iron. Then comes the transportation question. Then the auxiliary raw materials, requisite for the manufacture of powder, steel, &c. Then the necessary semi-finished products, the finished shells and cannon forming the apex of the pyramid.

"Closely connected with all this is the food question, in which I am also interested. We are building from the ground up. We are first going to double the output of shells and cannon, but we are not beginning at the top with the manufactured article. On the contrary, we are first doubling the coal and iron base of the pyramid by enlisting the workers necessary to double the output of basic raw materials. Intimately connected with this, we are taking measures to supply adequate food to the heavy workers, notably fats from the Hindenburg fat fund, to which, in answer to the Field Marshal's appeal, gratifying contributions are pouring in from the patriotic German peasantry and agriculturists, who now thoroughly realize what is at stake.

"Next we are taking up the transportation question, first doubling traffic facilities for transporting coal and iron and other necessary raw materials by both rail and water, the canals being of especial importance for the war industries."

Transportation to Be Limited.

One club to the achievement of the utmost transportation efficiency is already supplied by the restriction after Jan. 1 of passenger traffic to the absolutely necessary level on the part of the public, requiring a special permit to travel further, by the restriction of non-war freight traffic to the minimum of absolute necessity, thus enabling hundreds of trains to be dropped from the present schedule and releasing much rolling stock for purely war purposes. The Germans at the same time are engaging in the high pressure building of new engines and freight cars.

Of the importance of the transportation problem Gröner added:

"German locomotives are running to the Taurus in Asia Minor. We are operating practically all the Serbian railways with German rolling stock. We have thousands of cars in Transylvania and Rumania, to say nothing of other occupied territories. After the transportation problem, we are taking measures to double the production of the auxiliary raw materials and semi-finished products. As one example, we are doubling our efforts for the manufacture of nitres from the nitrogen of the air. Not only of the basic raw materials, coal and iron, but of auxiliary raw materials we have no lack.

"The brains of our chemists and technicians are supplying the missing imports, and will continue to do so. Only when we have accomplished all this will we proceed to the last step of doubling the production of shells and cannon. Such a war is not to be won by looking ahead from month to month, but only by thinking of the distant future. After we have doubled the pyramid, we shall proceed to treble it."

"When will the results make themselves felt to Germany's enemies?" I asked.

"Wait and see," Gröner answered.

"By Spring we shall be going full steam ahead. After that our production will increase from month to month; and we have the labor and raw materials for keeping up the pace indefinitely."

To Employ Every Man and Woman.

Asked how large would ultimately be the German home armies, Gröner said:

"The male working forces available between the ages of 17 and 60, as provided by the Auxiliary Service law, will cover our requirements into the distant future, but ultimately, aside from the children, aged and sick, every man and woman will be enlisted for home defense, if necessary. The home army will be the whole nation."

Gröner touched on another point. "What we are engaging on is not alone the progressive mobilization of all the nation's physical strength and material resources, but the mobilization of the nation's brains. An army corps of professors, engineers, chemists, engineers, technicians and other specialists are already working with the Kriegsrat. Our idea is to be eminently scientific and practical, no theorizing. We are working for results."

Just as Hindenburg is virtually commander in chief of all the armies of the Teutonic allies, so I gathered from Gröner that there will be ultimately a solid economic front of the Central Powers.

"We are co-operating closely with the war industries of Turkey, Bulgaria and Austria," he said. "It means doubling and trebling their ammunition supply, too.

Rumania's Value to Germans.

"The military successes achieved in Rumania, which synchronize with the birth of patriotic auxiliary service, are an unoverestimable advantage. The Danube means everything to us. Last year," he added, smiling, "we had to beg Rumania for her oil and grain and pay our good money for it, too. Now we don't need to beg costly favors of Rumania."

I asked his opinion regarding the effect of Lloyd George's appointment as Prime Minister and virtual dictator of England.

"Lloyd George," he replied, "does not scare us. We have, however, not time for busying ourselves with politics; we have more important things to do—supplying Hindenburg with the means of victory."

The economic dictator of the German Empire, as I found him in his private office in the building formerly occupied by the old Admiralty, adjoining Berlin's largest department store, on Leipzigerplatz, sat behind a huge flattop desk, swept entirely clean of incumbering papers, Gröner being a sworn foe of red tape and bureaucratisms, having grasped, too, the American secret of big business success.

"I have sensible white men around me and I let them be quite independent in their work," he replied in answer to a question as to his executive methods. Gröner himself works tirelessly fourteen hours a day. His time is mostly taken up with incessant conferences, and on his morning's schedule were some of the most famous names of German science and technology, professors, and captains of industry and delegations and committees from all parts of the empire, representing every form of human activity, including the food question. His work, of nation-wide scope, he intimated, was not only a war measure, but was designed to have a permanent value for the Fatherland.

Prepare for War After the War.

"We must make ourselves independent of all foreign influence and dependence," he said, "not only for the duration of the war, no matter how long it may last, but also for the time after the war. No man can say what the peace terms will be or what the economic results after the war ends. We must also organize ourselves for the war after the war, should it be forced upon us.

"Parallel with the mobilization of labor, brains and economic resources, there is also proceeding a nation-wide mobilization of moral forces to the one end of the successful prosecution and conclusion of the war. The unanimity is strong, which represents to the nation that the German people are wholesouledly with us in these new defensive measures. But the public has responded still more favorably than even the Reichstag.

"We have been swamped by volunteers. Telegraphic offers of services have poured in from all over Germany. I mention as typical one telegram in which a town of 8,000 offered the collective services of all its inhabitants from the Burgomeister down. The German people have a clear understanding of the new problem and they have rock-like confidence. The German peasant, too, is aroused to the fact that this is a fight for existence. We are not neglecting the food problem, and shall release sufficient labor to double the production of foodstuffs, as well as the necessary fertilizer for agriculture."

SWISS TRANSMIT PROPOSAL.

Send German Peace Note to Rome—Press Say It Will Be Rejected.

GENEVA, Dec. 13, (via Paris.)—The Swiss Government has transmitted Germany's peace proposal note to the Swiss Minister at Rome for presentation to the Italian Foreign Office.

The Swiss newspapers generally believe there is little hope of the proposal being even considered by the Entente Allies. The Suisse of Geneva says:

"We will be greatly mistaken if the Entente Allies not only refuse to begin conversations, but decline to take notice of the desire of the powers which have everything to gain and nothing to lose by a premature peace. The manoeuvre seems to have as its object the introduction of discord among the Entente Allies and discontent among their peoples. It is also a clever answer to the German Social Democrats, whose demands for peace are ever increasing. If the Allies refuse to discuss peace now the Central Powers will audaciously throw responsibility for the continuance of the war upon them.

"The peace initiative came from Vienna and is reported to be the work of the new Emperor. The news became known simultaneously in the four capitals of the Germanic allies, where there was great joy but anxiety over the probable reply."

PARIS VIEWS OFFER AS A MANOEUVRE

Continued from Page 1.

on us. Come, cheer up, my good boches! Zounds! pick up your courage! 'Tis not well to want to pocket the stakes before one's opponent has laid down his trumps."

The Petit Parisien, after contrasting these peace overtures with the recent declaration of the German press regarding the coveted annexations, observes: "We were on our guard. After the handing of the peace note to the diplomatic representatives of the neutral countries we remain on our guard. For the present it is not advisable to say more. Whether the Chancellor has undertaken this manoeuvre for effect at home or abroad, he will not have sprung a surprise on the Allies."

The Matin says: "For several weeks the rations of German soldiers have decreased. In three months they will be worse than mediocre. It is time for Germany to speak of peace, and at the same time to do so without defining anything so as to create, if possible, dissensions among her opponents."

The Instransigeant expresses the opinion that once the Allies listened to blandishment and consented to an armistice Germany would throw down her cards and William II. would show that his peace theories were the same as those expressed by Hindenburg in a recent interview, when he said: "Peace? Yes, when we have imposed our will on the Entente."

The writer continues:

"We shall remember this move, which is not of a nature to displease us. An enemy who offers peace when he knows perfectly well that he is unable to impose it, proves thereby his lack of confidence in the issue of the struggle. We have won a rubber; let us hurry up and arrange matters.

"At the same time that we reject a bad and treasonable peace, we see on the horizon a gleam, still very feeble but certain—the herald of the dawn of the Allies' peace.

"Some day our soldiers will learn by the papers that negotiations are under way, this time sincere and efficacious, and we shall negotiate. Until then let there be patience and confidence. There has been something new added to our hopes."

La Liberté says:

"Bethmann Hollweg does not specify conditions, but insinuates: 'Trust us. We are moderate and humane. Am I not the man of "the scrap of paper." Give faith.'"

The Journal des Debats says:

"We cannot allow the moral aspect of the case to be put in question. Otherwise, whatever the material results of the negotiations, we should remain forever a fallen nation."

PARIS, Dec. 13.—"A clumsy trap" is the caption under which the morning papers print Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's speech in the Reichstag.

"The time for feints is over," says the Petit Journal. "We are no longer in the presence of the trial efforts of those persistent appeals to interviewers and newspaper articles. Chancellor von Hollweg summoned the Reichstag not to hear his speech, but to be confronted with an act. We do not know if at Berlin there are people so naïve as to imagine that the Allies are likely to swallow this clumsy bait, even on the morrow of the events in Rumania. In any case, Field Marshal von Hindenburg's statement shows that the military cherish no such illusion. What is still more certain is that the treacherous German move aims at something else than genuine peace. It seeks an internal and external effect. In Germany it is intended to convince the people that the Government is not responsible for the sacrifices imposed, and that its adversaries alone are responsible for the continuation of the struggle. Abroad it desires to persuade neutrals that the Allies are pursuing a policy of ambition. That is the explanation of the pretended moderation in the tone of the speech."

DENOUNCE PEACE MOVE AS A CLUMSY TRICK

France Will Treat it With Scornful Silence, Says Semi-Official Dispatch Received Here.

The French Government, in harmony with the French public and press, considers the Teutonic peace proposal a war measure rather than a sincere attempt to establish a fair peace and, in this atttiude, will treat the notes from the Central Powers with scornful silence, according to a cable dispatch received yesterday by a prominent Frenchman in New York who assured THE TIMES that the message came from a semi-official source nad accurately represented the official point of view in Paris. The cable dispatch says in part:

"The German offer of peace negotiations has been received with scorn by the French press, which denounces this clumsy trick of the German Government.

"If the Allies should be deceived by this trick and should consent to discuss peace, Germany would certainly offer terms more advantageous apparently for some members of the Entente than for others, thus seeking to disunite the Allies in order to vanquish them later separately. In this way the German Government seeks at small expense to appear generous and disinterested.

"Whatever the intentions revealed by the German manoeuvre may be, it is certainly not a proof of strength and of confidence in the result of the war.

"The truth of the matter is that, despite military victories in the Rumanian theatre of war, the real situation of Germany is less brilliant than the war map would seem to indicate.

"The economic and financial situation of the empire is alarming enough to have caused a German Deputy to declare last Thursday in the Prussian Diet that the great mass of the German people is on the point of dying of hunger."

APPEALS TO KING GEORGE.

Misha Appelbaum Urges Him to Take the Olive Branch.

A cable dispatch sent to King George of Great Britain by Misha Appelbaum of the Humanitarian Cult, urging him to accept the olive branch extended by Germany, was made public last night. The dispatch reads:

The entire world throbbingly awaits your answer to the Central Powers. Without passing judgment on merits of war, and assuming for the sake of argument that all justice is on your side, have we not the right to expect from you a higher code of ethics? By refusing peace negotiations you would sink to the very inhuman level which you now feel can be overcome only by force of arms. Millions have been slaughtered; tens of millions will suffer for generations to come, especially women and children.

We therefore appeal to you in the name of the fallen ones—in the name of those still left—in the name of the greatest religion, that of kindness and love, and ask you to announce that, while insisting on protection for everlasting peace, founded on a just basis, you will not refuse the olive branch extended by your enemies and will try to come to an understanding so that you may celebrate together the coming birthday of the greatest humanitarian—Christ.

POKROVSKY IN CABINET.

Controller of Russian Empire is Now Made Foreign Minister.

PETROGRAD, Thursday, Dec. 14.—The Semi-official News Agency announces that M. Pokrovsky, Controller of the Empire, has been appointed Foreign Minister.

M. Pokrovsky was appointed Controller of the Empire on Feb. 8. He was formerly a member of the Imperial Council.

BRING Christmas cheer to poor children under our care and add to the bare necessities of life a few of the joys the season offers to the more fortunate.

CONTRIBUTIONS are needed now for placing homeless children in good homes in the country, where they may develop normally amid wholesome family life, with the care and affection of foster parents. Gifts large or small will be welcome.

The Children's Aid Society
Edwin G. Merrill, Treasurer,
105 East 22nd St., N. Y.
Wm. Church Osborn, President — C. Loring Brace, Secretary

Royal Arcanumites
For important information regarding change in rates call or address
R. F. H., Ex-Regent,
Room 511, 35 Nassau St., N. Y.

THE STORES WHERE WOMEN CAN BUY GIFTS THAT MEN WILL VALUE

Weber and Heilbroner

Direct Special Attention to Their

Christmas Sale of Silk Neckwear

50c, 55c and 65c Silk Four-in-Hands, 38c, or 4 for $1.50	Regular $1.00 Quality Silk Four-in-Hands, 69c or 3 for $2.00
Regular $1.50 and $2.00 Silk Four-in-Hands - - $1.15	Regular $2.00 and $2.50 Silk Four-in-Hands - - $1.65
Regular $3.50 and $4.00 Silk Four-in-Hands - - $2.35	An Assortment of Luxurious Silk Scarfs - - $3.50

Special Holiday Box Given with All Purchases of $1.00 or more

Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1365 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 50 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

STOCKINGS SOCKS and SCARFS
In Attractive Xmas Boxes

Special combination sets to suit your requirements, each especially priced for the Holidays, are here for your inspection. These sets range in price from $5.50 up, for women, and from $2.50 up, for men.

A Set for Women at $7.50

Contains three pair of silk stockings in attractive colorings and designs, as follows:

One pair shaded silk stockings with self-stripes to the top. Excellent assortment of latest colors.

One pair Richelieu ribbed silk stockings with invisible woven self-stripes around.

One pair plain silk stockings in black, white or any color.

MERCHANDISE BONDS PERMIT PERSONAL SELECTION.

PECK & PECK
EXCLUSIVE HOSIERY
448 Fifth Avenue at 39th Street
586 Fifth Avenue at 47th Street
NEW YORK CITY

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

Gifts for Men from A Man's Shop Are Sure To Be Right

CANES
Malacca — Snakewood — Partridge
Plain or with silver bands and caps
$2.50 to $10.00

SILK UMBRELLAS
$3 to $12
Plain, Malacca and Horn Handles, also Silver Trimmed

A Gift Certificate Permits Personal Selection

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

TO-DAY

The Last Opportunity to Buy

Men's Fur-Lined Overcoats

Hudson Seal or Persian Lamb Collar

at $55.00

Because this price will positively be advanced.

The rise in costs of labor, furs and fabrics makes it impossible to advertise this coat again at this price. The value has already gone up 25%.

THIS coat can't be judged by the price. It will give you a new idea of fur values.

It has all the earmarks of higher priced coats—full-furred, natural dark skins, even in sleeves; high quality, full skins, not pieced, Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) or Persian Lamb Collar. Tailored Black Broadcloth Shell.

Sizes 36 to 46 Chest

Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th Street

A Separate Shop On the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue—New York

YOU'LL be mighty pleased to receive them—then why not give them for Christmas.

JEAN VALJEAN
TRULY A CIGAR

Various shapes and sizes — DAVE SAQUI MAKER — Boxes of 25—$2.00 and up

For sale where good cigars are sold

Gorham—
The ideal disposition of the gift problem

A Christmas gift is too often Something one cannot afford, given to Someone who would prefer Something Else.

The ideal disposition of the gift problem is to go through the Gorham Silverware selections, which offer more than six thousand different opportunities to select the right thing, and ensure you against spending more money than the occasion demands.

There is in the Gorham Silverware exhibits literally everything ever fashioned out of silver into articles of use or of ornament, and there is a correspondingly greater latitude in the matter of prices.

THE GORHAM CO.
Silversmiths and Goldsmiths
FIFTH AVENUE & 36th STREET
17-19 MAIDEN LANE

The Reign of the "Regent" Coat

IT is the proverbial English type of "throw-on"—an overcoat of undisputed smartness for all occasions.

* *

Natural English shoulders—body roomy and easy fitting.

A more comfortable overcoat was never designed.

* *

All weights, from light to the genuine warmth-without-weight woolens.

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Fabrics in widest range of shades consistent with good usage.

One of our best all-purpose coats—city or country.

Ranges in price from $20 to $40. Ask especially to see the $25 and $30 Regents.

Weber and Heilbroner
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241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothiers: 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Ave.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE
Franklin Trust Company
November 29, 1916

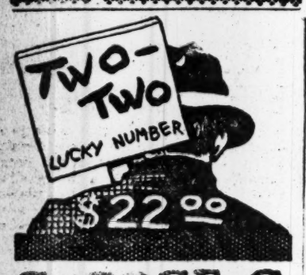
RESOURCES

Cash	$5,816,425.70
Demand Loans	4,698,000.34
Time Loans	4,660,132.56
Bills Purchased	1,385,642.33
State and Municipal Securities	3,944,792.38
Bonds and Stocks	4,632,050.71
Real Estate	528,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	887,450.00
Acceptances	715,000.00
Accrued Interest	172,521.14
	$27,440,015.16

LIABILITIES

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	453,685.09
Deposits	24,218,978.01
Acceptances	715,000.00
Reserved for Taxes	6,690.00
Accrued Interest	45,662.06
	$27,440,015.16

Franklin TRUST CO.
Established 1888
46 Wall Street, New York
166 Montague Street, Brooklyn
569 Fulton Street, Brooklyn



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STOCKS SHOW GAINS, STREET REASSURED

Leading Issues Recover from 2 to 3 Points in Turnover of 1,700,000 Shares.

RAILROAD LIST LEADS RISE

Street Believes Prolonged Peace Parleys Would Give Ample Time for Financial Readjustment.

Overnight consideration of the peace proposals gave traders in securities a more cheerful impression of the immediate outlook, and prices moved upward with strength. The gains in the more active issues were between 2 and 3 points on the average, with the railroad list showing signs of real bullish vigor at times. Commission house gossip was to the effect that, if peace should ultimately come out of the action taken by the Central Powers, the chances were that prolonged negotiations would give finance and business on this side time to become readjusted to new conditions.

The turnover, in excess of 1,700,000 shares, constituted a big day's trading, but, outside of the first hour, buying at all times exceeded the volume of urgent selling orders. At the start prices moved uncertainly, apparently influenced in part by the receipt of liquidating orders from distant points, and afterward short covering of sales made the previous day and fresh buying for investment purposes helped the market upward. Steel was slower to reflect the return of better feeling than some others, including Central Leather, American Smelting, Anaconda and Utah Copper, and the net rise of 1⅛ points was smaller than many contemporaries showed at the close.

The record of the active speculative stocks is set forth in this table:

	Highest.	Net Tuesday's Gain.	Loss.
Amer. Beet Sugar..	104½	3¼	5⅜
American Smelt.....	110⅜	2⅛	5⅛
Anaconda	91⅝	4⅛	6⅛
Central Leather.....	106	3⅛	9⅛
Crucible Steel	76	2⅛	7⅞
Erie	36⅞	1⅝	1⅝
Maxwell	66⅜	3⅜	8⅛
New York Central..	106¼	2⅛	2⅜
Reading	107⅞	2⅜	3⅛
Union Pacific.....	145⅜	2⅝	1⅜
United States Steel..	120¾	1⅞	5⅛
Utah Copper	116½	2¼	6⅜

The Anglo-French 5s and other securities of the allied countries were firm on the Stock Exchange and the Curb. The foreign exchange market was featured by a further rise of reichsmarks to 70 cents for four marks, a gain of 2 cents, and Austrian exchange showed a firm tone. As on Tuesday, these exchanges were influenced by a scarcity of offerings, as bankers expected higher quotations as a product of the peace overtures.

Steel men said yesterday that an early peace would have little immediate effect on prices, although readjustments would come later in quotations, and probably in wages. The bulk of the orders taken from foreign buyers in recent months, especially those for munition steel, were "firm," it was asserted, not being subject to cancellations. The agreement in many cases was that specifications might be altered if the buyers so desired, but the tonnage under contract would have to be accepted. The tendency of business yesterday was toward increased activity, if anything, with prices holding steady.

STEEL TRADE NOT AFFECTED.

Iron Age Sees Important Developments in Case of Negotiations.

Germany's peace proposals have shown no traceable effects in the steel trade, according to The Iron Age, which adds that if actual negotiations for peace should be undertaken in the near future highly important developments in the steel industry might be expected. At present the trade is dominated by the belief that at this stage no basis for agreement can be found on which the war can soon be ended.

Commenting upon the steel trade The Iron Age in its issue of today will say:

"All calculations of domestic buyers and sellers of steel have long been based, not on the imminence of peace, but on the indefinite continuance of the war and the present price structure has been built up by the war. For months contracts between American steel manufacturers and the Allies have been drawn so as to guard against an abrupt falling off in the demand for war purposes. A stipulation in some contracts is that if shell steel is not specified the buyer shall take soft steel in some form, as rails, plates, or shapes.

"Concerning the Steel Corporation's increase of over 1,000,000 tons in orders in November, it is stated on authority that out of nearly 2,500,000 tons booked in that month less than 10 per cent. is to be classed as export war business.

"The German peace proposal came just as greater efforts were being put forth on behalf of Great Britain and France to get American steel. This week one sale of 30,000 tons of 82-mm. rounds is reported for delivery in the first quarter of 1917. The price was about 4½ cents. One or two steel companies have been negotiating for the sale of round lots of forging steel, and from Canada it is intimated that all the steel that can be furnished from this side will be taken."

Forbids Provisioning U-Boats.

MADRID, Dec. 13.—Alejandro Lerroux, leader of the Radical Party in the Chamber of Deputies, has introduced a bill prohibiting Spanish subjects and vessels from provisioning German submarines in any way.

APPROVE PEACE OFFER.

What German Dailies Outside of New York City Say.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—Following is the comment of St. Louis German dailies on Berlin's peace proposals:

The Westliche Post: "War to the knife or an honorable peace? The answer to this question the German Imperial Chancellor has placed in the hands of the Allies in his offer to enter into peace negotiations, with the proud knowledge that the victor can be magnanimous. The main opposition to an ending of the war is expected from England. But even this opposition will be broken as soon as the American money sources for the Allies cease to exist."

The Amerika: "If Bethmann Hollweg's offers are rejected the leader of Germany's political destinies will be able to place the moral responsibility for all the sacrifices the war may yet demand upon the heads of the statesmen of London, Paris, Petrograd, and Rome. An armistice by Christmas—that would be a message which would fill all hearts with a belief in a brighter and better future and the hope of a lasting peace supported by a league of nations."

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Dec 13.—The Colorado Herold says: "This peace proposal shows that Germany is not fighting to gain new territory, but fighting for humanity and for the upholding of neutral rights, but it will not stand for dictation of the world's policy by one power. The willingness of the victor of this war to enter peace deserves unanimous approval by the whole world."

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 13.—The Wachter and Anseiger says: "The Central Powers are ready for peace or war. The choice is left to the Entente Powers. They will make the most of the fact that the Central Powers are the ones to propose peace. They will act, on the whole, probably as if they were sure of victory, but no one likes to bite into granite with sore teeth and bleeding gums. And it is that, at best, that they will have to do if they choose to continue in warfare. So, in our opinion, the chances are for peace."

PEACE OR RUTHLESS WAR.

Hilken Says That Is the Choice Germany Offers the Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—Henry G. Hilken, President of the Eastern Forwarding Company, who has just returned from New London, where he superintended the loading of the cargo of the submarine Deutschland, said today that if England and her allies ignored the peace overtures of Germany at this time the latter country would undoubtedly prosecute a relentless submarine warfare against her enemies.

"I am extremely happy at the peace move made by Germany," said Mr. Hilken. "There is no doubt in my mind that she is imbued with the highest motives—humanitarian considerations—and not by sinister designs, as suggested by unfriendly sources.

"It has been charged that Germany is at the end of her resources, which accounts for the peace move. That conclusion is absurd. The Germans are a peace-loving nation, and they truly desire peace at all times, but not at any price. This war was forced upon them by the Prime Ministers of England, Russia and France in 1914, and each of those dignitaries serving his country then has been discredited by the people. A similar fate waits their successors, should they not take advantage of this opportunity to bring about peace in the world."

SHIES AT 'SCRAP OF PAPER.'

'Think Twice When Any One Offers It,' French Ambassador Says.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—"If you want to ask about the war, I can say nothing. From you I learn the news. Thank you. But when any one offers you a scrap of paper, you must think twice. That's all I have to say," said Ambassador Jusserand this afternoon when pressed for an opinion on the German peace proposal.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand arrived in this city this afternoon to attend the "Made-in-America Bazaar."

GERMAN PRINCE IS KILLED.

Henri XLI. of Reuss Falls in Batttle on the Russian Front.

BERLIN, Dec. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Prince Henri XLI. of Reuss was killed in battle on Nov. 29, on the Russian front, according to the Overseas News Agency.

Prince Henri was 24 years of age, and a Lieutenant in a Prussian cavalry regiment.

KAISER PLANS REFORMS?

London Hears He Will Give Government Parliamentary Status.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The report is current here that Emperor William is about to announce the granting of a Parliamentary form of Government to Germany.

Bars Maeterlinck Address in Spain.

MADRID, Dec. 13, (via Paris.)—Maurice Maeterlinck, who expected to deliver an address here tonight, has abandoned the idea at the request of Premier Romanones, who called the attention of the Belgian dramatist to the fact that he was from a belligerent country.

GERMAN PAPERS CAUTIOUS ON OFFER

Continued from Page 1.

tures. The editorial lays stress on the declaration that the offer is an indication of strength and not of weakness. It calls the day epoch-making in importance, but doubts whether this Christmas, at any rate, can bring to realization the Biblical "Peace on earth, good will to men." The newspaper both opens and closes its editorial with the Imperial Chancellor's words: "We are prepared for peace, but are ready to fight."

Victor Hahn, in the National-Zeitung, likewise lays emphasis upon a characterization of the peace overtures as a sign of strength rather than of weakness, and expresses belief that the responsible statesmen of the Entente will not care to construe them otherwise. He devotes considerable space to the unsuccessful efforts of the Conservatives and Socialists to debate the matter in the Reichstag and points out that the offer is as yet merely an imperial suggestion that peace be discussed and not the actual discussion itself. When the time comes for talking peace terms, the people, he believes, will have full opportunity to express their varied wishes regarding peace, as a reward for their sacrifices, and he thinks the Government would hardly venture to open negotiations without being exactly informed about the desires of all classes of the population.

"The condition of every peace negotiation," says the Vossische Zeitung, "must, of course, be a continuation of the fight until the moment when tangible conditions have been laid down, because the German proposals rest on the basis of the strength of our arms. The longer the negotiations are prolonged the greater will be the advantages of our arms. If the German people see that the peace offer bears no fruit they will then, like their allies, demand from the Government a continuation of the war with all available means. We want the war to end as quickly as possible. If the peace which we freely offer is not accepted we will force peace with the sword and by all means of war on land, war on the sea, and war in the air."

The Tageblatt says: "Even if the Entente should reject the offer, the clever, conciliatory move will not be without favorable results."

The Kreuz-Zeitung expresses the fear that any peace which to the Entente Allies does not bear the aspect of defeat would prove a great danger for Germany and be only an armistice.

The Tageszeitung says it wishes the Chancellor had emphasized more strongly the fact that Germany offered peace as a victor, and that the peace terms must adequately reward Germany for the sacrifices she has made.

The Socialist organ, Vorwärts, sees a unique feature in the offer in that it breaks with the old tradition that the

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'WON'T DEAL WITH KAISER.'

Allies Will Make Peace Only with German States, Former M. P. Says.

The German proposals of peace are preposterous, in the opinion of Frederick William Horner, editor of the Whitehall Review and European Mail and late Member of Parliament for North Lambeth, who is now in this country on special business.

"We cannot accept any proposal of whatever kind coming from the Kaiser or his Government," said Mr. Horner last night. "We have decided not to have his signature on a treaty of peace, inasmuch as he has proved that it is worthless. Peace must be signed with a conference of the German States as they existed prior to 1870. We do not wish our children to have to suffer as we are suffering, and we want no more militarism. Peace at the present moment would mean that the whole world, including America, would be turned into an armed camp, waiting for the time when the Kaiser would next break his word.

"We insist on the restoration of the countries which Germany has devastated and on financial compensation to them. Alsace and Lorraine must be returned to France, and Constantinople will be in Russian hands. There is no doubt that any of Germany's colonies will be returned to her. The indemnity will be enormous. There will be no peace until the Entente and the Russians will occupy German territory for so long that it will be in their hands to see that Germany shall not be allowed to maintain an army of more than 30,000 or 40,000 men—just sufficient to cause obedience to the laws of the country.

"In making these statements I voice both the popular and the official view. A Government that would suggest the possibility of treating with the Kaiser or his Government would be overthrown in a moment. These peace terms were evidently proposed for home consumption, inasmuch as I know from special sources that a great deal of disquiet has arisen in Germany since the passage of the law mobilising the whole of the manhood of the country between 16 and 60."

GERMAN CASUALTIES 3,921,869 TO DEC. 1

Losses for November, 166,176 Excluding Those of Naval and Colonial Forces.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The total German casualties, excluding those in the naval and colonial services, reported in the German official lists for November, says a British official statement issued today, were 166,176 officers and men, making the total German losses in killed, wounded, and missing since the war broke out 3,921,869.

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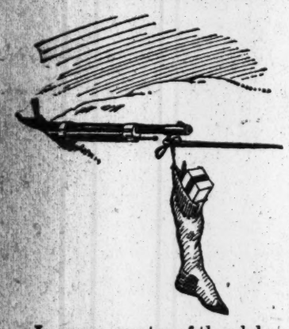

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TALL, OF GREAT STRENGTH

Not Unlike Joffre, Save for His Trim Waistline — He Also Loves His Poilus.

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—General Nivelle, new field commander of the armies in France, is the personification of the famous French phrase, "A hand of steel in a velvet glove," only in his particular case the velvet is worn very thin and the steel can easily be seen shining through.

I have met and talked with General Nivelle quite recently. It has also been my privilege to know considerable of him during his meteoric rise from Colonel to Commander in Chief in less than three years of war. There certainly is no figure more interesting in the French Army nor any who in the minds of every military expert I have talked with is thought so well equipped actively to succeed Joffre.

Joffre, as every one knows, is idolized by the poilus and will continue to be, even though a greater distance will now separate them. There should be no misunderstanding of Joffre's new position. His title remains the same as before—Commander in Chief of all the French armies—while Nivelle is field commander of the French armies in France. Joffre is really more important than before. Inasmuch as the war is to be conducted on bigger lines, the whole nation coming in close touch with the active army, he is to become the technical adviser of the War Council of the Government.

Meanwhile, as Joffre plans, it will be Nivelle's task to execute offensives, wage battles, and generally occupy the centre of the scene. Therefore the choice was the result of long deliberations filled with the realization that no matter what the future brings, it was "Papa Joffre" who won at the Marne, it was he who had made the army bigger and stronger today than at the beginning of the war despite the sacrifices of life, and it is his name which will remain forever one of the most glorious in French history.

One of the Youngest Generals.

Nivelle is one of the youngest Generals, but no French Generals are very young, and Nivelle is 61. However, he could pass for forty-five. He is big, tall, and tremendously powerful, without an ounce of fat. Except for the trimness of his waist line and his face unlined and almost youthful in its freshness, he is a type not unlike Joffre—a much younger Joffre and untired by the responsibilities of the high command.

Nivelle actually looks like chuck steel. The last time I saw him I got exactly that impression, and, but for a decidedly friendly gleam in his steel-colored eyes, I would have shivered. I had just come from Fort Douaumont, where I had gone by permission of General Nivelle. It was the first permission granted any one to visit that reconquered territory, and Nivelle decided to hear what I thought about it. So my journey to Verdun from Paris was officially halted at his headquarters.

I was ushered into a big, long, cold, gray room, my escort withdrawing at the door. A cold-looking figure, tugging a silver-gray mustache, seemed to fill the space at one end.

His horizon uniform did not add any touch of welcome color. Usually Generals wear some gold braid or at least red trousers when remaining at headquarters. Not this one. He was altogether a symphony in gray blue—not a single decoration, gold or otherwise. I looked at his sleeves to find the insignia of his rank of General, three tiny silver stars, about the size of the old three-cent piece embroidered on each arm. Then he advanced rapidly, thrusting out his hand and smiling in the most friendly way imaginable.

I found myself answering a string of rapid-fire questions—questions about things he knew all about but wanted to know what I thought about. The relationship of war correspondent and General ceased to exist. It was a straight-out, man-to-man sort of talk, and I found myself as much at my ease as if with an old friend.

The talk was all about the army of Verdun. I made several discoveries. The first was that, while a great questioner, aside from that General Nivelle is very silent. When he does give an opinion his choice of words is quite as dramatic as that of Joffre in his famous orders of the day. When he compared his army of Verdun with the Old Guard of Napoleon I thought to myself no other comparison could ever be made. When he told me that the soldiers who retook Douaumont made "the grandest effort in history," I decided that only those words could accurately fit the case, and when he assured me that the Germans could never advance again in France I felt his words were true.

Loves His Poilus as Joffre Does.

I also made the discovery that he loves his poilus after the same fashion as Joffre. He called them his children and his "little braves," and then his voice was often husky, but it became smooth as he purred about the Germans again, and the friendly light in his eyes died out and they became as hard as flint. And I left him—a lone, cold, gray figure bending over his maps—thinking of a certain dose of bitter medicine this man gave the Germans during the battle of the Aisne, how he had repeated it on a larger scale at Verdun, and how he might turn out to be the son of France chosen to drive the Germans across the Rhine.

That incident of the Aisne is one of the most remarkable of the entire war, and one which elevated Nivelle overnight from Colonel to Brigadier General. At the beginning of the war he commanded an artillery regiment which immediately destroyed a German artillery group in Alsace and captured forty-four guns. At the Marne he was attached to Manoury's army in charge of the artillery of the Seventh Corps.

On Sept. 16, at the Aisne, the Germans were attacking the Seventh Corps in serried ranks. Colonel Nivelle put his regiment in advance, and for almost the first time in the history of war infantry was behind the artillery. The Germans, astounded at such audacity, came on, were wiped out, and the Seventh Corps was saved. Nivelle then attached horses to his guns and followed up the retreat with artillery.

His next exploit came in January, 1915, at Soissons, when the Germans made their first series of offensives after the Marne. The Kaiser himself was on hand to see his masterstroke completely foiled by the then Brigadier General Nivelle. Afterward he became Pétain's assistant at Verdun and then commander of the Verdun army.

Nivelle is both an infantry and artillery expert, for he attended St. Cyr before going to the Polytechnic. He is also a great horseman and the winner of several medals for superiority in riding.

One of his greatest qualities, next to coolness, is his accuracy. The word "précisez" is always on his tongue when receiving reports. His memory is prodigious. He knows the entire map of the sector in his charge, the names of all the officers, and the number of their effectives, and follows day by day every modification and change in the trench line, and as an officer said to me about him "makes a map all over again in his brain."

He understands English, has traveled widely through all the French colonies and the Orient, and was in Korea just about the time of the Russo-Japanese war, which, by the way, he predicted in an article written for the Revue de Paris.

In the same article was a striking phrase which seemed to forecast the present struggle in which he is taking so great a rôle. The phase is "European rivalries prove that the world is not great enough."

DEPUTIES SUPPORT FRENCH CABINET

Vote of Confidence Is Adopted in the Chamber by 314 to 165.

BRIAND PREDICTS VICTORY

Joffre Named Technical Counsel of the Government in Direction of the War.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 314 to 165 this evening adopted a resolution of confidence in the new Government.

The Chamber held a large number of Deputies, who desired to witness the first appearance of the new Cabinet. M. Briand, instead of reading the declaration of the program of the reorganized Ministry, outlined it extemporaneously.

The Premier said that in secret session most delicate questions had been considered. The Socialists interrupted the speaker with cries of "No," but Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber, soon succeeded in restoring order. M. Briand then continued:

"The Government is ready for all discussions and all explanations." He referred to the adoption by the chamber of a resolution demanding a reorganization in the conduct of the war, the constitution of a war committee, and modifications in the high command. He said the war committee would sit permanently, and that it would increase the production of war necessities.

"No one can say that I have ever been unduly optimistic," said M. Briand. "But today, however, more than ever, we must have the conviction that victory is certain.

"In a war such as this, in which entire nations confront each other, decisive results cannot be attained rapidly. It is true that the valiant Rumanians have bent under the first shock, but let us examine the facts more closely. The Rumanian Army has not been destroyed. It has been reorganized with the help of the gallant Russian armies. Tomorrow a new front of from 250 to 300 miles will be formed down there, for the Eastern question is far from being settled. And if the enemy armies now fighting against Rumania were not held there, you must admit, they would be employed on some other front."

The President of the Chamber read a number of interpellations, whereupon Premier Briand announced that he would reply only to interpellations concerning the constitution of the Cabinet and the direction of the war, adding that he submitted to the Chamber a question of confidence.

eGorges Leygues took the floor and denounced the lack of co-ordination by the Allies in Greece, and expressed astonishment that the Premier refused questions he had asked. M. Briand explained that it was impossible to answer certain questions when negotiations were going on.

At the close of the debate M. Briand said he would accept only the resolution implying confidence in the Government.

In conformity with the change in military command announced last night, President Poincaré today signed a decree naming "General Joffre, Commander in Chief of the French armies, technical counsel of Government regarding the direction of the war."

Another decree declares that the Commanders in Chief of the armies of the north and northeast and of the army of the Orient shall exercise command in comformity with the decrees of Oct. 28, 1913, and Dec. 2, 1913, which made the Commanders in Chief of the armies in the field responsible directly to the Minister of War.

The effect of this decree is to make both General Nivelle and General Sarrail, Commander of the Entente forces in Macedonia, responsible directly to the War Office and independent of the Commander in Chief.

GUNS BUSY ON THE SOMME.

French Make Successful Surprise Attack in the Argonne.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Artillery duels continue on the Somme front, but there has been no infantry fighting.

The French troops made a surprise attack in the Argonne north of the Four de Paris, destroying some German mine works and capturing a few prisoners.

The night report from Paris follows:

South of the Somme the enemy artillery, energetically countershelled by us, violently bombarded our trenches in the sector of Biaches-La Maisonette-Barleux.

In the Argonne a surprise attack directed against an enemy salient north of Le Four de Paris enabled us to destroy hostile mine works and prisoners.

Everywhere else the day was comparatively calm; a German captive balloon was destroyed by our artillery near Douvaucourt.

The French official report this afternoon says that the night was comparatively calm.

The British War Office communication issued tonight says:

Hostile patrols endeavored to enter our trenches last night east of Armentières, but were driven off.

There was the usual artillery activity throughout the day at different points along our front. We carried out bombardments of the enemy's trenches in the neighborhood of Festhubert, Neuve Chapelle, and Ypres.

BERLIN, Dec. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Today's statement by Army Headquarters regarding operations on the Franco-Belgian front is as follows:

Aside from artillery fire in the Somme and Meuse sectors, which was temporarily livelier, and the nightly clashes of patrols, there have been no important activities by any of the armies.

The statement issued this evening says:

Artillery fire on the Somme and on the east bank of the Meuse temporarily increased in intensity.

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UPRIGHT PIANOS $197.00
Modern design mahogany case—brass trimmings. Exceptional value.
Other pianos in Upright, Grand and Player designs up to $750.
Easy Terms. Old pianos taken in exchange.
ESTEY PIANO CO.
12 West 45th St.

Fur Headquarters for Nearly a Century
Balch, Price & Co.
IN the Selection of Furs for Holiday Gifts, We offer You the Experience of Nearly a Century as Furriers of the Highest Grade.
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15 Minutes from Grand Central to Borough Hall Subway Station

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Women's Tailored Suits
at $19.00
now being held includes Suits of broadcloth, gabardine, cheviot and tweed.
SIZES INCOMPLETE
Ready-to-wear Suit Dep't (Third Floor)
Fifth Avenue, New York

George Bernard Co.
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Clearance Sale

Street Coats From $110 to $225 $55.00 to $125.00	*Evening Gowns* From $125 to $225 $75.00 to $125.00
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A really extraordinary opportunity of securing the choicest creations at very advantageous prices!
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Christmas Furs
INCLUDING
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OF SABLE—ERMINE—CHINCHILLA—KOLINSKY—BROADTAIL—HUDSON SEAL—CARACUL—MOLE—AND OTHER FASHIONABLE FURS

At prices ranging from $195 to $10,000
Matched Sets—Scarfs and Muffs
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At prices ranging from $95 to $3,000
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SUITS COATS WRAPS
GOWNS DRESSES BLOUSES
AND MILLINERY
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Desire to inform their patrons that for a limited period they will accept orders for
Tailor-made Suits, Afternoon & Evening Gowns
AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES:

Modish Suits, made of gabardine, tricotine, serge and broadcloth.	at	$67.50 upward
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The Appropriate CHRISTMAS GIFT
For the Entire Family Would Be a Beautiful
Walters Player Piano $395
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Conceded to be one of the finest pianos, both as to tone quality and case design, now before the public.
Courteous Service
Bloomingdale's
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would help that skin trouble!
That burning skin-trouble which keeps you scratching and digging is a source of disgust to others, as well as of torment to you. Why don't you get rid of it by using Resinol Ointment? Physicians have prescribed it for over 20 years. In most cases, it helps burning instantly and relieves eruptions promptly. It is easy and economical to use.
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Holeproof Hosiery
In A Handsome Christmas Box
Guaranteed to wear to your absolute satisfaction or New Hose FREE
They mean comfort and freedom from holes and hosiery expense. What more useful or welcome gift for any man or woman to receive?

For Men, 6 pairs, $1.50; Mercerized, $2; Lustre,	$3
Men's Silk Holeproof Hosiery, 3 pairs - -	$1.50
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Women's Silk Holeproof Hosiery, 3 pairs - -	$3

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	Kid	Cape	Mocha	Buck	Silk
For Men	2.25	1.50	2.00	2.50	1.00
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For Women	2.00	1.50	1.65	2.50	.65
	2.25	1.75	2.00	3.00	.85
	2.50	2.00	2.50		1.00
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By Edith O'Shaughnessy
Unchecked in its popularity.
Have you read this book? You are certain to read it some day, so why not now? It is the one book of absolute authority which covers the situation that every American owes it to himself to understand.
Illustrated. $2.00 *net.*

YEARS OF MY YOUTH
By William Dean Howells
A delightful autobiography of youth and young manhood. "Written with the honesty, simplicity, directness, modesty, quiet brilliance and fine spirit, characterizing all the work of this writer."—*Chicago Herald.*
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By Florence Howe Hall
How the song which set a nation singing, and roused its patriotism to white heat, came to be written, and how it has lived, is told by the daughter of Julia Ward Howe, who wrote "The Battle-Hymn." She tells how Lincoln listened to it "with a strange glory in his face."
Frontispiece. 50 *cents net.*

NOVELS

THE WORLD FOR SALE
By Sir Gilbert Parker
"A delightful novel, quick with glow and charm and color."—*Chicago Herald.* "It is the love story that counts—most romantic, gripping—one of the best Sir Gilbert has written."—*N. Y. Tribune.* "'The World for Sale' is a book for sale, and jolly well worth the price."—*London Chronicle.*
Illustrated. $1.35 *net.*

SECOND CHOICE
By Will N. Harben
"Excels both in plot and style any of his previous novels."—*Brooklyn Standard Union.* "A tale of humble people told with skill and with appreciation of the humorous pages of rural life."—*N. Y. Bookman.* "An absorbing, refreshingly sincere tale, well told."—*Chicago Evening Post.*
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A VOICE IN THE WILDERNESS
By Grace L. H. Lutz
"All of it is delightfully told, description is fine, the romance alluring and the moral is worth remembering."—*Detroit Free Press.* There is an abundance of humor and amusing incidents in this story of a girl tenderfoot and the way in which she reformed a rough Western community.
Frontispiece. $1.30 *net.*

LOVERS' KNOTS
By Elizabeth Jordan
"As a writer of short stories Miss Jordan ranks high and her present book is a charming collection of youthful romances. All the stories reflect the author's keen sense of humor, her skill at character drawing and her immense fund of material."—*Buffalo Express.* "The very embodiment of youth confident, care-free and joyous."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*
Frontispiece. $1.25 *net.*

THE INCREDIBLE HONEYMOON
By E. Nesbit
A happy story of love, of adventure and of wanderings through summer England. "A very attractive tale of love and vagabondry, adorned by a dog whose name is Charles."—*N. Y. World.* "Many intimate glimpses are given of rural England, and the happy little book boasts an unexpected ending."—*Boston Globe.*
Frontispiece. $1.30 *net.*

FOR YOUNGER READERS

BOYS' LIFE OF MARK TWAIN
By Albert Bigelow Paine
"Every boy who has laughed with the humorist will want to read this sympathetic account of his long and active life, with its many anecdotes, letters and illustrations."—*N. Y. Evening Post.* "A splendidly well written and readable story . . . . full of human interest—the story of a very human man."—*N. Y. Times.*
Illustrated. $1.25 *net.*

MARK TIDD'S CITADEL
By Clarence Budington Kelland
"An up-to-date story for wideawake boys."—*N. Y. World.* "Introduces a bevy of jolly boys who are as full of pranks as they are of spirit."—*Evening Wisconsin.*
Illustrated. $1.00 *net.*

TOLD BY THE SANDMAN
By Abbie P. Walker
"Dainty, bewitching fairy tales for bedtime stories."—*Philadelphia Press.* Mrs. Walker has the gift, as the saying is. Her stories are bird-like little things that captivate both the mind's eye and the ear."—*Baltimore Sun.*
Illustrated. 50 *cents net.*

HARPERS MAGAZINE
The Most Interesting Magazine in the World.

GERMANY PUBLISHES REPLY ON BELGIUM

Note to Washington Says Only Remedy for Idleness Lay in Deportation.

MISTAKES DUE TO NATIVES

Official Failures to Aid in Drawing Up of Lists Blamed for Possible Errors.

BERLIN, Dec. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Germany's reply to the inquiries of the United States into the matter of the Belgian unemployed and the deportation of Belgians is published today in the Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung and is given out by the Overseas Agency as follows:

"The Government of the United States of America has protested against the transportation of Belgian workingmen to Germany and against their compulsory employment for work, basing this on the view that these measures are in contravention of humane principles and of international practice as to the treatment of the population in occupied territory. The German Government thinks that the Government of the United States has been incorrectly informed regarding the cause and the execution of the measures, and, therefore, considers it appropriate first to explain the facts in detail.

"In Belgium unemployment for a considerable time has been extending in a perplexing fashion among the industrial workingmen. This prevalence of unemployment has been caused by the English policy of isolation, which has cut off Belgian industry from the importation of raw material and the exportation of manufactured goods, and has thus brought the greater part of Belgian industry to a standstill.

"By this measure almost half of the workingmen in Belgian factories, numbering altogether, in round figures, 1,200,000, were deprived of the possibility of earning a living, and many more than 500,000 Belgians who formerly supported themselves by industrial work were made dependent upon public relief. Adding the members of their families, this number is increased threefold, or, in round figures, 1,500,000 persons.

Order and Morals Affected.

"From the standpoint of Belgian economic right, upon which these unemployed inflict a heavy burden, as also from the standpoint of public order and public morals, which are most dangerously affected by general unemployment and the accompanying consequences, this situation makes it extremely desirable and urgent that efficient measures for improvement be taken. This necessity has been recognized and pointed out also by fair-minded Belgians for a long time.

"Under such conditions the Governor General of Brussels on May 15, 1916, issued an order by which, upon persons enjoying public relief and declining without adequate reasons to accept or to continue to do work corresponding to their abilities, confinement or coercive labor was imposed.

"Belgian industries being in a depressed condition, it was impossible to procure work for all the unemployed, or at least proper employment, within Belgium itself. The only thing possible, therefore, was to assign them to work in Germany, where a large number of Belgian workingmen had already voluntarily accepted work, were well fed, were receiving high wages and were enjoying far-reaching liberty of movement. For these workingmen, however, that did not support their families, coercive labor was used.

"These measures are completely in accordance with international law, for according to The Hague convention relating to war on land (Paragraph 43), the occupying power is obliged to undertake the maintenance of public order and public life in occupied districts, and for this purpose, as far as the country's laws prove insufficient, to act by complemental orders. The maintenance of public order, without doubt, implies that able bodied persons as far as possible are not to be thrown upon public charity, and, by idleness, become a public calamity and nuisance, but that they must be held to work.

Belgian Officials Blamed.

"The order has been carried out with all possible consideration and without harshness. If isolated mistakes have happened in the selection of persons sent to Germany, and if, especially, the measure has been extended to persons where the conditions of the order of May 15, 1916, are not fulfilled, the cause has been that the Belgian authorities frequently failed to co-operate in drawing up a list of the unemployed or reported in incorrect fashion. Care has been taken that such mistakes shall be repaired as quickly as possible. For, above all, it shall be insisted that only such persons shall be sent to Germany as receive public assistance and find no work in Belgium, or refuse the work offered to them in Germany."

BELGIANS PUT ON WAR WORK.

"Slaves" in German Trenches, Minister of Justice Asserts.

Pierre Mali, Belgian Consul General here, received the following cablegram from Carton de Wiart, the Belgian Minister of Justice, yesterday:

Havre, Dec. 13, 1916.

Mali, Belgian Consul General, New York:

Although speaking of peace and while deploring hypocritically the horrors of war, the German Government continues to carry away systematically quantities of men and stores out of Belgium which it acknowledges to have unjustly violated. Workmen, business men, farmers, students are taken away each day, in spite of the despair of their families. Two Russian prisoners, arrived inside the English lines near Ypres, declare that Belgian civilians are obliged to construct for the German Army, within four kilometers of the firing line, trenches, shelters, and emplacements for machine guns and batteries. These unfortunate slaves are constantly exposed to the shells, and must work in groups of ten under the orders of a German soldier.

CARTON DE WIART.

It was announced yesterday that the applications for seats in Carnegie Hall for tomorrow night's protest meeting against the Belgian deportations was so great that Carnegie Hall would be filled twice over. The Vice Presidents of the meeting were announced yesterday. They include Charles E. Hughes, President Hibben of Princeton, Joseph H. Choate, James M. Beck, Bishop Greer, George W. Wickersham, General Horace Porter, William Barclay Parsons, Francis Lynde Stetson, Elihu Root, Charles Scribner, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Frederic R. Coudert, Henry C. Frick, Daniel Guggenheim, J. Pierpont Morgan, Adrian Iselin, Nicholas Murray Butler, and Chauncey M. Depew.

PRIEST BRINGS 216 REFUGEES.

Father Deville to Sail from Rotterdam for New York.

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 13, (via London.)—Father John B. Deville of Chicago has brought 216 Belgian women, children, and old men here from East and West Flanders on their way to the United States. The districts from which the refugees come have been closed until now under martial law. Forty-four Belgians who were to have been included in the party missed their train and were left behind. Those who have arrived here will sail for New York on Dec. 16 on the Nieuw Amsterdam.

The steamer will have the heaviest passenger list in a long time. There will be about 200 in the saloon, 400 in the second cabin, and 1,000 in the steerage.

Since November, 1915, Father John Deville has been engaged in bringing Belgian refugees to the United States. He has made four trips between the two countries and has aided in the transportation of nearly 2,000 victims of the war to the United States.

A New Industrial City
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THE SOLUTION

The existence of the Degnon Terminal as a centre of industrial activity began under conditions not yet even approached by many similar sections in or near New York City, where haphazard developments of the last century have left much to be desired. All the big and little industrial problems were studied and solved at the Degnon Terminal before the first brick was laid in the huge building now erected there. The result is a perfectly adapted industrial city where economy is the watchword.

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DEGNON TERMINAL
GATEWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

ARCHDUKE CHARLES TO GOVERN POLAND

Selected as Regent With Prospect of Being King—Polish State Council to Meet.

WARSAW, Dec. 13, (via London.)—Archduke Charles Stephen of Austria has been selected to be Regent of Poland, with the prospect of election as King later.

The State Council, composed of the leading personalities of the General Government, probably will be convoked before Christmas. The Bavarian State Councilor, Count Lerchenfeld, will act as German Commissioner, with District Councilor Zychlinski as his representative.

Several times in the last two years Archduke Charles Stephen, who at present commands the Austrian Navy, has been spoken of as the ruler selected by Vienna and Berlin for the new kingdom to be carved out of Russian Poland. As late as Aug. 15 the proclamation of his appointment, with subsequent coronation ceremonies in the Warsaw Cathedral, had been daily expected.

The Archduke is a brother of the Queen Mother of Spain, and hence is a cousin of the late Emperor. He is also brother of Archduke Frederick, Commander in Chief of the forces of Austria-Hungary, and of Archduke Eugene, who is in command of the army operating against Italy.

Heretofore the Archduke Charles Stephen's only connection with Poland has been that one of his daughters, Archduchess Renée, is married to Prince Jerome Radziwill of Warsaw. Another daughter, Eleanor, is the wife, by morganatic marriage, of Captain Alphonse von Kloss, who navigated her father's yacht.

ASK WOMEN OF FRANCE TO AID THE NATION

Committee Urges Them to Enlist for Work When Country Needs Them.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—A woman's committee, presided over by Mme. Emile Boutroux, wife of the celebrated philosopher, has been organized to enroll women volunteers in the service of the country. The committee is appealing to all women to inscribe their names with a statement of their aptitudes and the time they will be able to devote to work in different categories when their services may be needed.

Enrolling offices will be opened soon and a comprehensive effort will be made to enlist all the women of France in the service of the nation.

BERLIN SAYS ENTENTE LOST 192 WARSHIPS

Total Since War Began Computed Without Special Types and Merchant Vessels.

BERLIN, Dec. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Including the loss of the French battleship Suffren, says an Overseas News Agency statement today, the total losses of the Entente fleet in the present war have been 192 vessels, including torpedo boats and submarines, with a total tonnage of 744,600. These figures do not include special types of vessels, such as auxiliary and other craft of the merchant marine.

The British Navy's share of these losses, says the statement, has been 123 ships and torpedo boats, totaling 563,200 tons.

ALLIES PLAN BOYCOTT AGAINST TEUTONIC ART

Trade-Mark Conference Now In Session May Consider Measures Against Their Books, Too.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—A conference of technical experts of the various Entente nations to consider uniform legislation regarding trade-marks, patents, and markings indicating the origin of imported goods will be held, beginning tomorrow, at the Foreign Office, under the Presidency of Etienne Clemental, Minister of Commerce and National Economies.

This conference is charged with taking up one of the specific applications of the decisions of the economic conference of the Entente Allies held last June. It is proposed to prepare a new régime, identical as far as possible in the different countries of the Entente and applicable as soon as hostilities end, not only as to trade-marks and patents, but to literary and artistic creations in enemy countries.

New Ministers Must Be Re-elected.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—According to The Daily Telegraph, the Government has abandoned the proposed bill abrogating the rule under which it would be necessary for the new Ministers to seek re-election to Parliament. The Telegraph accounts for the abandonment on the ground that it is felt that peace agitation is likely to arise in certain parts of the country in consequence of the offer of the Central Powers, and that therefore the Government has decided that an election should be held as a test of public sentiment.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

The GIMBEL Men's Store
(Fourth Floor)

Offers Men's Winter
Overcoats and Suits

Some of the overcoats are full silk lined; others quarter silk lined. Single or double-breasted model. Chesterfield model and the regular ulster.

At $19.50

The suits comprise the 1916 models in a variety of fabrics and color effects too extensive to permit detailed description.

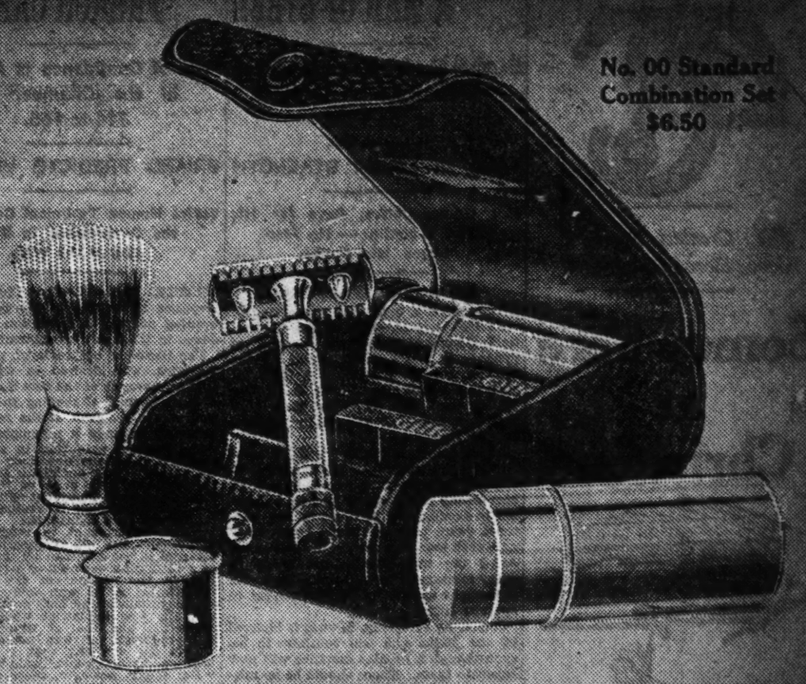
These Overcoats and Suits are in sizes for both young men and mature men. All are thoroughly good garments, carefully hand tailored. The GIMBEL Standard is back of every one, and we count on its making many more permanent patrons among men who want good clothes at a fair price.

A Good Gift—the Aervento Raincoat

This new raincoat for men is, as its name implies, a ventilating coat—a welcome innovation for comfort and h althfulness. It serves as a stylish top coat as well, and is made of the season's latest fabrics in loose-fitted, trench and pinch-back models.

At $10, $15, $18.50, $20, $22.50, $25, $30 and $35

GIMBELS MEN'S STORE, Fourth Floor.



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With a Christmas Card-from YOU

YOU'LL find it a double pleasure to give a Gillette—a thing every man really *wants*. Try it this Christmas on some man you know!

Christmas Gillettes now in the stores—$5 to $50

About the nicest "little gift" for the Gillette User is a packet of Blades—50c. or $1

NO STROPPING — Gillette — NO HONING
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, BOSTON

A MASS MEETING

WILL BE HELD IN

Carnegie Hall on Friday Evening, December 15th

AT 8:30 O'CLOCK

To Protest Against the Crimes of the Imperial German Government in Its Treatment of the Belgian People

THE PROGRAMME FOR THE MEETING IS:

1. THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER
2. ADDRESS BY THE CHAIRMAN *The Rev. Dr. W. T. Manning*
3. ADDRESS - - - - - - - - *James M. Beck*
4. THE BELGIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM *"The Brabanconne."*
5. ADDRESS - - - - - - - - *Alton B. Parker*
6. ADDRESS - - - - - - - - *Elihu Root*
7. RESOLUTIONS
8. AMERICA

The Last Cable From the Belgian Government Reads as Follows:

"This slavery is being carried out in the utmost barbarity and brutality and several thousands of the more reluctant have been put in prison on starvation rations in order to induce them to sign 'free' contracts."

Admission by tickets which can be procured at Putnams bookstore, from Joseph Bucklin Bishop, 59 Wall Street, and at the Hall. The meeting will commence at 8:30. Doors will be opened at 7 o'clock.

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Important Bulletin

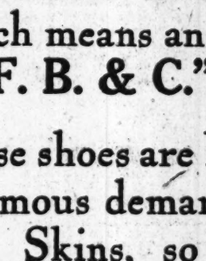
to the smart woman about her Footwear

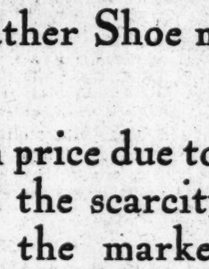
FASHION demands that footwear to be correct must **"Fit on the Foot Like a Glove on the Hand,"** which means an all leather Shoe made of **"F. B. & C."** Kid.

These shoes are high in price due to the enormous demand and the scarcity of Kid Skins, so that the market is flooded with cheap imitations and poor substitutes that are sold as Kid. Do not accept such shoes when it is possible to get the genuine **"F. B. & C."** Kid.

Every woman cannot afford to buy shoes made of **"F. B. & C."** Kid, and this has placed them in even a higher style position than in the past. Now, as a makeshift for Kid, **Cloth is being put into shoe tops to lower the price, but Cloth is fit for clothing and not for shoes.**

To be sure that your footwear is correct insist upon shoes made only of **"F. B. & C."** Glazed Kid, Black, Bronze, and Various Colors or **"F.B.& C."** White Washable Glazed Kid No. 81. (Requires no mussy dressings to keep its new and unblemished appearance.)





Look for either of these **"F. B. & C."** tags attached to the shoes you buy and be sure you are getting **the Best There Is.**

Fashion Publicity Company of New York

RUSSIANS ADVANCE ON MOLDAVIA FRONT

Rumanians Destroyed All War Supplies at Bucharest and Ploechti, Petrograd Says.

TEUTONS NEARING BUZEU

Berlin Reports the Capture of 7,000 More Rumanians in the Wallachian Operations.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 13.—Russian troops yesterday captured a line of Teuton trenches on heights to the south of Agusulia, in the region of the Trotus Valley of Rumania, according to an official statement issued today by the Russian War Department. The statement reads:

In the wooded Carpathians our detachments have beaten back a strong enemy attack in the region to the east of Chibena. Enemy scouts who endeavored to approach unnoticed our trenches in the region of Mount Capul were dispersed by our fire.

In the region to the south and southwest of Vale Putna fighting continues, the enemy offering stubborn resistance to our advance.

South of the valley of the River Trotus our troops gained possession of a line of enemy trenches on the heights eight versts south of Agusulia. Enemy counterattacks with the object of regaining the lost heights were repulsed with great losses to him. We captured a number of prisoners.

A portion of the Rumanian Army which was attacked by the enemy at Taisiau and south of this point is retiring toward the east.

South of the highroad of Misil-Buzeu the Rumanians on taking the offensive occupied a row of villages, but on being attacked in turn they were obliged to fall back.

At present the Rumanian Army occupies the front of Buzeu-Saringa-Urzitcheni.

The evacuation of Bucharest, although delayed until the last moment, was made in perfect order, after the removal or destruction, according to reports from Jassy, of the war supplies and most of the other properties of possible military advantage to the invaders. The enormous oil reservoirs at Ploechti were drained as soon as it became evident the Rumanians would have to abandon this important centre.

BERLIN, Dec. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Ninth Army (Rumanian front,) has neared Buzeu, it is announced by the War Office tonight. The usual report issued earlier in the day says:

Front of Archduke Joseph.—In the wooded Carpathians various patrol engagements undertaken by us were successful.

On the Transylvania eastern front yesterday German and Austro-Hungarian troops again repulsed Russian attacks in the Gyergyo Mountains, and on both sides of the Trotus Valley. Reconnoitering detachments followed the retreating enemy. They reported considerable hostile losses and brought back prisoners.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen.—The enemy, who had been reinforced by Russian cavalry and again had made a stand along the Jalomitza River, the waters of which had risen high, is now again in full retreat toward the northeast. The Danube and Ninth armies are pressing after him on the whole front. On the road to Buzeu we gained considerable ground, taking 3,000 prisoners, while in the mountains yesterday more than 4,000 additional prisoners were taken.

RUMANIAN RETREAT SWIFT.

Disintegration of Army Practically Complete, Berlin Hears.

From a Staff Correspondent.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—Latest advices from Mackensen indicate that the dissolution and disintegration of the Rumanian Army is practically complete and that the victory has been decisively final. Mackensen and Falkenhayn are continuing their relentless pursuit of the routed remnants, whose eastward speed, however, is such that even Schmettow's fast-moving cavalry is having difficulty in keeping in touch with them. The fleeing enemy is abandoning artillery ammunition and baggage trains in such quantity that it will take weeks to collect and inventory the whole Rumanian booty.

There is no indication as yet where the pursuit will end. Military circles here are inclined to believe it will continue to and beyond the Bessarabian border, as, unless the Russians are en route in very strong force, the Rumanians should not be able to hold even the strong Sereth line.

The most important development of the day in the Rumanian theatre, in addition to the Danube crossing at Tutrakan by Bulgarians, is the progressive effect of the Rumanian retreat which is beginning to make itself felt in the passes north of Predeal Pass, where the Rumanians are likewise now giving way, though the demoralization has not yet quite spread to the Moldavian front.

A detailed report just received from Mackensen's headquarters tells of the last desperate efforts of the Rumanian highest leadership to save the Bucharest line by a hard counteroffensive against the left wing of Mackensen's Danube army, carried out by fresh Rumanian reinforcements, who were to break through between Falkenhayn's and Mackensen's army and then fall upon the rear of the Danube army. A copy of an army order found on a staff officer with which General Stratirescu launched this last offensive stroke indicates in the concluding passage the desperation of the Rumanian situation.

"On the action which begins today," it says, "hinges the fate of our race. I demand of all officers and troops that they will die at their posts either in attack or counterattack against the enemy who seeks to take our positions. Every one is to be reminded that I will proceed without mercy against cowards. They are to be condemned on the spot by the corps and division commanders. Officers and men, free the land from the cruel barbarians and God will reward you!"

$18,095 TO AID THE ALLIES.

Strand Benefit Receipts Will Go to Ambulance Service.

The benefit for the American Ambulance Field Service held last Friday at the Strand Theatre, under the auspices of Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Miss Elisabeth Marburg and under the management of Miss Marburg and Daniel Frohman, brought in $18,095.

The gross receipts from the sale of tickets and programs and donations were $19,786, and the expenses $1,691.

RUSSIAN NOBLES RESTLESS.

To Present Resolution to Czar on the Situation in Russia.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Russian nobles have elected a commission to formulate a resolution on the present situation in Russia, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd.

"The resolution will be presented to the Emperor by a deputation or by the President of the Council of the Nobles' Association.

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The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

After more than a week's waiting we at last have some definite word as to what has happened in Rumania south of Ploesti. For some reason we have been kept entirely in the dark as to what the line of retreat of the Rumanians was and how far they had gone. It was probable, as has been explained in previous reviews, that the Rumanians were moving as rapidly as possible toward the northeast, pivoting on their right wing, in an effort to reach what must be their main line of defense if they hope to protect Moldavia from a German invasion.

There has always been the danger that this line, the line of the Buzeu River, would be reached and crossed, and consequently turned, before the southernmost wing of the Rumanian Army could effect its change of front. The distance to be traveled was great. The difficulties of traveling with the heavy transport of artillery and supplies that accompany a large force were greatly increased by the torrential rains that have prevailed in Southern Rumania for several days and by the low and marshy character of the southern reaches of the Danube. If the Germans in the north, having put a short distance to travel, could force the Rumanians back for this short distance before the entire line could be occupied, the danger to the entire Rumanian position would be critical. Therefore, the retreat was conducted as rapidly as possible, regardless of the pressure which the Germans may or may not have exerted.

The report that the Rumanians made a stand on the Jablonita River may be discarded. It is impossible, in view of the situation further north, that this should have been attempted. It would have been to court suicide. We now have the battle line located generally as follows: From a point southeast of Kronstadt the line extends generally eastward as far as the bend in the Buzeu River due north of Mizil. It runs along from there south of and generally parallel to the river as far as a point south of Buzeu, where it turns south as far as the Jablonita River, and then breaks to the east, following the northern bank of the river. This is as near as it can be traced, from the reports which have reached us in the last few days.

On the north, as may be seen, the Teutons have approached close to the river, so that only a few miles separates them from the southern bank. Indeed, Petrograd reports that the line passed through Buzeu southward to Uraicani, a village on the Jablonita. If this is literally true, the Rumanian line is in serious danger. The Germans are still in great force in the north, and, even though the Rumanians have the mountains to assist them in delaying the German advance, there is the possibility of the river being turned in the very near future, certainly before the main Rumanian southern army can move from the Jablonita to the Buzeu, a distance of twenty-five miles.

There is, however, this one doubt as to the real situation which may have considerable influence on the effect of the Germans reaching the Buzeu line at the one point mentioned by Petrograd. It seems, though it is not certain, that in the mountain districts in which the Buzeu finds its head waters, the Teutons have generally been held in place. There has been no claim on any side that any progress has been made. In the south we know that the Rumanians as well as the Teutons are still far from the Buzeu line, with no prospect of reaching it for several days. For the Germans to have reached this line at but the one point mentioned in yesterday's reports is not of sufficient importance to justify the opinion at this time that the line of defense has been seriously affected, particularly as it is at present intact.

If it is true, as certainly it seems to be and has been assumed to be in these reviews, that the line of the Buzeu is the main line of defense, there is a great difficulty which the Germans will have to meet and which may prove the deciding factor in the campaign. That is the weather. This is not mere speculation. We have in yesterday's Berlin report the statement that the Jablonita has risen very high. The rains have had their effect. The Buzeu has for the same reason also risen considerably and consequently its value as a defensive barrier has been greatly enhanced. It is unfortunate that we have not more definite data on which to work, particularly as to the exact locations of the forces. When we get those, as we may in any day's reports, the situation will be considerably clarified.

SERBS ATTACKING AGAIN.

Bulgar Assault Against Italians North of Monastir Repelled.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—A counterattack delivered by Bulgarian troops against the Italians on the Macedonian front north of Monastir resulted in spirited fighting yesterday. The War Office announced today that the attack failed. The statement follows:

In the region north of Monastir violent artillery fighting and rather spirited infantry encounters occurred yesterday. A Bulgarian counterattack against the Italians was checked by the artillery and machine-gun fire of our allies.

An enemy airplane was forced to earth and captured by an Italian detachment. Two officers in the machine were made prisoner.

BERLIN, Dec. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville.) — Army Headquarters issued the following bulletin:

East of the Cerna (Macedonian front) new Serbian attacks have been begun.

A press dispatch from Sofia says that a force of 6,000 Albanians has defeated Italian troops in the neighborhood of Pasnesina, Epirus, and that the Italians fled.

BERLIN, Dec. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville, Dec. 13.) The Volkszeitung of Cologne publishes a Sofia dispatch saying that at the celebration of the capture of Bucharest Premier Radoslavoff said that Rumania had met a deserved fate and that it would not be long before General Sarrail, Commander of the Entente forces on the Macedonian front, would be dealt a crushing blow.

U-Boat Rumors from West Indies.

The rumor that German submarines had a base in the West Indies near the islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix was brought to New York yesterday by the officers of the British steamship Maravale from Trinidad, who said they had passed many empty wooden cases such as are used to cover petrol cans. It was reported in the West Indies that there was another base along the Haitian coast and that a British Naval officer had been sent by the embassy at Washington to investigate the rumors. At the Consulate General in this city an official said yesterday that no report regarding a submarine base in the West Indies had been received nor of the presence of U-boats in those waters.

GREEK SOLDIERS FIGHTING FRENCH

Force of 5,000 Regulars Ousts Them from Katerina and Pierces Line, Berlin Says.

KING MAKES DEMANDS

Wants Blockade Raised and Entente Troops to Quit Greek Soil South of Larissa.

BERLIN, Dec. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Fighting is in progress between Greek regular troops and the French north of Katerina, about sixty miles south of Saloniki, the Overseas News Agency announces. The Greeks have a force of 5,000 men.

The town of Katerina has been captured, the French line of positions having been pierced, and the Greeks are said to have taken up a line between Katerina and Borbotzko.

Demands said to have been made by the Greek Government in negotiations with the Entente Powers are contained in reports received from Athens by way of Sofia. Summing up the reports, the news agency says:

"In the negotiations of the Entente Powers with Greece, apparently England maintains moderate views, while France asks for most reckless measures.

"Greece demands unhampered action by the Greek Government in Old Greece, the return of all railroad lines to Larissa, that all telegraph and telephone stations shall be placed in Greek hands, the withdrawal of the Entente troops from Greek soil in the whole district south of Larissa, the restoration of confiscated Greek merchant ships, and the abolition of the blockade against the importation of food.

"Greece, on her part, offers to give an obligation that she will undertake no hostilities against the Entente. The Greek Government is said to have informed the Entente Powers in a firm tone that it has decided to make no other concessions and to defend the honor and dignity of Greece against arbitrary measures."

Portugal Holds Up Greek Ships.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Lloyds reports that the Greek steamers Eftichia Vergotti, Princess Sophia, Mikelis, Erissos, and Constantino Embiricos have been detained at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands. This indicates an extension of the area over which the blockade of Greek shipping applies, and also that the Portuguese Government is co-operating with its allies to make it effective.

The Times Syra correspondent, telegraphing the 12th, says:

"Venizelist troops have just disembarked at Heropolis, the port of Syra, and the island passes under the rule of the National Government. Crowds cheered the troops as they landed. Royalist officers and men of the local forces are detained for the present under a British safeguard, but several of the men have declared their wish to join the National Army and have been accepted. The remainder of the Cyclades shortly will be taken over by the National Government. The new Governor is about to land."

The situation in the region of Katerina has been somewhat obscure since late November, when French and Greek Royalist troops were reported to be apparently on the point of a clash over possession of the city. There had been previous fears that these two contingents would fight, the Entente commander sent a French force to occupy the town, presumably in the carrying out of his purpose to establish a neutral zone along the frontier of Old Greece.

On Nov. 24 a news agency dispatch from Athens reported that the Greek Royalist troops had refused to evacuate Katerina and that General Sarrail had notified the Athens Government that unless they did so he would be compelled to use force.

GERMANS EXPECT GREEK AID.

Look for Her to Join Central Powers as Result of Blockade.

From a Staff Correspondent.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 13, (via Sayville.)—That the Entente blockade of Greece may have the effect not only of forcing Greece to drop neutrality but actually to go over into the camp of the Central Powers is considered here not an impossibility of the near future. Adeolovos's recent cryptic remark to a Hungarian journalist that the Governments of the Teutonic allies would shortly be able to give some joyful information to their Parliaments is considered to be not entirely unconnected with recent events in Greece and coming developments there, particularly as a veil of mystery has again apparently settled over the military situation in the Macedonia theatre.

"The Vossische Zeitung says: "From the blockade of Greece Americans, if not purposely blind, can grow a pretty moral. America has supplied the Greeks with breadstuffs throughout this heavy time. To America Viscount Grey addressed hypocritical cries for help for Poland and Serbia, which the Germans are alleged to have left to starvation. In Greek questions, however, England and her allies must fail. American grain shipments to Greece are cut off by the blockade. For Poland and Serbia Viscount Grey called for help; but, because Greece herself has resisted the Allies, England, France, and Italy hope she will succumb to hunger.

SAYS BLAIKIE'S SHIP DAMAGED U-BOAT

Berlin Says Caledonia Was Not Sunk Until She Rammed the Submarine.

BERLIN, Dec. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Additional details of the sinking of the British steamer Caledonia by a German submarine in the Mediterranean on Dec. 4 are contained in an Overseas News Agency statement today as follows:

"It is officially reported that on Dec. 4 the British passenger steamer Caledonia, of 9,200 tons, tried to ram a German submarine in the Mediterranean without having been attacked by the submarine. Shortly before the submarine had been hit by the steamer. The submarine then fired a torpedo, which struck and sank the Caledonia. The submarine was slightly damaged by the shock of the ramming.

"Two passengers, Major Gen. Ranan-shaw, relieved commander of the Twenty-seventh British Division at Saloniki, and Captain Vickermann of the General Staff, with James Blaikie, Captain of the Caledonia, were taken prisoner by the submarine."

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 14.—The Times says that it understands that an important statement will be made in the House of Commons today with regard to the capture of Captain Blaikie. A campaign for reprisals by the British Government, if harm befalls Captain Blaikie, is being conducted by the press, the Navy League, and the Merchant Service Guild.

ACCUSES ENGLISH OF U-BOAT CRIMES

Continued from Page 1.

course, we are cut off from the greater part of the communications with the outer world, especially with the United States. Our enemies use the cables, the mails, and the spoken word in order to plead their case before the whole world. But the other nations also ought to hear our voice, our grievances. I myself, with these words, only mean to explain the reasons for the present popular feeling in Germany, and I feel sure that it will be appreciated everywhere by all fair-minded people.

Anti-German Campaign.

"The situation is that Germany and her allies are surrounded by enemies, and that Germany has victoriously carried the war on all fronts beyond the limits of Germany. Popular feeling in Germany is that our enemies, unable to win victory on the battlefield, will try to win by creating a wrong impression about Germany's intentions and Germany's actions in the rest of the world where Germany's voice can only seldom be heard.

"They will try to persuade the world that in the case of submarines and in other cases Germany will disregard her given word, while they themselves, in fact, have abrogated the laws of nations and do themselves what they charge against us, as in the case of hostile submarines attacking German vessels and in attacks on neutrals, as in the case of Greece.

"But this respect for truth and justice cannot be suppressed forever. We are confident in our future military operations and are equally confident that the justice of our cause will triumph in the mind of the world."

The Associated Press dispatch which was the subject of Dr. Zimmermann's discussion dealt with various international questions to which President Wilson and the State Department were devoting their attention. It declared that the most disquieting problem was the submarine situation with Germany, and described the American attitude as uncompromising. Relations with the Entente Allies were stated to be less clear cut and less rancorous, but perhaps more vacuous.

LANAO SUNK AS PRIZE, GERMANY EXPLAINS

Secretary Zimmermann Asserts That Former Philippine Steamer Was Under British Flag.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Germany's explanation of the sinking of the steamer Lanao, formerly a Philippine vessel flying the American flag, but which is alleged to have been transferred to British registry, was received at the State Department today. It took the form of a note from Alfred Zimmermann, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, delivered to Joseph C. Grew, the American charge at Berlin, on Saturday.

The Lanao was sunk by a German submarine on Oct. 28, while en route to Havre. Germany's explanation is that the Lanao carried contraband, was captured as a prize, and as such, was sunk after the crew had been placed in safety. The text of the note follows:

FOREIGN OFFICE.
Berlin, Dec. 9, 1916.

The undersigned has the honor to reply as follows to the note of Mr. Grew, Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America, dated the 21st ultimo.

Foreign Office, No. 14,420. Relative to the sinking of the steamer Lanao by a German submarine.

On Oct. 28 last a German submarine encountered the steamer Lanao on the way to Havre and captured it as a prize because it was carrying contraband to the enemy. Since the submarine was unable to conduct the Lanao into a German or allied port without exposing itself to the danger of sinking, it sank the steamer after it had taken the crew on board. The crew was then sent on board the Norwegian steamer Tromp, which was just at the time in sight.

The steamer Lanao belonged originally to the Findlay Millar Steamship Company of Manila; it was, however, sold in July, 1916, to the shipping firm of Hannevig Brothers of London and sailed since under the English flag. The owners of the firm of Hannevig Brothers are the sons of the shipowner Christian Hannevig of Berre, Norway, and are like him Norwegian subjects.

The undersigned requests Mr. Grew, the Charge d'Affaires, to communicate the above to the Government of the United States, and avails himself, &c.

ZIMMERMANN.

The only question at issue is whether the vessel was under American registry, in which case, it is contended, Germany would be liable for damages to her owners. It is admitted that she was sold by her owners, in Manila, before starting on her last voyage, but her master has reported that the actual transfer of registry had not taken place. This point will be investigated further.

FRENCH TRANSPORT SUNK.

Berlin Says Seven Soldiers on the Algerie Were Taken Prisoner.

BERLIN, Dec. 13, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An official communication issued today says:

"A German submarine on Dec. 4 near Malta sank the transport steamer Algerie, 4,000 tons, which was in the service of the French navy. The Algerie was bound from Salonika for France. Of the military men on board one officer and six men were made prisoner."

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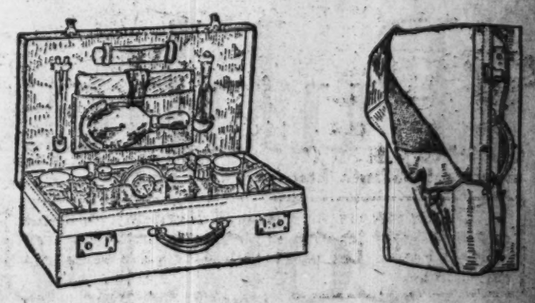

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One-fourth of Striking Men Return, However, and Peace Is Expected.

MANY SIGN AGREEMENTS

Amalgamated Organization Is Confident Employers Must Meet Its Terms.

The second big strike this year in the New York clothing industry began yesterday morning when, it was estimated, nearly 60,000 workers in this city and in Newark and other nearby New Jersey cities stopped work. Last night, however, it was said that nearly 25,000 of the strikers had agreed to return, and both sides predicted that the strike would be of short duration.

The strikers demand a forty-eight-hour week—an eight-hour day—and increased wages. Before the strike the manufacturers offered the desired increase and offered to compromise on a forty-nine-hour week instead of the present fifty-hour week prevailing in most of the branches of the industry. The strike followed a refusal by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, a union which previously had been expelled from the American Federation of Labor, to accept these terms. Versions differ as to why a strike affecting so many persons was called over a difference so small. The contention of the manufacturers is that the leaders of the union called it so that they could claim full credit for having brought about the increased wage.

A number of manufacturers yesterday sought to end the strike, so far as their own shops were concerned, by making individual agreements with the union, and it was through this means that some of the strikers returned to work late in the afternoon, after being away from their shops less than twelve hours. Fifteen thousand more returned during the afternoon because they had struck, as union members explained, "merely for a demonstration." They were the ones who worked on boys' clothing and who had previously received a 48-hour week.

There appeared little prospect yesterday that the situation might be relieved by any activities on the part of the United Garment Workers of America, a union having the same field as the Amalgamated, but, although it is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, a small union in this city. It has been reported that this union had reached a tentative agreement with the manufacturers and that its members would not go on strike, but even representatives of the manufacturers admitted yesterday afternoon that the Amalgamated seemed to have the industry "sewed up" and that the United probably was too small to keep any considerable number of shops open.

It was reported that one shop, that of Heidelberg, Wolf & Co., at 644 Broadway, would be operated by members of the United today, and that sleeping accommodations were being arranged for the workers in the building. Five thousand pickets of the Amalgamated surrounded the closed shops yesterday. They had received instructions in the morning to avoid violence wherever possible, and to telephone for union aid if they were arrested.

Only a few disturbances were reported. Three pickets of the union were arrested while trying to enter a shop on Twelfth Street. The reports of the pickets, it was said at union headquarters at 32 Union Square, indicated that about 4,000 workers had failed to answer the strike summons.

In a statement last evening President Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Union said that 90 per cent. of the industry had been shut down by the strike.

"New York turns out $325,000,000 worth of clothes annually," he said. "It is commercial suicide for the manufacturers not to deal with our organization, and their failure to do so will have a tendency to kill the New York market as far as the clothing industry is concerned."

The objection offered by the members of the American Clothing Manufacturing Association to new contracts with the Amalgamated Union is based on the manufacturers' assertions that the union has failed to live up to its past contracts with them.

It was reported last night that 3,000 members of the Wholesale Clothing Clerks' Union would go out on a sympathy strike today.

Nautical School Cadets Graduated.

Graduation exercises of the New York State Nautical School were held yesterday afternoon on the recreation pier at the foot of East Seventeenth Street. Diplomas were presented by Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, to twenty-two cadets in the Deck Department, and nineteen in the Engineer Division of the training ship Newport.

The cadets were reviewed by Commodore J. W. Miller, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the school.

$300,000 YALE GIFT.

Will of Mrs. Harkness Gives Large Sums to Philanthropies.

The will of Mrs. Mary Warden Harkness, disposing of an estate of about $15,000,000, of which $1,100,000 goes to philanthropy and education, was filed for probate yesterday. Mrs. Harkness died at the Presbyterian Hospital on the morning of Dec. 5. On that day the transfer tax report of the estate of her husband, Charles W. Harkness, Standard Oil Director, was filed, showing that of his estate of about $60,000,000 he gave $12,151,629 to her. The balance of Mrs. Harkness's estate, above the amount of her husband's bequest, consisted of her personal fortune.

The largest single public bequest is $300,000 to Yale University, for purposes of endowment, the income to be used ony in the payment of salaries of officers of instruction. A gift of $200,000 to St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, to be added to the Charles W. Harkness endowment fund, is independent of a recent gift of $300,000 by Mrs. Harkness to St. Bartholomew's.

The following institutions receive bequests of $100,000 each for endowment purposes: Morristown Memorial Hospital, Morristown, N. J.; Flagler Hospital, St. Augustine, Fla.; Germantown Dispensary and Hospital, Germantown, Penn.; Babies' Hospital, St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, and the Art Museum of Cleveland.

St. John's Guild receives $50,000 as an endowment of the Fresh Air Fund; $5,000 goes to the Morris County Children's Home, at Morristown, N. J., and $3,000 each goes to the Bryson Day Nursery of this city and the Goodwill Home Association of Hinckley, Me.

The bulk of the residuary estate of more than $12,000,000 is left to the brothers, sisters, nephews and nieces of Mrs. Harkness, some of whom receive more than $1,000,000 each. She divided her jewelry and personal effects among her brothers and sisters. A small collection of paintings, including a number inherited from her husband, is left to the decedent's brother-in-law, Edward S. Harkness, for life, after which it goes to the Art Museum of Cleveland, to be known as the Charles W. Harkness gift. The museum also receives her valuable collection of china.

The will left small legacies to a number of friends, and made provision for the members of Mrs. Harkness's household at Madison, N. J., and in the Harkness town house at 2 East Fifty-fourth Street. The superintendents and housekeepers receive $2,000 each outright, and if in the service of Mrs. Harkness or her husband for ten years or more they get a life annuity equal to their present pay. Other employes receive smaller bequests, according to length of service.

The executors, William G. and Clarence A. Warden of Philadelphia, brothers of the decedent, are directed to set aside a trust fund sufficient to pay $10,000 a year to their brother, Henry Warden of Fredricksburg, Va., the principal of which is to go to his children on his death.

Mrs. Harkness made her will on Oct. 17 last.

MAYOR WARNS THE POLICE.

Will Hold Them Responsible for Enforcing Law on New Year's Eve.

Mayor Mitchel sent a letter yesterday to Police Commissioner Woods, in which he said he intended to hold the Police Department strictly responsible for enforcing the law on New Year's Eve. The Mayor pointed out that he had the assurance of the representatives of the hotel interests that they would co-operate with the police in enforcing the law, but that he had been informed that one hotel proprietor had announced that he proposed to permit his guests to celebrate New Year's as usual on the night of Sunday, the 31st.

"This may or may not indicate an intention to break the law," wrote the Mayor. "I do not propose, however, to permit any immunities or special privileges. You will, therefore, please adopt all necessary measures to enforce a strict compliance with the law as laid down in the statute. You will also please report to me all cases in which an attempted breach of the law may take place. It is my intention to revoke the 2 o'clock license held by any person who may undertake to violate the law on New Year's Eve."

DIFFER ON DRUG TREATMENT

Physicians Defend Administration of Narcotics to Victims.

Witnesses before Senator Whitney's Joint Legislative Committee investigating the drug evil, testified yesterday to an almost hopeless confusion among practitioners as to methods of treating persons addicted to narcotics. Dr. Jackson N. Campbell, in charge at Harlem prison, told the committee that cures were impossible, and that physicians who pretended to make them were trading on the ignorance and helplessness of their patients.

Other witnesses, among them physicians, asserted with equal emphasis that depriving a habitual user of a drug sometimes caused his death. All those appearing before the committee, among them Police Lieutenant Henry Scherb of the "dope squad," agreed that the sale and use of drugs with physicians' certificates had been increasing rapidly in New York, and that legislation to check it was imperative. Yesterday's session concluded the hearing in this city.

WOULD PAY $10,000 FOR PARTY MANAGER

Whitman Wants a Salaried Man to Handle State Machine Routine.

RECALLS FATE OF ODELL

Suggests G. W. Perkins for Mayor Here, but Thinks He Would Decline—Talk of 1920.

Governor Whitman is looking about for a salaried manager to attend to the office routine of the Republican State Committee. The Governor feels that, by virtue of the unusually large majority by which he was re-elected, he is the real leader of the Republican Party in this State and, in some quarters, this is taken to indicate that the Governor aspires to a third term and consideration for the Presidential nomination in 1920, when the third term would end.

He expects to make the most of the situation and hold a tight rein on the Republican State organization during the next two years. At the same time, he is aware of the fact that Benjamin B. Odell tried to combine the job of Governor with that of Republican State Chairman with the result that he was eliminated as a political power in this State. For that reason he feels loath to try it.

The Governor admitted at the St. Regis yesterday that he had talked the "State manager" plan over with some Republican leaders, and it is understood that they looked upon it as feasible.

"The plan to have a salaried party manager—paid by the party—seems quite feasible," said the Governor. "The position of State Chairman for the next few weeks will not entail much work, but, nevertheless, a man should be in the office who could devote his entire time to it."

The Governor said that Congressman Bertrand H. Snell of St. Lawrence, whom he had asked to take the place at the head of the Republican State Committee, would accept if pressed to do so, but that Mr. Snell felt it would involve the neglect of duties to his constituents in Washington.

It was learned last night that the plan for a paid manager was first suggested to the Governor by George W. Perkins, with whom he has had frequent conferences lately. The Governor afterward discussed the proposal with George W. Aldridge, the Republican leader of Monroe County; William L. Ward, the Republican leader in Westchester; United States Senator-elect William M. Calder, National Committeeman Herbert Parsons, and City Commissioner of Plant and Structure F. J. H. Kracke, who was his campaign manager. A salary of $10,000 has been suggested. George A. Glynn, Executive Auditor, is being talked of for the place.

If Governor Whitman, in his capacity of Republican leader in this State, should take it upon himself to dictate to the Republican leaders in this city a nominee for Mayor next year it is not at all unlikely, it is said, that he would pick George W. Perkins for that honor. The Governor was in conference with Mr. Perkins until an early hour yesterday morning regarding the food investigation, and he afterward spoke in terms of enthusiasm about the qualifications of Mr. Perkins for the Mayoralty.

"We could go far without finding a man as well fitted as Mr. Perkins for that place," said the Governor. "Many of us would like to see him in the City Hall, but I doubt whether he would take the place."

The Governor left for Washington at midnight to attend the Conference of Governors.

ACCUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Marks and Gilroy Assert Central Meddled in Politics.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks told the Women's League for the Protection of Riverside Park last night that there seemed to be a disposition on the part of some members of the Board of Estimate to show unusual haste in approving the plans of the New York Central Railroad to relay its tracks in the park. Mr. Marks was one of the speakers at a dinner to the league at the home of Mrs. Herbert C. Smyth, 347 West Seventy-first Street.

"I expect that my inability to cooperate with the members of the Board of Estimate in this matter will expose me to the same fate as Assemblyman Robert Gilroy, who was defeated for re-election," he said, "but I prize my conscience more than I do being re-elected to the office I now hold."

Assemblyman Gilroy was a speaker and contended that he had been defeated for re-election by the influence of the railroad company, and he urged the women to be vigilant in their fight. Charles L. Craig, Chairman of the Law Committee of the West Side Association; Samuel Parsons, who helped lay out Riverside Park; the Rev. Edwin J. Van Etten, and W. B. Van Ingen were other speakers.

ACQUIT SCHOOL EMPLOYES.

No Proof of Unfairness in Examination of Prospective Teacher.

The Committee on High Schools, after an investigation, made a report to the Board of Education yesterday that there was no evidence to support the complaint made by H. W. Newburger that Alexander L. Pugh, first assistant in economics in the High School of Commerce, and John A. C. Collins, a clerk in that school, had identified the examination papers of Samuel Cohen, who took an examination for teacher of economics in 1914 and had conspired to give his papers a low mark because of personal animus.

President Willcox announced that Miss Mary E. Dreier had resigned as a member of the board. It was decided to continue the Jamaica Training School for Teachers, and the Committee on Finance was requested to provide the necessary funds in apportioning the moneys for the year 1917. The present kindergarten plan, it was provided, will be continued until Jan. 31, 1917.

Acting City Superintendent Straubenmaller made a report on the alleged inefficiency of teachers. The number of inefficient teachers, he said, was small.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WOMAN ARTIST A SUICIDE.

Miss Christine Wright Thought to Have Jumped from Cunard Pier.

Miss Christine Wright, an artist who lived in a studio at 5 West Sixteenth Street, has been missing since Monday night, and the police believe that she committed suicide by jumping from the Cunard line pier at the foot of West Seventeenth Street. She had been in poor health for several days, due, it was said, to overwork on a portrait she was to exhibit.

Miss Wright came here eleven years ago and studied at the Art Students' League. She was the daughter of Mrs. Susan M. Wright, who has been living with a married daughter, Mrs. N. J. Gibbs, at Cambridge, Mass. A sister, Miss Frances Wright, is superintendent of the North Adams (Mass.) Hospital. They lived in Auburn, N. Y., formerly.

The police first heard of the young woman's disappearance from Dr. John E. Solley of 968 Lexington Avenue, a friend of the family, who got in touch with the Second Branch Detective Bureau on Monday night.

On Tuesday morning Captain Frank Brenkman of the Lehigh Valley Railroad tug Genesee turned over to the Harbor Police a fur coat which had been found on the end of the Cunard Pier by members of his crew, who said that early in the morning they saw a woman walk down to the end of the pier and then heard a splash. They waited around for some time, but found no trace of a body in the water. The coat answered the description of one owned by Miss Wright and there were letters addressed to her in one of the pockets.

Miss Wright lived alone in the studio. She was well known and popular in the artist colony.

Banks to Pay Bonuses.

Directors of the Transatlantic Trust Company have voted a bonus of 10 per cent. to the officers and employes of the institution. Directors of the Bank of Flatbush, and of the People's National Bank in Brooklyn have decided to pay a bonus to their employes.

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FOURTH FLOOR,
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Same Show for Dinner as Night

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"Elsie" QUEEN OF THE ICE.
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Marimba Band,
MAIN DINING ROOM, 7 P. M.
New Year's Eve will be celebrated on Monday, January 1, 1917.

DURING the holiday season, when New York hotels are crowded, beautiful Gedney Farm, only 38 minutes by train, offers transient or permanent guests every luxury of the city with the appealing charm of the country. 18-hole Golf Course. Open all year. Private Motor Bus Service without charge.

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Advance in price is an assurance to the smoker that the uniform high standard of this famous 10c. Cigar will be maintained.
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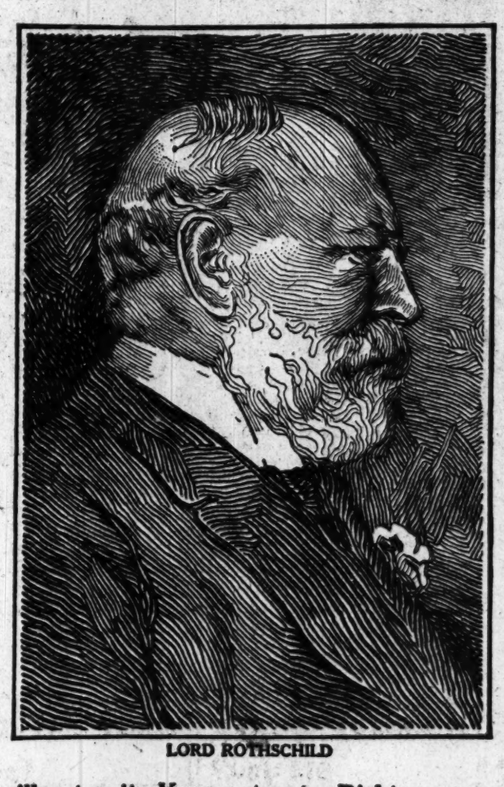
"I made all my money by never buying at the bottom or selling at the top."



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In any generation there are only a few men wise enough to profit by a timely warning.

Thousands of men were speculating in the very same market with Lord Rothschild. He made millions, and most of them lost everything. Why? Because they waited too long to buy or sell.

Millions of men were alive in the world at the time of Noah. They were drowned, and he and his family alone were saved. They did not wait after the warning. Opportunity warns, but it will not wait. *You* must act. Right now you have an opportunity that will not come again.

This advertisement is timely warning that no more copies of The Encyclopaedia Britannica can be printed on India paper.

When the present limited supply of The Encyclopaedia Britannica, printed on genuine India paper, is gone, as it soon will be, your chance for possessing it in such an attractive, useful and valuable form is also gone. **BUT QUICK ACTION IS NECESSARY.**

Several million men and women will read this warning. Many of them will mean to act upon it. *Thousands will act upon it immediately*, and there are only a few thousand sets of the Britannica remaining unsold. *Some people will wait a month* or three months from today—*when it is too late.* But the wise—the shrewd buyers will accept this advertisement as timely warning and *send today the coupon shown below.* 70,000 sets of the Handy Volume Britannica, printed on India paper, were sold in six months. You can see that the time for getting one of the remaining sets is *very short.*

War Cuts Off the Supply of India Paper

India paper has been called the "miracle paper" by reason of its beauty, its tough texture, its opaqueness and wonderful thinness. 1000 pages are less than one inch thick. The 29 volumes of the Britannica occupy only 29 inches of shelf space when printed on India paper—on old-fashioned book paper they are over five feet thick! India paper has reduced the weight of the Britannica set from 85 pounds to 35 pounds—nearly two-thirds. It has made the Britannica much easier to read and convenient to handle, therefore much more valuable.

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How long it will be possible to maintain these new prices without another increase is uncertain. In any case, if you wish to purchase The Encyclopaedia Britannica at the present low prices, *act at once.*

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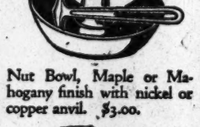

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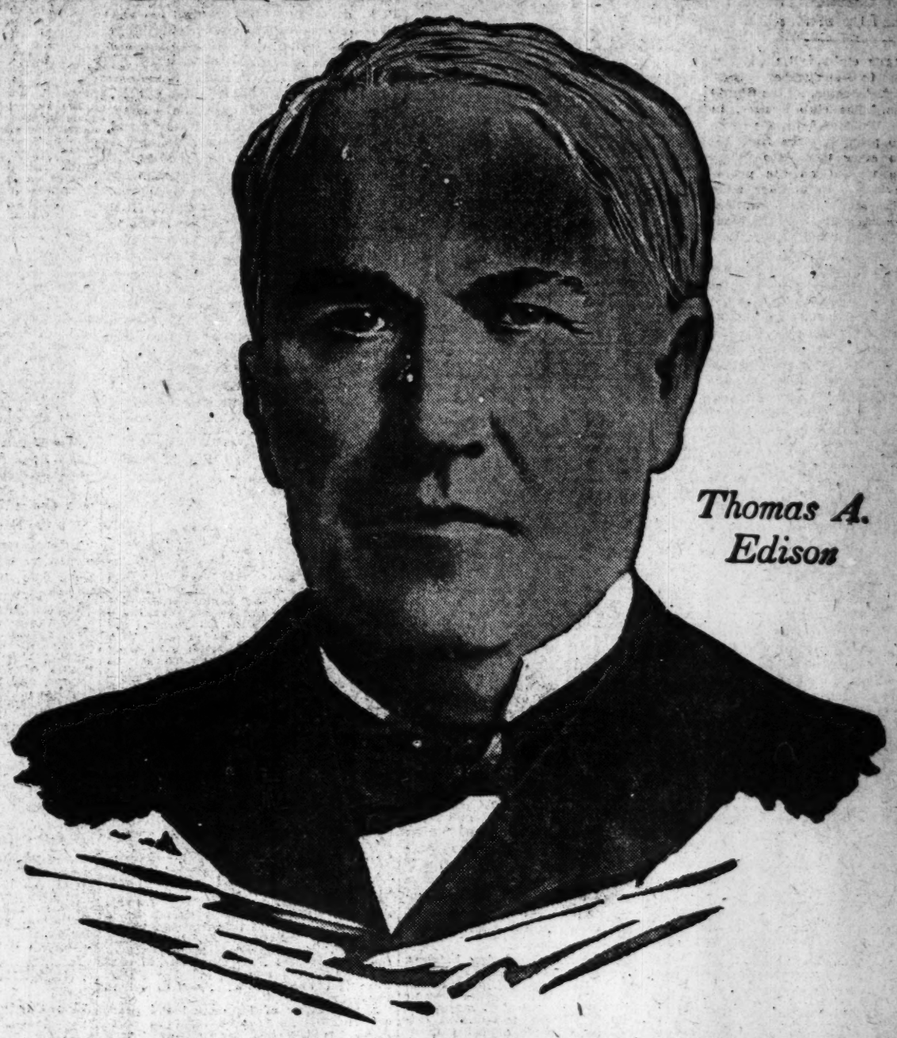

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NATIONAL LEAGUE FORBIDS STRENGTHENING CLUBS LATE IN SEASON

CLUBS MUST STAND PAT AFTER JULY 31

Late Strengthening of Giants Last Season Leads to New Rule in National League.

IRONCLAD PLAYER LIMIT

World's Series, Player's Contract, and Salary Questions Remain to be Taken Up at Meeting.

National League clubs will no longer be permitted to strengthen their teams after August begins, as the Giants did last season. The club owners, in meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, decided to prohibit clubs from releasing players after that date unless all clubs have waived on the player about to be released to another club. In order to bring about this innovation, which was introduced by President Baker of the Phillies, it will be necessary to amend the league's constitution.

The change was brought about because of the action of Manager McGraw last year in buying star players from other clubs until he had the most formidable club in the league. The Giants were so far behind, however, that, even by playing phenomenal ball, they were unable to become a pennant factor. It was feared, however, that the precedent established by the New York Club would be followed next season by clubs contending for the pennant. The practice weakens the clubs from which the star players are purchased and has a depressing effect on the baseball interest in the other cities on the circuit. All the club owners at yesterday's meeting expressed themselves as being opposed to the practice and advocated putting a stop to it.

The amendment to cover the case will be drawn up by the Committee on Constitution, which is composed of August Herrmann and William F. Baker, and will be submitted at the meeting of the league in February.

Limit for Games in One Day.

The proposition offered by the New York club to prohibit more than two games in one day during the season was also referred to the Committee on Constitution. Some of the club owners are not in favor of this rule because an emergency might arise whereby it would be necessary to play three games in one day in order to complete the schedule. C. H. Ebbets, Barney Dreyfuss, and John A. Heydler were appointed a committee to draft resolutions on the death of Nicholas Young, and a new committee on telegraph was appointed, made up of H. N. Hempstead, C. H. Ebbets, and W. F. Baker.

An important point in relation to the player limit of twenty-two was decided at yesterday's meeting when the league ruled that every player under contract would be included in this list, even if he had no intention of playing. There was a case of this kind brought up by the Giants last year. Stafford, the Turtx College Infielder, was taken over by the Giants, and Manager McGraw wanted to have him sign a contract, although he did not intend to use him in regular games during the season. The league refused to honor the contract, as Stafford would have brought the Giants' roster above the twenty-one limit.

Tribute to John B. Day.

John B. Day, who, as President of the New York club in 1890, bore the brunt of the baseball war with the brotherhood, is now in financial difficulty and is in poor health. As a tribute to Mr. Day's services to the national game, the league voted to pension the veteran club owner for life.

The National League got one shock yesterday from which it will not soon recover. It came so unexpectedly that the seasoned club owners were at a loss to know just how to act when confronted by the situation. Mrs. Helene H. R. Britton, who sits in the league's sessions as President of the St. Louis Cardinals, presented the league with a large box of chocolates.

The National League magnates in the past have indulged in nearly every kind of refreshments under the sun, but this is the first time on record that they have ever munched chocolate cream drops. The club owners handled the situation with great bravery and tact, and after the box had gone around a couple of times all the chocolates had disappeared. The league will hold another session this afternoon, during which tea will be served.

There are still numerous problems for the league to discuss before the meeting closes. The long-looked-for oration of Barney Dreyfuss against the reappointment of August Herrmann as Chairman of the National Commission is due today, but the pearls of wisdom which will fall from the Pirate owner's chiseled lips will go unappreciated by the world at large, for they will be delivered behind locked and guarded doors.

To Discuss World's Series.

Another subject which will be discussed is the proposed changes in the rules governing the world's series. It is pretty certain, if the American League will agree, that the series will be extended to nine games and that all the players will share in the spoils.

The new player's contract recently drawn up by the National Commission will come before the league for approval. It is sure to be adopted, although it is stated that it contains clauses which may bring forth protests from the Players Fraternity. One of these is said to stipulate that when a major league player is sent back to the minors during the season he will have to accept the minor league salary and not the salary of the major league contract.

The topic of reducing salaries, the subject which most interests the players, has not yet been touched upon. It is almost certain that a retrenchment policy will be inaugurated by all clubs on account of the high salaries many of the players have been receiving since the Federal League war.

AMERICAN MEETING TODAY.

Red Sox Sale Ratification Before League Heads at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Ratification of the sale of the Boston Club, curtailment of players' salaries, and adoption of legislation providing for punishment to players who permit the use of their name in writing newspaper stories on world series games, are the important questions to be considered at a two-day meeting of the American League, which opens here tomorrow.

Economy will be urged by President Johnson, who asserted tonight that the game has been conducted on an extravagant basis and every expense, including salaries, must be curtailed. The sale of the Boston Club to H. H. Frazee and Hugh J. Ward of New York will be ratified without opposition, it was said tonight. Frazee announced that he hoped to retain William Carrigan as manager and was prepared to make him every possible financial inducement. Jack Barry, second baseman, and Outfielder Hooper were mentioned as possibilities.

Practically every club owner in the league was here tonight for the meeting. Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Club; Colonel Jacob Ruppert, Jr., and Captain T. L. Huston of New York; Clark Griffith, manager of the Washington Club; President James Dunn and Manager Lee Fohl of the Cleveland Club were among the early arrivals.

CLASS A A SIMMERS DOWN.

Break Not Likely if Majors Refuse to Drop Draft Right.

The committee from the Class A A leagues, which are seeking release from the major league draft, went to Chicago yesterday to put the proposition up to the American League at its meeting there today. After placing the request before the National League, the Class A A leagues are not very optimistic about the request being granted. The committee includes President Barrow of the International League, President Hickey of the American Association, and President Baum of the Pacific Coast League.

Before leaving for Chicago the Pacific Coast leader stated that there wasn't one chance in a thousand of the majors consenting to the elimination of the draft. He also stated that the Pacific Coast was not belligerent in the matter and there was no probability of a break between the Class A A leagues and the majors.

Vice President W. O. Wathen of the American Association stated yesterday that the major leagues were too selfish in their treatment of the minors. "The minor leagues are the roots of the majors," said Mr. Wathen, "and no tree can bear fruit unless its roots are properly cared for. The major leagues show too much selfishness in insisting on getting $10,000 players at the $2,500 draft price."

It is stated that there are two club owners in the International League who have threatened to close their baseball parks if the major leagues do not release them from the draft, but the league as a whole does not assume this warlike attitude. Several club owners of the Class A A leagues expressed the opinion last night that nothing serious would result if the request to drop the draft was turned down, as the majority of the minor leaguers would not countenance any break with organized ball.

STILL AFTER STALLINGS.

Weeghman Hopes to Get Braves' Manager—Various Deals Made.

President Charles H. Weeghman of Chicago has not yet given up hope of landing George Stallings of the Boston Braves to manage the Cubs next season. Mr. Stallings denies that he is considering any such proposition, while Fred Mitchell of the same club is confident that he will get the job just as soon as Mr. Weeghman and Mr. Haughton can come to terms.

Frequent rumors of friction between Manager Stallings and President Haughton of the Boston Club seem to indicate that the Chicago owner may be able to put through the deal. Stallings's contract has four years to run, but Chicago is willing to take over the manager, contract and all, if Haughton will give his consent. The two club Presidents will meet at 11 o'clock this morning to talk the deal over. If Weeghman fails to get Stallings, a deal will undoubtedly be arranged whereby Chicago will get the Braves' coach, Mitchell.

Several baseball deals were consummated yesterday by the various baseball men from all over the country who throng the corridors at the Waldorf. Chief Bender, the veteran pitcher of the Athletics and later with the Phillies, will next year go to Toronto as manager. Last season Joe Birmingham, formerly of Cleveland, was manager, but he quit before the end of the season.

Another Philadelphia player, Cravath, Pat Moran's famous home-run hitter, will probably be seen no more in the major leagues. Cravath's home is in California, and he is anxious to join one of the Pacific Coast league clubs and eventually become a manger. The Phillies are willing to let Cravath stay out on the coast if they can get a suitable right fielder to take his place. Yesterday there was talk that Frank Schulte might go to the Phillies from Pittsburgh, but Manager Jimmy Callahan wanted either Stock or Whitted in return for the right fielder. Manager Pat Moran, it is said, will not part with either of these players. He was willing, however, to trade Wilbur Good for Schulte.

Charley Dootn, formerly manager of the Phillies and later with the Giants, has been appointed manager of the Rochester Club of the International League, which last season was managed by Tommy Leach.

Manager Miller Huggins of St. Louis has not sold Catcher Snyder yet, but two or three clubs are after him. There is a deal pending with Brooklyn in which Manager Robinson is willing to trade Catcher Otto Miller for Snyder. President Weeghman of Chicago has made an offer to buy the St. Louis catcher and this deal may go through. Manager Jimmy Callahan wants to get Fred Merkle for Pittsburgh, but has not yet come to any satisfactory deal with the Brooklyn Club.

HORSEMEN ELECT OFFICERS.

Capt. W. H. Halstead Again President of Parkway Driving Club.

After several unsuccessful attempts to elect officers for the coming year, the members of the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn last night got together and appointed officials for 1917. Captain W. H. Halstead, who was President of the club when he left for the border with his regiment, was unanimously re-elected, while T. Val Patterson was appointed Vice President, with Ralph Kelsey Secretary and Samuel Brieslane Treasurer.

Dissatisfied stockholders who had by their votes deadlocked the previous meetings were not present last night, and the regular ticket did not meet with an opposing vote. The Treasurer's report showed a substantial balance on the right side of the ledger, and the club proposes to give the largest race meeting in its history next Summer. The arrangements and the date have been left in the hands of a committee.

Durland Polo Team Wins.

Following the usual Wednesday evening musical ride, the Durland indoor polo team defeated the visitors by the score of 16 to 9½ goals last night at the Durland Riding Academy.

CRAWFORD FIRST IN HILL AND DALE RUN

Flushing Boy Captures High School Championship from Field of 138 Starters.

Robert Crawford, the seventeen-year-old Flushing High harrier, who has won nearly every big schoolboy hill and dale chase in the East this season, captured the high school championship of the P. S. A. L. yesterday over an ice and snow covered course at Van Cortlandt Park. Defeating a field of 138 starters in the same handy manner in which he triumphed in the Cornell, Columbia, and Mercersburg races this Winter, Crawford journeyed over the course, which had been cut down to two and one-half miles owing to the precarious conditions, in the good time of 15:26.

He paced the field throughout, and the only real opposition he received was furnished by Sam Kiviat of Curtis High School, brother of Abel Kiviat, who is one of the four men who have beaten Hannes Kolehmainen in a championship cross-country race. Almost an exact counterpart of his famous brother, the sixteen-year-old Kiviat held to Crawford's heels until the last mile. Then he tired under the strain of the early pace, which was made more trying by the slippery and heavy conditions of the course. Facing the stiffest portion of the course, the bespectacled Crawford never faltered, but climbed Cemetery Hill with the speed of a champion and there made the gain which brought him home about 125 yards in front of Kiviat.

S. Locker of De Witt Clinton High School made a strong finish, sprinting the entire length of the straightaway just before the tape, and finished third, twenty-five yards behind Kiviat.

Crawford, who is Captain of the Flushing team, piloted his squad to the team championship, a victory that was recorded over representatives of fourteen other high schools, every one of which finished a full team, with Manual Training sending two full combinations across the line. The Flushing boys captured the team trophy with 56 points, but would have had to be content with second place had Richmond Hill High been possessed of a fifth runner of ability. The Richmond Hill lads finished second with 77 points, but their first four men crossed the finish line in seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth positions. This splendid team work was spoiled, however, by their fifth man, who finished forty-third. Morris High's representatives annexed third place with 107 points.

John McHugh, the P. S. A. L. inspector, held up all prizes, asserting that there were minor irregularities which would need investigation. There were reports that some of the leaders had cut the course. This may have happened because of the unfamiliarity of the boys with the route, part of which was laid out only half an hour before the race started.

Crawford, rather a tall boy for his age, but with the ideal physique for a cross-country runner, is destined to become a star for the University of Pennsylvania. His father is a graduate of the Philadelphia institution and is bent on sending his son there. The young Crawford has another year to go in Flushing.

A thin layer of ice coated the grass sections of the course, and in some spots the sun had turned the frozen ground into mud holes. Many the boys were not equipped with Winter running garments and suffered slightly from the cold. Others wore only flat-soled rubber shoes, and found it extremely difficult to get over the muddy ground.

Kiviat was tired when he cleared the hill, but gamely set out to catch Crawford. The Flushing boy was speeding down the incline, and gaining with every stride. He had nearly 100 yards to spare as he darted for the tape, and breasted it with 125 yards showing between him and the Staten Islander. The order of finish of the leaders follows:

Name and School.	Time. M. S.
1—Robert Crawford, Flushing	15:26
2—S. Kiviat, Curtis	15:50
3—S. Locker, De Witt Clinton	15:55
4—L. Tracey, Flushing	16:03
5—H. Begen, Manual Training, (first team)	16:13
6—C. Sklar, Morris	16:15
7—A. Livingston, Richmond Hill	16:16
8—H. Sullivan, Richmond Hill	16:17
9—T. Hopper, Richmond Hill	16:18
10—H. Dempsey, Richmond Hill	16:19
W. Rose, High School of Commerce, 16:20; F. McCann, Far Rockaway, 16:22; F. Werber, Flushing, 16:23; R. Wanker, Flushing, 16:24; P. Wolfransky, Morris, 16:25; H. Callahan, High School of Commerce, 16:27; R. Repp, Jamaica, 16:28; Dicker, De Witt Clinton, 16:30; G. Howay, Townsend Harris, 16:33; Macknovich, De Witt Clinton, 16:32, Wyman, Stuyvesant, 16:39; A. Lastfagel, Morris, 16:40; G. Duryea, Manual Training, (first team,) 16:41; C. Fyles, Flushing, 16:42; Schaefer, Manual Training, (first team,) 16:44.	
A. Payne, Flushing, 16:45; P. Roehner, Jamaica, 16:46; Glasgoid, Boys, 16:47; Welsh, Curtis, 16:48; S. A. Gallbur, Morris, 16:49; Goplitsky, DeWitt Clinton, 16:50; W. Walters, Jamaica, 16:51; F. Ringer, Evander Childs, 16:52; M. Roche, Jamaica, 16:53; Wright, Manual Training, first team, 16:54; L. Rubin, Morris, 16:55; W. Swain, Manual Training first team, 16:56; H. Broome, Erasmus Hall, 16:57; Swinnerton, Curtis, 16:58; J. Zaslavsky, H. S. of Commerce, 16:59; D. Irwin, Commercial, 17:00; W. Rosenblum, Morris, 17:01; R. Batterley, Erasmus Hall, 17:02; G. M. McManus, Manual Training, first team, 17:03; H. Laguardia, Morris, 17:04 B. Votein, Morris, 17:05; A. Schirley, Jamaica, 17:06.	
W. Pomfret, Richmond Hill, 17:07; M. Greenblatt, High School of Commerce, 17:08; C. Lasher, Manual Training, (second team,) 17:09; R. Rick, Erasmus Hall, 17:10; Dovedsant, De Witt Clinton, 17:11; Parson, Manual Training, (first team,) 17:12; S. Cohn, High School of Commerce, 17:13; O. Bluth, Townsend Harris, 17:14; M. Forsyth, Erasmus Hall, 17:15; H. Appel, Flushing, 17:16; James Dunne, Commercial, 17:17; G. Curnow, Manual Training, (first team,) 17:18; Deutsch, Boys', 17:19; Silverman, De Witt Clinton, 17:20; O'Brien, Curtis, 17:21; Loscalzo, Stuyvesant, 17:22; L. Paslov, Townsend Harris, 17:23; H. Mins, Townsend Harris, 17:24; F. Ryan, Commercial, 17:25; H. Mott, Townsend Harris, 17:26; McCaffrey, Boys', 17:27; Hart, Manual Training, (second team,) 17:28; J. Throckmorton, Townsend Harris, 17:29; Frankenstein, Townsend Harris, 17:30; Arkin, Stuyvesant, 17:31; P. Farrell, Jamaica, 17:32; D. McElwain, Flushing, 17:33; E. Wilson, High School of Commerce, 17:34.	

TEAM SCORES.

Flushing	1	4	13	14	24—56
Richmond Hill	7	8	9	10	43—77
Morris	6	15	22	29	35—107
De Witt Clinton	3	18	20	30	47—118
Manual Training, (First Team)	5	23	25	34	36—123
Jamaica	17	26	31	33	42—149
H. S. of Commerce	11	16	39	44	48—158
Curtis	2	28	38	53	63—184
Townsend Harris	19	49	55	56	58—237
Erasmus Hall	37	41	46	50	64—238
Stuyvesant	21	54	61	66	69—271
Boys' High	27	52	60	67	70—277
Commercial	40	51	57	62	72—285
Far Rockaway	12	65	68	73	74—292
Manual Training, (Second Team)	45	60	71	76	77—320
Evander Childs	32	75	78	79	80—344

AIREDALE HIGHLY HONORED.

Baldwin's Normanton Typit Best Dog in New Haven Show.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 13.—Puppies were unusually successful at the second annual show of the New Haven Kennel Club, held here today. Fairfax Red Clover, the property of Mrs. Frank T. Clark of Larchmont, N. Y., went from puppies to winners in Pomeranians, but this is nothing unusual for this little beauty, for at the age of 6 months she won a reserve championship at one of the largest shows in England, and before leaving for America was seven times adjudged the best puppy in the show of any breed.

In German shepherds, Frank Spiekerman's 9-months-old puppy topped the lot, and all by himself accounted for seventeen ribbons. In Chows another puppy got first prize and winners. He is a really remarkable specimen, only 7 months old, a rich blue in color and probably one of the best of this color ever imported. He is the property of Miss Elsie Sydon of Bogota, N. J., and experts expect him to become a champion before reaching his maturity.

The entry of toy dogs was unusually good, there being over one hundred and twenty toys entered. Griffons, with seventeen entries, were extra strong. Mrs. Marie Antoinette Snow's Pekingese, Clum Chang of Alderbourne, was declared the best toy of any breed, winning the prize for the third best dog in the show.

Martin Baldwin's Airedale, Normanton Typit, was declared best dog, beating the sensational Boston terrier champion, Peters Captain, in a very close decision.

George S. Thomas and G. Muss-Arnolt, the all-round judges, were unable to agree in the class for sporting dogs, Mr. Arnolt favored R. Vogts's English setter, Brighton, for first honors, and Mr. Thomas wanted the decision to go to Willowbrook Real. The judges called in J. W. Spring as referee, and he decided in favor of Real.

The show was declared a decided success, and the exhibitors appeared in general well pleased with the awards.

ZEIGLER'S DOGS TRIUMPH.

Comanche Rap and Mary Montrose to Fore in Field Trials.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 13.—Dogs owned by William Zeigler, Jr., of New York City, have won two of the three money places in the Derby Stake of the Southern Field Trials Club.

First place was won by Comanche Rap, owned by Mr. Zeigler, and handled by Avant. Second money was won by Master Harry, owned by Harry Edwards of Cleveland, and handled by Dozier, and third money went to Mary Montrose, also owned by Mr. Zeigler and handled by Armstrong.

CATHEDRAL BOYS VICTORS.

Basket Ball Quintet Defeats St. Francis In Close Game.

Cathedral College's basket ball quintet defeated the representatives of St. Francis College of Brooklyn in a closely contested game on the former's court yesterday afternoon, by the score of 20 to 17. At the end of the first half the Brooklyn five held the lead by a score of 9 to 8, but in the second half the Cathedral players gained a lead and maintained it to the end of the game, although hard pressed throughout.

FREIRICH WINS ROAD RACE.

Also Captures Fast Time Prize in Yorkville A. L. Run.

The Yorkville Athletic League held a road race last night from the clubhouse of the St. Thomas A. A. B. S. Freirich of the Y. M. H. A., with a handicap of 45 seconds, finished first, and by covering the four-and-a-half-mile course in 24 minutes and 16 seconds also annexed the fast-time prize. The team trophy was won by the Y. M. H. A. with a low score of 22 points. The scratch man, Andrew Feher of the Hungarian-American A. C., finished in ninth position in 24 minutes and 51 seconds. Forty-three men toed the starting line, and the first ten finished in the following order:

B. S. Freirich, Y. M. H. A.; J. Bascomb, St. Thomas A. A.; J. Brickman, Home News A. A.; F. Feinberg, Y. M. H. A.; J. Merber, Y. M. H. A.; E. Murtha, Union Settlement A. A.; L. Dutka, Hungarian-American A. C.; J. Goldstein, Y. M. H. A.; A. Feher, Hungarian-American A. C.; A. Hopper, Y. M. H. A.

MISKE TO MEET DILLON.

Light-Heavyweights Will Box Ten Rounds at Broadway S. C.

John P. Dunn, announcer at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn, yesterday made public the fact that a match had been arranged between Jack Dillon, the Indianapolis light-heavyweight, and Billy Miske of St. Paul. The men will box ten rounds, at the Broadway Club's show, next Tuesday evening.

Dillon's last appearance in local competition was against Tim O'Neil, the Chicago heavyweight, who managed to stand off the aggressive Hoosier boxer for ten rounds. Miske left the city with a suspension from the Boxing Commission hanging over his head, which he received for failing to go through with a contract with the management of the Broadway S. A. which called for his appearance in two bouts. His consenting to box Dillon, it is believed, will automatically nullify his suspension.

JIM JOHNSON KNOCKED OUT.

But After Count He Tries to Continue Bout with Langford.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—Sam Langford of Boston knocked out Jim Johnson of New York in the twelfth and final round of a boxing contest here last night. After Johnson had been counted out he got up and demanded he be allowed to fight some more. His seconds and manager persuaded him to take off his gloves and admit he had lost the fight. Johnson weighed 225 pounds and Langford 191.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Clermont A. C., Brooklyn.—Mel Coogan vs. Leo Johnson. Ten rounds.

New York A. C.—Amateur tournament. (Preliminary trials.)

PRINCETON QUINTET OUTCLASSES N. Y. U.

Violet's Basket Ball Team Falls Before Tiger's Attack by 36 to 14.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 13.—The Princeton basket ball team found an easy opponent in the New York University quintet here tonight, and was able to score thirty-six points, while the visitors were making fourteen. The Violet five was unable to cope with the superior floor work of the Tigers, and this, coupled with the inability to find the basket when an opportunity came, held the New Yorkers' score down. Coach Leuhring sent in an entire substitute five for the Tigers during the last few minutes of play. The substitutes displayed almost the same margin of superiority as the 'Varsity, and were able to register several spectacular field goals.

Captain Cann of the New York University team was a tower of strength both on the offense and the defense. He registered two of his team's four field goals. In the foul shooting department, however, he was outclassed by Paulson, the Princeton forward, who caged ten out of thirteen attempts. Cann made six out of twelve. Storr, the New York University centre, also performed well.

Princeton jumped into the lead at the beginning of the contest with a field goal, and after that was never headed. During the first half the visitors were not able to register a single field goal, while the Tigers made six. Paulson's consistent foul shooting made it possible for the Tigers to have the long end of an 18 to 4 score at the end of the first half.

The lineup:

Princeton, (36.)	Position.	N. Y. U., (14.)
Paulson	L. F.	Cann
Parmelee	R. F.	Egan
Foster	C.	Storr
Haas	L. G.	Vandebeak
Rahill	R. G.	Carroll

Field goals—Princeton: Parmelee (3,) Haas (3,) Foster (2,) Eddy (2,) Jarvis (2,) Paulson. N. Y. U.: Cann (2,) Carroll, Storr.

Goals from fouls—Princeton: Paulson (10.) N. Y. U.: Cann (6.)

Substitutes—Princeton: Eddy for Paulson, McGraw for Foster, Cuneo for Haas, Jarvis for Parmelee, Downing for Rahill. N. Y. U.: Mooney for Storr.

Time of periods—Twenty minutes each. Referee—Mr. Fischer. Umpire—Mr. Henderson.

TIGERS' CUB FIVE BEATEN.

Lawrenceville Team Makes Strong Finish and Wins, 34 to 25.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J., Dec. 13.—The Lawrenceville basket ball quintet defeated the Princeton Freshmen five here this afternoon by the score of 34 to 25. Lawrenceville took the lead early in the game, but the first half ended with the score, Princeton Freshmen 19, Lawrenceville 16.

There were numerous fouls made by both teams and the foul shooting was very ragged. Roberts scored the most points for Lawrenceville, while Dimmitt played a fine game for the visitors.

The team work on both sides was excellent, and the game was very fast. This is the last game for Lawrenceville until after the holidays.

CORNELL FIVE IS VICTOR.

Opens Basket Ball Season Success? fully Against Niagara, 33 to 27.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Cornell opened the basket ball season with a 33-to-27 victory over the veteran Niagara University quintet tonight. The game was hard fought, Niagara leading, 18 to 15, at the end of the first half. Dr. Sharpe's new team rallied strongly in the second half, and, after reaching a tie three times against their opponents, rushed in three substitutes and won out. Right Forward Flock was the star of the game. Flock broke away from Captain Duggan of Niagara for eight goals from the floor.

Duggan was the best man for the visitors, scoring a total of sixteen points with five field goals and six foul goals. Ortner played a fine floor game, and his three field goals came at opportune times for the Ithacans. The lineup:

Cornell, (33.)	Position.	Niagara, (27.)
Ortner	R. F.	Tracey
Flock	L. F.	Scully
Henry	C.	Lynch
Ward	R. G.	Duggan
Allen	L. G.	Harlow

Field goals—Duggan, 5; Harlow, 3; Lynch, 2; Flock, 8; Ortner, 3; Fuller, 2; Krotoville, 1.

Substitutions—Fuller for Henry, Krotoville for Allen, Houch for Ward.

Referee—Mr. Powell of Princeton.

WILSON TO LEAD TIGERS.

Brother of Alex and Tom to Captain Princeton Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 13.—Marion Orr Wilson of Binghamton, N. Y., this afternoon was elected Captain of the Princeton football team for the 1917 season. His election was rather anticipated in Princeton football circles, as he is the only member of the present junior class who has been a regular member of the team all season. Although no definite statement was made following the election except the announcement of Wilson's election, it is said that there were two other men considered for the honor. Halsey, a giant lineman, who will also be a senior next year, and Funk, a sophomore, are the men reported to have been considered on the first ballot, which is more or less in the nature of a caucus. Wilson's election was unanimous on the first regular ballot.

The new Tiger Captain comes from a family of football players. Alex Wilson, the Captain of the 1915 Yale team, and Tom Wilson, who was a member of Eddie Hart's championship team in 1911, and Walter Camp's choice for All-American guard, are his brothers. Tom Wilson was on the coaching staff at Princeton this fall.

Wilson's position is end, and although he weighs only 155 pounds he easily earned himself a position on the 'Varsity this season by his aggressive playing. He prepared at Phillips Exeter Academy, but never won his school letter in football. He played end on his freshman team at Princeton and in his sophomore year was a strong contender for one of the wing positions on the 'Varsity. It was thought by many that he was too light for 'Varsity football, but he returned to Princeton this Fall about ten pounds heavier and played in a fashion which soon earned him a 'Varsity berth. Besides playing football Wilson is also a member of the track team, having gained his letter as a hurdler. He is 22 years of age and is 5 feet 10 inches in height.

David McDougal of Riverside, Ill., was this afternoon elected assistant manager of the Princeton football team for next year. McDougal will succeed Arrott as football manager.

WEST IS COLGATE CAPTAIN.

Lad of 18 Years to Lead Eleven, Which Humbled Brown.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Dec. 13.—D. B. West, 18 years old, was today elected captain of the Colgate University football team for next year. West played a star game at left tackle this year, and is considered one of the best athletes ever turned out at Colgate. Besides playing football, he is also centre on the basketball team, and a pitcher on the baseball team.

FARNUM IS AGAIN CAPTAIN.

Brown's Football Players Re-elect This Season's Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 13.—Mark Farnum of Georgiaville, R. I., was tonight re-elected Captain of the Brown football team for next year. Farnum will be a senior next year. He enjoyed the distinction this year of being the first junior to ever lead the team. Other candidates were Marshall, who played regularly third year at left end, and Jemail, the regular left half back. It is understood that Jemail withdrew his name as a candidate at the meeting, which was attended by the eighteen letter men, and Marshall alone opposed Farnum.

Brown's Captain played right guard on the eleven this year, although he began the season at right tackle. He played in all the games on the schedule and his work especially in the Harvard and Yale game stood out prominently. Physically, he is the biggest man on the squad, standing six feet two inches, and weighing 220 pounds. Farnum prepared for college at Dean Academy, where he made a reputation as a school boy athlete.

LAFAYETTE NAMES WELDON.

Eighteen Football Men Receive "L" and Elect Captain.

EASTON, Penn., Dec. 13.—Eighteen members of the Lafayette football team received the "L" at the annual football banquet. The recipients of the letter immediately elected John A. Weldon to lead them on the gridiron next year. The election of Weldon to the captaincy was unanimous and is extremely popular with the student body. Weldon has played with the Lafayette team for three years. He is also a guard on the basket ball team and an outfielder in baseball. His home is in Watertown, N. Y. The members of the squad who received the "L" are as follows: Taylor, Weldon, Martin, Diamond, Pardee, Gellatly, Woodruff, Ellis, Mummert, Gullck, Ernst, Bell, Lehman, Louden, Gano, Overton, Brandes and Manager Eyerly.

Hamilton Institute Five Wins.

The Hamilton Institute basket ball team defeated the Churchill School five of Yonkers yesterday afternoon by a score of 16 to 13, on the courts of the Yonkers Young Women's Christian Association.

We stand for *Moderation.*

We believe that a man should be no less *moderate* when drinking than when eating, or in his conduct of other affairs.

That's why for nearly 100 years we have made a particularly mild and mellow Whiskey—*Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

The Whiskey for which we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 313 Fifth Ave., N. Y. That's All!

SQUASH REACHES SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Three Players from Harvard Club and One from Yale Club Survive in Tourney.

Play in the national handicap squash tennis tournament at the Harvard Club advanced to the semi-final round yesterday, three Harvard Club men gaining brackets and one Yale Club representative. As the draw stands there are in the upper half, Anderson Dana and J. W. Appel, Jr., both of the Harvard Club, while the lower half holds the names of A. J. Cordier of the Yale Club and W. H. Y. Hackett of the Harvard Club. All of these men are low handicap contestants, Dana, Appel and Cordier being rated at minus eight aces, while Hackett plays from minus four aces.

Cordier is the Yale Club champion and two years ago captured the honors in the national handicap tournament. Yesterday he was pitted against E. H. Heminway of the Harvard Club, who plays with a handicap of plus one hand nine aces. This advantage has caused the downfall of several of the best players in the tournament, but in the skill of Cordier Heminway found a stumbling block. An experienced tactician of the courts, Cordier played a crafty game. Heminway actually won the first game at 15—6 and it began to look as if the Yale Club champion might follow in the path of defeat of several other prominent players. In the next game, however, Cordier pinged at top speed and winning this at 15—12 he romped away with the last game at 15—10.

One of the best contested matches of the tournament was that between Appel and W. H. Vanderpoel of the Squash Club. The former is rated next to Eric Winston in the Harvard Club ranking. In yesterday's match Appel drove with terrific force, the speed of the ball being too much for Vanderpoel to follow. The Harvard Club representative also placed well and Vanderpoel went down under a one-sided score of 15—6, 15—6.

In the match between Dana and R. E. Fink of Englewood the honors were all with the former from the start. Dana won in straight games, both of which went to his credit at 15—8.

The summaries:

Fifth Round—Anderson Dana, Harvard Club, (minus 8 aces,) defeated R. E. Fink, Englewood, (scratch,) 15—8, 15—8; J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard Club, (minus 8 aces,) defeated W. H. Vanderpool, Squash Club, (minus 4 aces,) 15—6, 15—6; A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, (minus 8 aces,) defeated E. H. Heminway, Harvard Club, (plus one hand, 9 aces,) 6—15, 15—12, 15—10; W. H. Y. Hackett, Harvard Club, (minus 4 aces,) defeated V. Booth, Harvard Club, (plus one hand, 9 aces,) 15—13, 15—11.

Picture of an irate customer coming in to tell us our clothes wear too long!

Only the other day we heard from a friend in Newark who says he still has in regular use:

"A pair of heavy gloves bought in 1909, a pair of corduroy trousers, same year; a full dress suit, overcoat and cutaway bought in 1911; a Scotch Mist overcoat, 1913; overcoat and cutaway, 1914; Summer suit, 1915, and shoes of the vintage of 1913, 1914 and 1915."

Moral: No matter how little or much you can afford to spend, it pays to buy good clothes moderately priced.

Warm Winter Overcoats, many of them silk lined.

Fur coats. Ulsters.

Sporting Goods, including all sorts of Christmas suggestions—skates, skating shoes, flexible flyers, skis.

Christmas order forms for firms and individuals wishing to give orders on us.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. "The Four Corners" Broadway at Warren — Broadway at 34th St. Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

AUTOS: "THE ONLY PLACE." You're "Safe" When Buying Here.
Packard "Six-48" Sedan, $1,250; other Packards, $250, $350, $650, &c.; Pierce Landaulet, $1,450.
Stearns-Knights, $350, $650, $850, &c. Swell Reo Coupe, $675. Maxwell (1916) Roadster, $350.
Buicks, (1911 to 1916,) $200 up. Late "22-70" Mercer. Mercedes "8's" latest body. Cadillac Sedan, $975; twenty other Cadillacs, (1913 to 1916;) 1916 Case; 1916 Oakland "Eight."
Chalmers 1916 Touring and Sedans, $600, $750, $850; other Chalmers, $150 up; Simplex, $2,000.
Locomobile "Thirty" Landaulette, $450; Renault Limousine, $350; New Dort Autos, $375, (all latest improvements.)
S. G. V., (1914,) $650; Jeffrey, $400; Mitchell (1916) Landaulette; Overlands, $200, $250, $350, &c.
Chevrolets (1915, 1916,) $225 to $450; Fiat "56"; Nationals, "Fours," "Sixes," "Twelves," $250, $450, $650 up. Fifty others. New arrivals daily.
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO., 1,761-1,763 Broadway, near 57th St.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL. Try It and Be Convinced!

CLARION 2⅜ in. LENOX 2½ in. Two heights in the new

Ide COLLAR

15c Each

GEO. P. IDE & CO., Makers, TROY, N. Y. Also Makers of Ide Shirts

FIVE MINUTES' OBSERVATION ON ANY BUSY CORNER DEMONSTRATES HOW COMPLETELY MODERN TRANSPORTATION DEPENDS ON THE MOTOR TRUCK.

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ARDMORE, PA.

BURKE'S GUINNESS

is bottled by E. & J. BURKE Only

You are not getting BURKE'S GUINNESS unless BURKE'S proprietary yellow label is on the bottle

I am pretty sure that every last man who owns a Hupmobile will have a Merry Christmas. Because a Hupmobile means so much in pleasure and health and downright car satisfaction.

There's still time for you to make your family and yourself the finest Christmas gift of all—a Hupmobile.

Chas. E. Riess

The mark of superior motor car service

For winter weather, and for that matter for year round use, our closed cars are unusually attractive. They embody every refinement and luxury of the highest priced cars.

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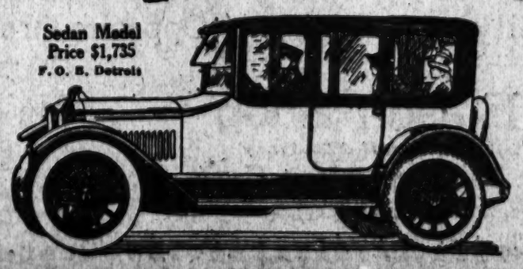
1741 Broadway, at 56th Street

Limousines, Landaulets, Broughams, Sedans, etc., for Immediate Delivery

Hupmobile

Sedan Model Price $1,735 F. O. B. Detroit



Baker, Murray & Imbrie INC.

This Christmas Give Him--- the "Toiletkit" the boys took down to Mexico

MRS. GAYNOR TO BE A CONCERT SINGER

Late Mayor's Widow Is Soon to Make Her Professional Debut Here.

SINGS AT BENEFIT TODAY

Mayor Mitchel and Other City Officials to Attend Entertainment at Mrs. Creelman's Studio.

Mrs. William J. Gaynor, widow of Mayor Gaynor, is shortly to make her début as a professional concert singer. This became known yesterday when it was announced that she was to appear this afternoon at a private benefit entertainment at the home of Mrs. James Creelman, 131 East Sixty-sixth Street.

In October Mrs. Gaynor sang at the Irish bazaar, held at Madison Square Garden, where she was warmly applauded. There she sang an air from Tschaikowsky's "Jeanne d'Arc," and an old Irish song as an encore.

She has a dramatic soprano voice which has been highly trained, and her friends declare that she is quite fitted for a professional career. It will be a month, probably, before she makes her formal début. She plans to do a lot of concert work before the Winter season is over.

Mrs. Gaynor was the Mayor's second wife. She has always been musically inclined, and managed to keep up her studies in vocal music while fulfilling the social duties that fall to the lot of a Mayor's wife. She is the mother of seven children, and they are all interested in her future work as an artist.

By the will of the Mayor she received the Brooklyn home at 20 Eighth Avenue, together with the income for life from 300 shares of baking powder stock, which amounts to more than $3,000 a year. She has two married daughters, Mrs. Harry K. Vingut and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Jr.

Mayor Mitchel and Mrs. Mitchel have accepted invitations to attend the entertainment today to hear Mrs. Gaynor sing, also other of the prominent city officials and friends of the late Mayor.

It is to be given in Mrs. Creelman's studio apartment, and the proceeds are to be devoted to a private maternity hospital for Belgian gentlewomen located in London, which has been maintained since the beginning of the war by four American women married to Englishmen. Edouard Deru, violinist to the King of Belgium, is to play, and several special dances are to be given.

Playlets at Friars' Monastery.

The first of a series of programs of playlets will be given next Sunday night in the great hall of the Friars' Monastery. The program will include "Friendship," a playlet by Eugene Walter; "Some Warriors," a satire by Clara Lipman and Samuel Shipman; "The Hit of the Season," a musical comedy by Maurice E. Marks and Louis A. Hirsch, and "Turn to the Left," a burlesque by Thomas J. Gray.

Lieblers to Again Produce Plays.

Theodore A. Liebler, Sr. and Jr., both members of the old theatrical producing firm of Liebler & Co., are preparing to re-enter the producing field. The new company will be known as the Liebler Corporation, and associated with the Lieblers will be Frederick Stanhope, for many years their stage director. The first production will be a play entitled "The Chute," by Theodore A. Liebler, Jr., and Adeline M. Leitzbach. This will be produced early next month.

Portmanteau's Third Dunsany Play.

Stuart Walker's Portmanteau Players will present the third drama by Lord Dunsany they have given during their present engagement next Monday afternoon at the Princess. It is "King Argimenes and the Unknown Warrior," and this will be its first performance in New York. The play will be repeated every night next week, with "The Birthday of the Infanta" and "Gammer Gurton's Needle."

DALE QUALITY

The pride of quality long outlasts any remembrance of cost—but our prices are one-third less than retail, and the services of our experts are free.

Complete line of Portable Desk, Table and Floor Lamps.

Call at our showrooms or write for our new catalog.

169 West 125th St., New York
1 Door West of 6th Ave.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

THREE SINGERS AT ONCE.

Elena Gerhardt, Edgar Schofield, and Paul Reimers Heard Yesterday.

Three singers were singing simultaneously yesterday afternoon in New York: Miss Elena Gerhardt at Carnegie Hall, Edgar Schofield at Aeolian Hall, Paul Reimers at the Comedy Theatre. There were interesting features in what they all did. Miss Gerhardt has just returned from Germany: she has appeared here for a number of seasons and won abundant admiration for her interpretation of German Lieder, to which she confines her attention. Yesterday she sang groups by Schubert, Brahms, Wolf, and Strauss. Her voice is a fine soprano with rich potentialities. The question has in past seasons been raised here whether her use of it is such as to realize always these potentialities. She sang many things yesterday with great beauty, especially songs that demanded an equable emission of tone and a reposeful style. When there was a call for a more forcible expression of emotion, the poise of her tone was often disturbed, its quality suffered, and, in the beginning of her recital at least, she wandered freely from the pitch. Miss Gerhardt has a vigorous and sometimes tumultuous temperament that often finds superb utterance in her singing, and sometimes does damage to the artistic finish and beauty of it. She is at all times an artist whose performance is interesting and engrossing.

It cannot be said that Mr. Schofield's singing suffered from an excess of emotional expression, though he is in many ways an excellent singer. His voice, described as a "bass-baritone," has power and vitality, but it is a little dry in quality and lacking the power of varied expression. Mr. Schofield sings with an excellent command of its powers; his vocal emission is free and unconstrained, and his diction is remarkably clear and intelligible. He sang old airs by Glück and Bonemcini, songs in German and French, and a song cycle by the English composer, Arthur Somervell, twelve settings from Tennyson's "Maud." Such settings, that will intensify and illuminate the significance of the poet's creation, are very difficult to achieve; perhaps impossible. Mr. Somervell, at any rate, has not achieved them. Some of his are frankly dull.

Mr. Reimers's still, small tenor voice has often been heard in New York in recent years, and with pleasure when the surroundings were suited to him and the subject of his song not too ambitious. He has a finished style, sometimes polished down to the dimensions of a miniature. But finish and polish are things to be desired, and they may be enjoyed in Mr. Reimers's singing, with a due allowance for other things lost. His program yesterday was very varied: An air from Handel's "Ottone," old German songs, some modern German Lieder, modern songs in French, and a set of French, Spanish, Swiss, Russian, and German folk songs. There were often charm, tenderness, and humor in Mr. Reimers's delivery.

MacDowell Club's Festival.

The annual Christmas Festival of the MacDowell Club will be given in the art gallery of the clubhouse, 108 West Fifty-fifth Street, tomorrow and Saturday nights. Juliet Wilbor Thompkins has written a symbolical play for the occasion, in which David Bispham will act the principal rôle, while other rôles will be taken by Edith Chapman-Goold, Heinrich Meyn, Perry Averill, Martin Richardson, and Grace Cole. Incidental music for the play has been composed by Mrs. Frederick Trevor Hill and Lew S. M. Isaacs. The stage effects were designed by Erne Pixotto and Howard Hart.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The dramatization of Louisa M. Alcott's story, "Little Women," first acted several years ago at the Playhouse, will be revived for a holiday engagement at the Park Theatre next Monday night. Beginning next Wednesday and for a week after the holidays a matinee performance will be given every day. The cast will include Florence Huntington, Marion Coakley, Marian Swayne, and Cherie Coleman.

The title of the musical comedy by Thomas Sydney, Harry B. Smith, and Jerome Kern called for a few weeks "Girls Will Be Girls" has been changed back to "Love o' Mike," one of its early titles.

John Mitern has been engaged by Percy Burton for Lewis Waller's original rôle in "Gamblers All," the drama by May Martindale scheduled for production at the Maxine Elliott Theatre Monday night, Jan. 1.

Eleanor Gates's drama, "The Poor Little Rich Girl," produced several years ago by Arthur Hopkins at the Hudson, has been acquired by Mary Pickford for motion picture purposes. This will be the third of Miss Pickford's new series, and work on it will be begun at once in her studios in Fort Lee.

The Hippodrome road show will pass through New York Saturday night of next week enroute to Cincinnati, and the company will stop off long enough to join the resident organization in a big Christmas party on the Hippodrome stage after the night performance.

"The Yellow Jacket," which has been presented at special performances for the last two months at the Cort, will be transferred to the Harris Theatre Christmas week, following "Our Little Wife."

Pupils of the Washington Square Players' School of the theatre will give the first performance under the auspices of the school next Tuesday afternoon at the Comedy. The program will be made up of four playlets and a pantomime.

Governor and Mrs. Charles Whitman were members of a box party that saw the performance of "The Thirteenth Chair" last night at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre. Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt attended the performance of "Treasure Island" at the Punch and Judy, and after the last act were taken behind the scenes.

"The Girlies' Gambol," a musical satire on the Lambs' Club, with Margaret Irving and Felix Adler in the principal roles, staged by Ned Wayburn, will be included on next week's bill at the Palace.

Charles Harbury has been engaged for the role of the Archdeacon in "The Inca of Perusalem" during its engagement at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, beginning Monday.

A performance of Gilbert & Sullivan's "Pinafore" will be given Saturday afternoon by the Marymount Dramatic Society for the benefit of soldiers wounded in battle.

DENIES WRIT TO LAMAR.

"Wolf of Wall Street" Must Serve Out Prison Sentence.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 13.—David Lamar, "the Wolf of Wall Street," failed this afternoon in his latest effort to get out of the Atlanta Federal Prison, where he is serving a two-year sentence for impersonating a Representative in Congress in a conversation by telephone. United States Circuit Judge Newman denying the application for a writ of habeas corpus asked for by Lamar through his Atlanta counsel.

The application was made on the ground that Lamar already had served the term for which he was sentenced, also that the New York court which sentenced him had no jurisdiction, as his alleged offense was not a crime recognized by the law.

Lamar was sentenced on Dec. 4, 1914, "from and including this date." He appealed, and it was nearly a year before he went to prison. When committed, he sought to have his sentence date from 1914, but this was denied.

In denying the application today, Judge Newman held that the points raised by Lamar already had been decided against him. It is said that Lamar will appeal. The prisoner's wife, with her two children, was in court and seemed greatly disappointed by Judge Newman's decision.

Dinner to Amundsen and Peary.

Captain Raold Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, and Rear Admiral Peary, the discoverer of the North Pole, will be the guests of honor at the annual dinner of the Hunters' Fraternity of America, to be given next Tuesday evening, Dec. 19, at 7 o'clock, in the studio of A. Anderson, 80 West Fortieth Street. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and Governor Whitman have received invitations.

TIFFANY & Co.
PEARL NECKLACES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY

The Symphony Society
OF NEW YORK
Walter Damrosch, Conductor
CARNEGIE HALL
Saturday Evg., Dec. 16, at 8:15
"Lenore" Symphony ..... Raff
Concerto for Piano, G major ..... Beethoven
Soloist Mme. GUIOMAR NOVAES
Tickets 50c. to $1.50, at Box Office, Carnegie Hall and Room 1202
Tickets 50c. to $1.50, at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, and Room 1202.

44TH St. THEATRE
BROADWAY & 44TH ST.
COMMENCING XMAS NIGHT
JESSE L. LASKY Presents
GERALDINE FARRAR
IN CECIL B. DE MILLE'S CINEMA MASTERPIECE
"JOAN THE WOMAN"
FOUNDED ON THE LIFE OF JOAN OF ARC

DAILY TALK No. 1—An authority says: Joan of Arc, a mere child in years, ignorant, unlettered, a poor village girl, unknown and without influence, found a great nation lying in chains, helpless and hopeless under an alien domination, and she laid her hand upon this nation, this corpse, and it rose and followed her."
TOMORROW DAILY TALK No. 2—The Staff

MONSTER BENEFIT
ASTOR THEATRE, B'way & 45th St.
SUNDAY NIGHT
TO ASSIST THE N. Y. COMMITTEE ON AFTER CARE OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS VICTIMS
TO HELP RAISE FUNDS FOR THE CARE OF DISABLED CHILDREN
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THEATRICAL PROFESSION AND THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY
SEATS NOW. Prices $1.50, $2.00 & $2.50

ELMENDORF
Carnegie Hall, 57th St.
LAST TIME SUND. NIGHT AT 8:30
AROUND THE WORLD
Visiting Gibraltar; Port Said; Suez Canal; Aden; Ceylon; India; Burma; Java; China; Japan; Hawaii; and Across the American Continent.
Motion Pictures and Fine Colored Views
TICKETS 50c to $1.50 NOW SELLING

THOMAS HEALY'S
Broadway and 66th St., New York.
GOLDEN GLADES
Fourth Floor.
Ice Carnival and Ballet Extravaganza.
Skating Extraordinary.
Best Dinner Show in New York.
DINNER AT 7 P. M.
Parade at Midnight.
SAME SHOW AT BOTH.
NEW YEAR'S EVE WILL BE CELEBRATED MONDAY, JAN. 1, 1917.

HIPPODROME
TWICE DAILY 2:15 & 8:15
"THE BIG SHOW"
With ANNA PAVLOWA'S New Ice Ballet—1000 People Biggest Show—Lowest Prices
Mat. Today $1 Best Seats
Nights at 8:15

LYRIC | MATINEE TODAY 2:30
B'way & 42d | TONIGHT & EVERY NIGHT 8:30.
William Fox presents "The Picture Beautiful,"
A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS
WITH ANNETTE KELLERMANN
25c to $1.00. Few Seats at $1.50 & $2.00.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
Dorothy Phillips, "Price of Silence." Crim. Stein.
Loew's American Roof 42d St., w. of B'way.
Every Eve. at 8:15.
MAUD MULLER, HOLLAND ROMANCE, JESSIE HAYWARD & CO., & OTHERS
All Seats Reserved 25,35,50c

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49 E. of B'way
TREASURE ISLAND
267th TIME. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Friday & Sat. 2:30.

IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE AND 15TH STREET
Tonight 8:15
GUSTAV Von SEYFFERTITZ
In "DIE GOLD'NE EVA."

PLATTSBURG IS MADE WITH THIS OVAL BUTTON-HOLE
IT'S AN EXCLUSIVE FEATURE OF
Lion Collars
15¢ EACH 6 FOR 90¢

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings 8.
THE GREATEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT ON EARTH
MATINEE TODAY 50c. TO $1.50.
SHOW OF WONDERS
"A WONDER OF A SHOW IS THIS 'SHOW OF WONDERS.'"—Herald.
Sunday Night Concert
Big Bill of Winter Garden and Other Stars.

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
CLIFTON SAWYER FORD in HER SOLDIER BOY.
JOHN CHARLES THOMAS, ADELE ROWLAND.
Hits the Bull's-eye.—Chas. Darnton, Ev. World.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
ANNA HELD | "A peacemaker sparkling with girls."—Herald. | FOLLOW ME

PRINCESS Stuart Walker's Portmanteau
"Put it on your list."—Times. Prices 50c to $2. Every Night 8:30—Mats. Daily Ex. Fri. Eve., Dunsany's Golden Doom, 2 Farces, God's Mountain (one great play in town), Tribune. Today at 3, Oscar Wilde's Birthday Infants, Lady Willow Tree, Very Naked Boy. Sat. at 3, Trimplet—Nevertheless—6 Who Pass. NextWeek—3 Dunsany's, Infanta, Gammer Gurton.

"Little Women"
at Park Theatre Monday.
SEATS TO-DAY.

39th St. Thea., near B'way. Evg 8:25. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:25.
EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"

BOOTH Thea. 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. FRI., DEC. 29.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Presenting and appearing in SHAW'S
GETTING MARRIED
with HENRIETTA CROSMAN
CHARLES CHERRY and HILDA SPONG.

Inspiring!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse Matinee Saturday.

48TH ST Theatre, East of B'way. Evs. 8:20. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:20.
The 13th Chair by BAYARD VEILLER
"Twelve and a half times as good as 'Within the Law.'"—Heywood Broun, N. Y. Tribune.

"Little Women"
at Park Theatre Monday.
SEATS TO-DAY.

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
WILLIAM COLLIER in NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH
GOOD SEATS 50c, 75c AND $1.00.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce, So Long Letty
With CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.

"Little Women"
at Park Theatre Monday.
SEATS TO-DAY.

44th St. Thea., nr. B'way. Ev 8:15. Last Mat. Sat. 2:15.
LAST WEEK. LINA ABARBANELL Flora Bella

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs 8:20. Last Mat. Sat. 2:20.
LAST 4 TIMES WM. HODGE in FIXING SISTER
DEC. 18—SEAT SALE TODAY.
GERTRUDE KINGSTON & Her Co. in Shaw's "Great Catherine" & 2 other playlets. Direct from The Neighborhood Playhouse.

"See it before all else in the theatres of New York."—Times.
PIERROT THE PRODIGAL
MUSIC THROUGHOUT
TONIGHT LITTLE THEATRE 8:45 W. 44th
Mats. Wed., Sat. & Dec. 29.

COMEDY W. 41st St. East of Broadway. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
BUSHIDO & 3 OTHER PLAYS.

"Little Women"
at Park Theatre Monday.
SEATS TO-DAY.

Theatre Francais des Etats-Unis
TEL. 6224 GREELEY. New Garrick B'way, 35 St. &
GILDA DARTHY in "L'AVENTURIERE"
Followed by LES DEUX SOURDS.
MATS. THURS. & SAT. at 2:30. EVES. 8:30.
Mat. Friday at 8 P. M.
LE VOYAGE DE M. PERRICHON
Week of Dec. 18—Lillian Grenze.
Week of Dec. 25—Yvonne Garrick.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Nights at 8:15.
Mat. Today 2:15.
DADDY LONG-LEGS
Next Week, LINA ABARBANELL in 'Flora Bella'

81 St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. 3580 Schuyler.
FRANK KEENAN in "THE SIN YE DO."
Keystone Com. Splendid VAUDEVILLE
Mat. Today 10c, 15c. Evgs. 15c, 25c, 50c.

81st THEATRE BROADWAY & 81ST. PHONE 3960 SCHUYLER.
Beginning MONDAY AND ALL WEEK
Douglas Fairbanks
In the Amusing Phases of an Elopement.
"THE MATRIMANIAC."
HIS WILDEST AND FUNNIEST
ALSO SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Matinees 10c & 15c. Evgs. 15c, 25c, 50c.

CORT West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats Saturday & Wed. at 2:30.
Oliver Morosco's Great, Laughing Success
Upstairs and Down
CORT THEA.—Today at 2:30.
THE YELLOW JACKET

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed.
MOST DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT IN N. Y.
Klaw & Erlanger's Supreme Success.
MISS SPRINGTIME
After the Play See Also This Theatre
ZIEGFELD MID-NIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats TODAY, Sat. & Wed. at 2:15.
MME. SARAH BERNHARDT
TODAY, MATINEE & TONIGHT
Vitrail, Jeanne d'Arc, Rosalie, Camille.

GEO COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Tel. 253 Bryant. Evs. 8:30.
MATINEES SATURDAY & WED. 2:20.
Ruth Chatterton
and Company, incl. BRUCE McRAE in COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN
"One of the most delightful evenings of the year."—Sun.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. 8:20. MAT. TODAY 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
MILE-A-MINUTE KENDALL
The Laugh-a-Minute Success

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs 8.30. Matinees Saturday & Wed. 2:30.
Laurette Taylor
"One of the great ladies of our time."—Times.
In J. Hartley Manners' play.
The Harp of Life
Globe B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30

FULTON 46th St. & Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
Arnold DALY in "THE MASTER"
THE MASTER PLAY OF THE SEASON.

HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. and Wed. 2:30.
POLLYANNA

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. 34th, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8. Matinees Saturday & Wed. 2.
Klaw & Erlanger's Gigantic Production.
BEN-HUR 50 Living People 20 Living Horses
First Time at 25c, 50c, 75c, $1
Theatre Prices.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Saturday and Wed. at 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID
WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER

"TOO FUNNY FOR WORDS."
Captain Kidd, Jr
Cohan & Harris Thea., W. 42d St. Tel. Bryant 6344. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20.

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. at 2:30.
OUR LITTLE WIFE
With MARGARET ILLINGTON.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
JOHN DREW in MAJOR PENDENNIS

BELASCO W. 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. LAST 5 TIMES
MATINEES TODAY AT 2:20.
SEVEN CHANCES
THURSDAY, DEC. 21—SEATS TODAY.
FRANCES STARR
in "LITTLE LADY IN BLUE."

Intolerance
D. W. Griffith's COLOSSAL SPECTACLE
LIBERTY 42d St. Twice Daily Inc. Sun., 2:15 & 8:15 P.M. ORCHESTRA OF 50.

MIRTH!
Good Gracious Annabelle
MAGIC!
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Saturday & Wed. 2:30.
Cheating Cheaters

Century
B'way, 62d St. & Central Park W. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
DILLINGHAM & ZIEGFELD
The Century Girl
ELSIE JANIS, SAM BERNARD, FRANK TINNEY, HAZEL DAWN, LEON ERROL, MAURICE & WALTON, DOYLE & DIXON, HARRY KELLY, VAN and SCHENCK

PARK THEATRE 59TH ST., COLUMBUS CIRCLE.
CONTINUOUS NOON TO 11 P. M. 10, 15, 25c

JOHN MASON & ALMA HANLON in The LIBERTINE
THE LIBERTINE—THE MAN WHO CAN AFFORD TO PLAY THE GAME WHILE HIS VICTIMS BEAR THE BURDEN OF SHAME—ALONE.

Preparedness Show
OPENS TONIGHT
Auspices American Patriotic and Relief Societies.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ADM. 50c.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r.
Aeolian Hall
Tomorrow (Friday) Aft. at 3, and Next Sunday Aft. at 3.
SOLOIST JOSEF HOFMANN
Beethoven, Chopin, Rimsky-Korsakoff.
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Dec. 21, CHRISTMAS CONCERT
Including Saint-Saens Symphony No. 3 and Christmas Carols and Songs by the entire Choir of seventy men and boys from the Cathedral of St. John
Miles Farrow ... Conductor
Seats at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, and Room 1202, Aeolian Building.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Telephone, 10031-10032 Bryant.
Tonight, 7:45. Lohengrin. Rappold, Ober; Urius, Braun, Goritz, Leonhardt. Cond., Bodansky.
Fri., at 8. Double Bill. Cavalleria Rusticana, Kurt, Farini; Botta, De Luca; foll'd by Pagliacci. Music: Caruso, Amato, Bada, Tegani. Cond., Papi.
Sat., at 2. Boheme. Alda, Mason; Martinelli, Scotti. Dippel Segurola, Malatesta. Cond., Papi.
Sat. Eve., Brooklyn Academy of Music, at 7:45. Lohengrin. Rappold, Homer; Urius, Weil, Braun, Leonhardt. Cond., Bodansky.
Sun. Eve., at 8:30 (50c to $1.50). PUCCINI-VERDI CONCERT. Garrison, Mason, Ober; Botta, De Luca. Entire Orch. Cond., Papi.
Next Mon., at 8. Trovatore. Music, Homer; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Wed., at 8:15. Fidelio. Kurt, Mason; Rembach, Braun, Goritz, Weil, Reiss. Cond., Bodansky.
Thurs., at 8. Samson et Dalila. Homer; Caruso, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
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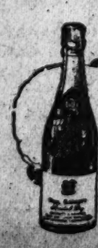

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 14, 1916.

THE ANSWER.

The Allies should now make known to the Teutonic Powers and to the world the foundation terms upon which they are willing to discuss peace, to make peace. The meat and meaning of the notes sent to the neutral Powers and to the Vatican is to be found in Austria's separate statement, where it is declared that in the Vienna Cabinet, in full agreement with the Governments of the allied Teutonic Powers, the idea has ripened "of making a candid and loyal "endeavor to come to a discussion "with their enemies for the purpose "of paving a way to peace." That is an invitation and an opportunity. It is the expression of a hope that if some form of agreement can be reached in the preliminaries, a peace conference may be assembled and begin the discussion. The way is open to the Entente Allies, by a joint official statement, to proclaim once more and definitely the purposes for which they are carrying on the war, the ends they seek to achieve in its conclusion. This overture cannot be dismissed, as some of the London and Paris newspapers, with singular lack of insight and foresight, have dismissed it, as a mere clever manoeuvre on the part of Germany, a trick, a trap. The Allies would put themselves deplorably in the wrong should they take that view. The offer of Germany and her allies calls for candid consideration and for a reply that will command the approval of the neutral world. The Allies now have the good opinion of the neutral Powers, they must not forfeit it.

Clever the German move may be, but the Allies must overmatch it in the astuteness of their answer. By astuteness we do not mean mere cunning, but the highest wisdom. By no calculated adroitness in manoeuvring for position could the Allies achieve half the gain for themselves and for their cause that would come of straightforward procedure. The occasion calls for an open, honest, manly statement of the terms upon which they are willing to make peace, of the basis upon which Germany will be allowed to have peace. Necessarily that will be a statement of the purposes for which they are carrying on the war, it will exclude, and this point is vital, intentions repeatedly attributed to them, particularly in Germany, which they have not and have not had in mind.

From the point of view solely of tactics in diplomacy, this will be the wisest course, for it will enlighten the minds and open the eyes of the German people. Calculation may have entered in the minds of the statesmen of Germany and her allies in sending out these notes, they may have counted much upon the effect they would have, not merely upon neutral opinion but on the minds of those who love peace or may be tired of war among the people of the enemy countries. They may have reckoned upon the growth of a pacifist sentiment in England and France. The burdens of war are terrible, the sacrifices to be made are great and are increasing, the thought or hope of peace might work a transformation in the public sentiment. Is it not obvious that such tactics may be best replied to in kind? It has not been easy for England and France to get at the minds of the German people, but the official reply of the Allies to the German invitation cannot be suppressed in Germany and Austria, it must be everywhere published, it will come to the attention of the whole people.

It is an opportunity not to be lost. If the Allies will now make known to the world, including the Teutonic peoples, that they are not seeking to destroy Germany and Austria, that the terms on which they are willing to make peace would permit the free growth and development of the nations with which they are now at war, that they are not fighting to crush liberty but to make freedom triumphant, that they are fighting to redress old wrongs, not to commit new ones, that the enemy they are seeking to overthrow, and the downfall of that enemy they will and must insist upon, is not the German people but the intolerable Prussian arrogance, the menace and peril of Prussian militarism, may they not count with great and well-justified confidence upon a remarkable response from the people of Germany and of Austria?

The time is propitious. Germany is not a conqueror, it is not as a conqueror that she has caused these notes to be sent out. Beaten she has not been, but she knows that she cannot win in the war, she knows that she can never attain the ends for which she began it. And the strain upon her is terrible, the suffering of her people acute. If England and France do not know the actual conditions in Germany, then they are less well informed than we are in this country. Wireless dispatches that tell of abundance in Germany, of bountiful crops, of captured stores, of new resources ample for many years, sound hollow in our ears when we have the most direct testimony of food scarcity in rich German cities, of want that pinches and hurts and comes to the very verge of famine. Appalling losses in men and a degree of financial instability that no statistical quibbling can conceal add to but do not complete the picture. There is wonderful patriotism, there is a resolve to give united support to the Imperial Government, there is fortitude, but there is also misery and mourning beyond the power of words to describe. If a people in such a condition can be made to understand that the war they have steeled themselves to carry on for years can be ended in a few months, and ended in a way to insure their future happiness and freedom, the greatness and prosperity of their nation, is it not possible, even very probable, that they would make their yearnings and their influence felt in Berlin and Vienna? If Germany has indirectly appealed to the friends of peace in France and in England, ought not the Allies to reply with an appeal to the deepest interests of the German and Austrian people?

Details of territorial readjustment may be left to the peace conference itself. They have no necessary place in the preliminaries. Published rumors or guesses about the German conditions are absurd. They would represent the German Emperor as holding a Congress of Vienna all by himself. But a candid statement of the basis of peace as the Allies would be willing to make it would be in the highest degree timely, it would be a necessary preliminary to arrangements for a conference. The first step is to ascertain whether the belligerent Powers are in a temper to discuss foundation terms. Until that is known meeting at the council table might prove to be a sheer futility. It is not desirable that a conference should assemble merely to dissolve in disagreement.

Our own part in the matter is narrowly defined by custom and propriety. The President can transmit offers from either group of belligerents to the other, he can urge their acceptance upon neither. At most he can make it known that his good offices are at all times available for such friendly service as has now been asked of him. We should not be justified in saying that the outlook is hopeful. The chief obstacle is the occupation of so much enemy territory by armies of the Central Powers. The Allies will consent to no peace that does not carry the guarantee of permanence, and the well-known terms of that guarantee are not such as Emperors and their military advisers, holding so much conquered territory, would be easily persuaded to accept. The impulse to acceptance, the compulsion, if such compulsion may be hoped for, must come from the subjects of the sovereigns whose ambitions brought on the war.

RUMANIA'S STORES.

The German dispatches say that the quantity of concealed grain found in Rumania is "enormous." "Enormous" is a relative term. You may speak of finding more than you expected, or of finding enough to be of some benefit to you. A "find" that would be enormous from the first standpoint might not be enormous from the second. If the Germans were not expecting to find much and found a good deal, they might be justified in calling the discovery enormous, when they would not have been so justified if they had had high expectations of adding to their ability to carry on the war.

Rumania's wheat production in 1913 was 80,663,503 bushels, and in 1914 it was 44,100,000 bushels. The figures for 1915 and 1916 are not available. It seems probable that much of the grain intended for export to the allied countries had been exported before the German armies entered the country. They have as yet overrun only the southern half of it. If what they have found is more than is necessary to feed the civilian population, it can hardly be so much more as to add appreciably to Germany's power to prolong the war, the more so as the Rumanians are destroying whatever grain they can lay their hands on as they retreat.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS GRAB.

The Public Building bill of 1916, made up in the old "omnibus" fashion, a conglomerate of 400 pieces of "pork" distributed among Congress districts, amounts, in its first sketch, to some $35,000,000. The state of the Treasury, and, it is to be hoped, the state of public opinion and a more enlightened opinion in Congress itself, should be fatal to the passage of this measure. Mr. WILSON gave a warning against it last year. The practice rather than the Representative is to be blamed. He yields to local influence and interest. He gets votes for his local scheme by supporting the local schemes of other Representatives. Grab backs grab.

In his latest annual report Secretary McADOO says that in the last twenty years Congress has appropriated about $180,000,000 for public buildings, the greater part of it in little places where "neither the "Government business nor the convenience of the people justified "their construction." This waste of the public money is only a beginning. Operation and upkeep of these unnecessary structures, these Federal "monuments" for the benefit of parochial pride and real estate, are a growing and lasting drain upon the Treasury. Over 1,000 Federal buildings are now in operation, and "this number is being increased at "the rate of a new building every "fourth day in the year."

While Congress has been tossing away millions airily for these village luxuries the cities and great towns, centres of business and sources of receipt, have no public buildings with space adequate for the business. The Government is paying $3,000,000 every year in rentals of private buildings, necessary on account of the scanty room in public buildings outgrown by the population, $100,000,000 at 3 per cent., as Mr. McADOO puts it,

> doubtless the amount required to provide the facilities sorely needed for the prompt, efficient, and economical conduct of the public business in the great centres and large cities.

Mr. McADOO has studied the public building question carefully. He was Chairman of a Public Building Commission appointed in 1913. The majority report of that Commission recommended that no public building should be built where receipts are less than $10,000 a year, "that in the case "of every proposed public building "the cost of rental of sufficient ac"commodations, of maintenance and "operation, including interest at 3 per "cent., shall be considered, so that the "building shall not be undertaken un"less it would be a desirable or proper "investment." The $10,000 limit is arbitrary, can be evaded, rests on no sound basis. But the last part of the plan would substitute business for politics in Federal public buildings.

Postmaster General BURLESON, another member of the Commission, proposed in a minority report that no public building for Post Office purposes only should be authorized in any place where the rental of Government offices is less than $1,000 a year, and then only when the gross Post Office receipts amount to $15,000 or over or the population to 5,000. Here again we have a minimum limit, a general and unsafe rule. In a long speech, dealing exhaustively with the subject, printed in The Congressional Record of Dec. 7, Representative FREAR of Wisconsin said, however, that Mr. BURLESON'S conditions would have killed more than 80 per cent. of the projects in the Public Building bill of 1913, which appropriated more than $40,000,000. It contained between 400 and 500 items. Its opponents had twenty minutes in which to discuss them.

This spendthrift recklessness must be ended. We shall return to Mr. FREAR'S speech and select a few of his "horrible examples." Meanwhile Mr. McADOO'S words of truth and soberness are worth keeping in mind:

> Common sense and business judgment would seem to demand that structures for the transaction of Government business should be authorized only in localities where they are imperatively needed, and that buildings should not be erected where no public necessity should be shown. This result could be accomplished by divorcing the public buildings question from all local or political considerations and authorizing no public buildings until a thorough and intelligent investigation of each proposed building or project has been made by this department, and a full report thereon has been submitted to the Congress.

This is not a counsel of perfection. It is common business sense, a quality too often missing in appropriation bills.

UNIVERSAL TRAINING.

The movement for universal military training is taking form and gaining strength in every part of the United States. The prospect is good now for early Congressional legislation to this end. Last year Mr. CHAMBERLAIN of Oregon introduced in the Senate his bill for general training, but it was treated as an academic subject and direct debate upon the question was avoided. It cannot be avoided much longer. The temper of the people cannot be ignored. Military authorities have been of one mind on this subject for some years, but the experimental use of the National Guard for strenuous border service has aroused the people of this country, as the advice of technical experts could never arouse them, to the necessity for the establishment of a citizen soldiery on a fair basis.

The only fair basis is common service. Every able-bodied man in every State should be prepared to do his share in training for the defense of the nation. The Sacramento Bee declares that it is

> incumbent upon those who have the knowledge and the conviction, as demonstrated by ballots under the auspices of the National Association for Military Training all over the country, so to impress President WILSON with their earnestness in the matter of practical preparedness, and particularly as to universal training, that he will change his present apparent attitude of lack of sympathy therewith and make it a part of his Congressional program.

Most of the militiamen who answered the President's call last June, and were found physically fit for service, have performed their arduous duties well, but the knowledge of each that while he was toiling at his military job for weary months 500 or more other men who should be equally liable for national service under the law were pursuing their ordinary vocations or leading leisurely lives has naturally produced a feeling of discontent. Secretary GARRISON'S plan for a continental army was a step toward universal service, as he clearly indicated in his last report. The militia provision of the Hay bill was intended as a barrier to the institution of universal service. It has turned out to be an obstacle which must be removed before our preparations for national defense can be made effective. We are not preparing for war, but for the avoidance of war. With a navy strong enough to guard our coasts, an army recruited to the moderate strength to which a permanent military establishment in a republic must be limited, and a trained citizenry inspired with the sense of national duty, it is not likely that war will be forced upon us, but we cannot afford to take chances. Without means of defense in this crisis of the world's affairs we should be in a hopeless condition.

The institution of universal military training, which was always in the minds of the founders of the Republic, is now favored by the press and influential citizens throughout the country. In Boston, Chicago, Denver, Omaha, and on the Pacific Coast the matter has been considered gravely, and kept in the public mind. In Kansas City the movement is strongly supported by The Times and Star. In Spokane, Wash., The Spokesman-Review has been arguing in favor of the system for a full year, and its able arguments, founded on a comprehensive study of the Swiss and Australian systems, have been widely copied. The Pacific States are strongly in favor of an equitable distribution of military duty. In many of their schools and colleges military science is taught. While the system of compulsory training would scarcely be extended to the regular army and the navy, there can be no doubt that its institution would tend to fill the quota of both branches. There is no lack of hardy young men in this country to whom a military or naval career would strongly appeal if its advantages could be made clear to them. The recruiting officers of the army and navy have failed, to be sure, as Secretaries BAKER and DANIELS both admit, but that proves merely that the best methods have not been employed.

A VERMONT POSY.

Students of the Vermont election returns this year may have thought that the Green Mountain Democracy was strong and thriving. Such is not the case. Divers Progressives and soured Republicans may have voted for Mr. WILSON, but the Vermont Democratic Party is still a diamond edition, an irreducible minimum, barely big enough to fill its quota of Federal offices, conveniently compressed, as in the brave old days, when it could be assembled without crowding in GROVER M. STEARNS'S back yard.

For, while most Vermont newspapers want the State primary law amended, as the people voted to amend it, so that only enrolled members of a party can vote in that party's primaries, The Clipper of Burlington, true-blue Democrat, raises a remonstrating voice. As a Democrat can't get State office in Vermont or have any hope of going to Congress, his sole way to express his political self, to have any shadow of effect upon State or Congress elections, is to vote in Republican primaries. If he can't choose Democrats, at least he can have a hand in picking out Republican candidates.

Unclassified, unplucked, beloved, let this strange, solitary flower remain, the first posy that ever had the heart to grow on a primary law.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Sing Sing Has a New Ruler.

There is not a little significance in the fact that in yesterday's dispatches about the new Warden's first day in Sing Sing quite as much attention was given to telling what the prisoners thought of him as to the statements he made of his plans and policies. Not many years ago nobody would have thought it worth while to ask for the opinion of convicts, or would have ascribed any importance to their like or dislike of the man appointed to rule over them. Now it is widely realized that prison management is best conducted when it is a matter of co-operation between the Warden and his charges, and that the former, though not exactly a constitutional monarch, is not, if wise and of his time, merely a despot exercising an arbitrary and usually cruel government over helpless and inarticulate subjects.

Mr. MOYER is evidently going to be a Warden in several respects unlike Mr. OSBORNE, but that does not mean, necessarily, that he will be less efficient, even in the eyes of those who most cordially recognized both the excellence of Mr. OSBORNE'S intentions and the greatness of his achievements. Those who did that, the number including all who believe in the superiority of the new and reformative penology to the old and punitive sort, will note with satisfaction that Mr. MOYER has no thought or desire to re-establish the conditions of other days—that it is his purpose, as might have been known from his record, to treat the convicts as human beings not wholly unlike the unimprisoned part of the population, but amenable in most cases and in some degree to the same influences of kindness and confidence that are effectual outside of prison walls.

He will not abolish the Mutual Welfare League, though he may revise its constitution and by-laws, nor will he deprive the prisoners of earned privileges and reasonable amusements in fear of criticism from the people who for all that sort of thing have "coddling" as the one word of ultimate condemnation. Mr. MOYER, too, promptly saw that Sing Sing itself is quite as much in need of reforming as are its inmates, and he at once made a beginning of that large task. It is encouraging and reassuring that the new official "made a good impression" inside the prison as well as out of it.

History Queerly Repeated.

Readers of the arguments made by General VON BISSING and the German Government in defense of the Belgian deportations will notice—if they be readers with good memories and long ones—that the arguments have a curiously familiar sound. Especially is this true of the plea most often made and evidently most trusted to affect foreign opinion—the plea that in Germany the Belgian workers are better off, both physically and morally, than they are at home.

They are well fed and comfortably quartered, we are told, and they are not subjected to the deteriorating influences of idleness and charity. These statements are probably correct. So were the identical or analogous assertions made in this country sixty years or so ago in justification of negro slavery. Then, too, we heard how much happier the black folk were in their neat cabins than when under the savage rule of African chiefs, and their owners never tired of expatiating on the plumpness of their bodies and the infinite superiority of the religious teaching received by them to the heathenish superstitions under which they would have lived and died had they not been rescued from their awful fate by the so thoughtful and considerate raiders of their native villages.

All these things were said by eminently respectable people, and not infrequently from pulpits, but somehow they never had much effect on the obstinate abolitionists, and the troublesome agitation against the "peculiar institution" went on till it culminated in emancipation. Yet there was a lot of truth in what the slave-holders and their friends said. Just as there is a lot of it in the German contrasts between life for Belgians in Belgium and life for them in Germany.

It is not the German wages or the German food or Germany itself to which the Belgians object; it is to slavery, to forced labor, to what in effect is always participation in the war on the side they think wrong.

Indeterminate Sentences Are Sustained.

Evidently—and fortunately for those who are trying to remove certain absurdities and enormities from the administration of our criminal law—judicial opinion of the indeterminate sentence is not unanimously adverse. Justice PENDLETON of the Supreme Court feels no such doubts as to the constitutionality of such sentences as were recently expressed by Judge DELEHANTY. On the contrary, he gave no comfort at all to a lawyer who this week raised the issue in behalf of a client whom an indeterminate sentence will keep in jail longer than would a fixed one.

The Legislature, declared Justice PENDLETON, had acted well within its powers in establishing the new method of dealing with offenders, and he made the particularly neat point, as regards length of imprisonment, that "the character of a crime is fixed by the nature of the punishment rather than by its supposed moral turpitude."

The latter assertion means, in other words, exactly what the advocates of reform have always contended—that crimes are not to be viewed abstractly, but relationally—that sequestration should be long or short as determined, not by the particular act on which conviction in a given instance is based, but on the amount of change in the prisoner that can be or has been effected by it.

In the case of the habitual criminal this principle has long been recognized by the law, but its applicability is as wise and as well justified in that of a first or second offender. Theoretically, at least, all sentences should be indeterminate, but it is not likely that theory and practice will coincide for some time to come. Still, such decisions as that of Justice PENDLETON help us along toward the ideal procedure.

Boys Not to Kill Sparrows.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article today, entitled "War on the English Sparrow," it is stated that the New Jersey Audubon Society has decreed the Boy Scouts shall not be employed in our fight against that bird, and it seems their resolution implied we were planning to ask the boys to go after the sparrows with guns. We have had no such intention from the beginning. In the interview printed in THE TIMES of Sept. 15 it was stated that we should ask the Governors of the States and the Mayors of incorporated towns and cities to select a week or part Spring to be devoted especially to destroying the nests of these pests, and that the aid of the Boy Scouts and other organization would be sought.

G. O. SHIELDS,
President League of American Sportsmen.
New York, Dec. 13, 1916.

THE DEAD ASTRONOMER.

(In memory of Percival Lowell, late Head of the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz.)

Across the gentle night stars bud and bloom,
Tolling the ebb and flow of cycling time;
Spun out from the Creator's mighty loom,
They sing for evermore the Ancient Rhyme.
Purple and gold and bluish-white they gleam,
Above these crags and canyons, thunder-sown.
The garden-paths of Pollux lie a-dream,
While Death—the Sentinel—keeps watch, alone.
Lo! he is gone—the Searcher of the Skies!
No more the mountain breezes stir his hair,
The while he marks, with genius-flaming eyes,
The hills on Mars, or some young comet's lair.
Great curving streams of suns and wreaths of stars
That swung before him in that fiery sea,
Now play his funeral march on viewless bars—
Aerial Ocean's proudest pageantry!
Yea, he is gone! yet somewhere, with the Sun
That scatters far the laggard mists of morn,
His spirit soars, like Rigel—Silver One,
Whose colors oft blue eastern Night adorn.
Not by lone trappers' trails, nor on the sea,
Nor in the woods when Evening's lamp burns dim,
Shall he be met, but 'mid the galaxy
Of Suns and Moons and Stars, look ye for him!

J. CORSON MILLER.

ASKS SENATE TO QUIT DISCUSSING JAPAN

Gallinger Asserts Exclusion Talk Endangers Relations with "Power Controlling Pacific."

IMMIGRATION BILL DEBATE

Amendment Excluding "Picture Brides" Defeated — Clause Aimed at Anarchists Declared Too Broad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Senators from the Pacific Coast States continued their efforts today to amend the exclusion provisions of the Immigration bill so as to include some reference, direct or indirect, to the Japanese. The final amendment of this character, proposed by Senator Phelan of California, which sought to prevent the entrance of "picture brides," was brought to a vote and defeated after Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, the Republican floor leader, had made a strong plea for the abandonment of public discussion of American relations with Japan. The Immigration bill probably will reach a final vote tomorrow.

"I hope this discussion about Japan will end soon," Senator Gallinger said. "Japan is a great power, and she is in control of the Pacific. Our relations with her are friendly now, but I don't know what effect this debate will have on those relations. We may some time have cause to regret these remarks."

Senator Phelan's amendment provided for the exclusion of women who have not been married in accordance with American law, "when they belong to a race whose men are not admitted," thus prohibiting the Japanese custom of going through the marriage ceremony with the picture of the intended bride and in that way securing her admittance.

An amendment by Senator Poindexter of Washington proposing the exclusion of "all persons who are not eligible for citizenship under the existing laws of the United States" was defeated on the objection of Senator Smith of South Carolina, Chairman of the Immigration Committee, on the ground that it practically restored the reference to Japan in the bill drafted by the House, to which that nation objected.

The latter part of the afternoon was taken up with a debate on an amendment offered by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin to strike out a clause relating to the admission of aliens who "advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property." This clause, aimed at anarchists, Senator La Follette contended, would have excluded those who took part in the Boston Tea Party if they had been coming here from another country." He said genuine criminals were sufficiently provided against in other sections, and he believed there was no need to bar against sincere revolutionists. Senators Gallinger and Townsend objected that dangerous characters might get in if the clause were omitted. The debate on this amendment will be continued tomorrow.

Votes on an amendment of similar import, which qualified the permission to political offenders to enter the United States by adding "unless such offense is a felony under the laws of the United States," was withdrawn by Senator Smith, in charge of the bill, after it had been attacked as barring many of the most desirable kinds of political revolutionists. A clause of this kind, it was maintained, would have barred such men as Louis Kossuth and Carl Schurz.

An amendment by Senator Reed of Missouri to exclude all persons coming to the United States for temporary employment as laborers with the intention of returning to their native land was adopted. The Senate added a provision requiring aliens to state their purposes in coming to the United States, how long they intended to remain, and whether they intend to become American citizens.

AGAINST MAIL TUBES.

House Committee Apparently Favors Abandoning Their Use.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The abolition of pneumatic tube mail deliveries in Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and St. Louis, and a curtailment of this service in New York, will probably be provided for in the Post Office Appropriation bill soon to be reported to the House. The sentiment of the House Committee on Post Offices is apparently with the Post Office Department, which recommended such action.

Among the nineteen New York City associations represented in opposition at today's hearing were the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, and the Fifth Avenue Association.

John C. Koons, First Assistant Postmaster General, advocated deliveries of mail by truck rather than pneumatic tube.

Chairman Moon announced that the committee must conclude its hearings tomorrow, and messages from Mayor Mitchel of New York, Murray of Boston, and Campbell of Chicago, and members of the Postal Commission who recommended abolition and curtailment of the service will be examined to morrow.

Representatives Teague and Paige of Massachusetts, members of the committee, have signified the intention of filing a minority report and taking the fight to the floor if the committee rejects the pleas of business men who have appeared in favor of the tubes.

PLAN FOR PAPER HEARING.

Trade Board Urges Publishers to Attend Coming Conference.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Newspaper publishers were urged in a statement by the Federal Trade Commission today to be present or to telegraph authority for others now here to act for them at the meeting to be held here on Friday to consider the proposed plan for relief of the news print paper situation. All of those interested in paper production are urged in the statement to attend a conference on the same subject to be held by the manufacturers in New York on Friday.

The commission's statement said that the prospects for the success of the proposed plan for relief by distribution of paper stocks under supervision of the commission depended in a large measure on full representation at the meetings.

$30,000,000 Public Buildings Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A decision to pass at this session of Congress a public buildings bill, carrying approximately $30,000,000, was reached at a conference of Democratic leaders of the House today. Despite the prospect of a veto by President Wilson, the pressure in the House in favor of such a measure is so great that the bill will be considered. Plans were made today to put the measure through the House soon after the holidays.

CLEANS STREETS BY MOTOR.

New Device, Tested Here, Supplants the Familiar "White Wing."

The Street Cleaning Department has under consideration a motor-driven vehicle which will combine the functions of the "white wing" when he flushes with hose, the "squeegee," a horse-drawn rubber brush for asphalt surfaces, and the ordinary horse-drawn street brush. A test of the new motor was held yesterday afternoon in East Thirty-seventh Street before Deputy Street Commissioner A. H. Kalbach.

On the chassis is a 900-gallon tank under the body, to the front is a brush and behind this a rubber "squeegee" or a spiral-shaped roller, 19 inches in diameter and 8 feet in length. The "squeegee" is used to supplement the function of the brush and the sprinkler and wipes clean the surface of an asphalt pavement, for which the machine can only be used.

Several days ago in Eighth Avenue, in a heavy traffic, the motor covered 90,000 square yards in eight hours.

GREAT RUSH OF SHOPPERS.

City's Biggest Holiday Crowds Pay Higher Prices for Best Merchandise.

They're off!—the Christmas shoppers; the Christmas rush has begun. Indications are that more shoppers than in previous years are making purchases, and that they are paying top prices for what they get.

One who went out yesterday to survey the retail store field got ample evidence of the general advance in the prices of everything. The impression was summed up in the experience of the shopper in a big department store who faced a sign, "These elevators go up only," and who said, "Everything is following the example of the elevators."

Notwithstanding this the numbers of persons in the stores were greater than could be accounted for by the influence of the "shop early" movement. It was evident that prosperity, despite the high cost of giving, had equipped multitudes to buy, and store managers agreed that the public was buying more expensive Christmas gifts this year than ever before, even when the advance in prices was taken into consideration.

Striking evidence that there is free spending of money this year was afforded in the fact that a TIMES reporter found the big Fifth Avenue stores, the more expensive and usually for many the more formidable, as crowded as the popular stores in Broadway. This does not mean that the business of the Broadway stores has diminished. On the contrary, it is bigger than ever. But so is the business of the Fifth Avenue houses.

All is not lovely for the department store man, however. They are as much the victims as the beneficiaries of high prices. Everything they sell costs them much more than in past years. And those stores which annually find it necessary to employ a large extra sales force at Christmas time are seriously affected by the shortage in the labor market.

The manager of one store said he had partly overcome the labor shortage by employing college and school students temporarily.

The advance in the prices of paper and twine has caused further trouble to the stores. Wrapping paper that cost four cents a pound last Christmas now costs nine cents, and this makes a considerable item for a store such as Gimbel Brothers, which uses from thirty to forty tons a month. And the cost of the five tons of twine used in the same time by the same store has gone up 200 per cent. in the last year. Managers of all the stores admitted that they were using as little paper as possible, and making what they had go as far as possible.

Although all the stores are filled with merchandise, there is a shortage in many lines. Articles made in Europe which were sold last Christmas out of stocks obtained before the war are now practically all gone. The lack of German toys is especially noticeable, but there are to be found many expensive and elaborate toys of domestic manufacture. A toy of a kind that children of a generation ago never dreamed of. Several stores are selling children's automobiles, propelled by a one-cylinder engine. They will carry two persons and can attain a speed of twenty miles an hour.

Another feature of the season's business is the presence of Chinese, Japanese and other Oriental goods. When such stores as B. Altman & Co., Lord & Taylor, Franklin Simon & Co., and others in Fifth Avenue and Broadway found their usual European importations of high-grade clothing and ornaments restricted by the war, they sent buyers to the Far East.

The store managers believe that the public is learning to shop early and, as evidence of this, the manager of Macy's pointed out that on early last Saturday he was almost forced to shut his doors in the afternoon because the store held as many persons as could be accommodated. Other managers reported similar conditions.

At Gimbel Brothers, Saks, Best & Co., Arnold Constable & Co., Stern Brothers, James McCreery & Co., in practically every big store between Fourteenth and Forty-third Streets, a TIMES reporter found crowds unusual even for this time of year.

CITY'S FIRST GEM GARNETS.

Mineralogical Club President Tells of Discovery in Uptown Excavation.

James G. Manchester, President of the New York Mineralogical Club, told the members at their regular meeting last night in the Museum of Natural History of the first discovery of gem garnets recently made on Manhattan Island. The discovery was made about two months ago by Mr. Manchester and Gilman S. Stanton, Treasurer of the club, on one of their prospecting tours among the excavations for new apartment houses in the upper part of the city. The gem garnet crystal was found in the block bounded by Haven and Northern Avenues and 178th and 179th Streets.

"We discovered only half of the original crystal," said Mr. Manchester, "the other half is now probably part of the foundation of one of the new houses. The half crystal which we were fortunate enough to extract contained about fifty splendid gem garnets of a brilliant color, fully equal to the best garnets from India for jewelry purposes. The largest gems when cut weighed about three-fourths of a karat. It is a very interesting discovery for it adds another valuable gem to the list of over 100 minerals which have been found in recent years in the rocky ridge of Manhattan Island."

A few years ago several large discoveries of the common, or iron, type of garnets were found in the excavations for the Hotel Mealpin. In 1886 a laborer excavating for a sewer between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, found a garnet, now owned by Dr. George F. Kunz, which weighed nine pounds and ten ounces. It is in splendid crystal formation, and is the largest of any kind ever found in the United States.

BROKERS HELD TO ETHICS.

Bankrupt McIntyre Firm Loses Case in U. S. Supreme Court.

A decision bearing on the $1,000,000 failure of the Stock Exchange house of T. A. McIntyre & Co. in the Spring of 1908, has just been handed down by the United States Supreme Court, which says that a discharge in bankruptcy does not relieve brokerage concerns of responsibility when they hypothecate securities owned by customers. The question has been long disputed by lawyers.

The case in which the decision has just been made was that of George W. Kavanaugh, who had been trading with the firm of A. O. Brown & Co. Early in 1908 he transferred his account to the McIntyre firm, the latter paying the balance due to the Brown Company, about $3,800, and taking in exchange stocks worth about $55,000. A few weeks later McIntyre & Co. without notice to Mr. Kavanaugh, sold the stocks and appropriated the proceeds to their own use.

Myer Nussbaum was retained by Mr. Kavanaugh to sue. The defense was that the sale had occurred before bankruptcy proceedings and that the discharge in bankruptcy annulled this debt with others. Mr. Nussbaum won the case in the lower courts here and then, on a writ of error obtained by John G. McIntyre, it was carried to the United States Supreme Court, where the opinion just rendered has sustained the findings of the State Courts, which, in effect, was that the conduct of the McIntyre firm in disposing of the stocks made them guilty of willful and malicious injury to property, responsibility for which was not relieved by the discharge in bankruptcy.

SYRIAN RELIEF SHIP TO SAIL.

Collier Caesar Will Carry $250,000 Cargo of Supplies.

The United States naval collier Caesar, donated by the Government as the American Christmas ship for the Armenian and Syrian war sufferers, will sail direct for Beirut from Bush Terminal, Pier 2, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The Caesar will carry a cargo of food, clothing, and medicinal supplies valued at more than $250,000, donated by American sympathizers with the Armenian and Syrian war victims.

Just before the Caesar sails there will be a ceremony on board, in the course of which short speeches will be made by Mayor Mitchel, Oscar S. Straus, and Henry Morgenthau, and a message read from President Wilson. A Syrian choir will furnish music.

WITNESSES DEFEND COAL OPERATORS

Federal Grand Jury Hears That Rise in Prices Is Not Due to Producers.

BROAD INQUIRY PLANNED

Recent Drop in Quotations to be Short Lived If Cold Weather Continues.

The Federal Grand Jury began its inquiry into the rise in the price of coal yesterday by hearing stories of representatives of coal mining companies, which have insisted that the price of coal at the mines has remained the same throughout the year, and that the big jump in retail prices has been due to efforts of wholesalers, jobbers, and retailers to take advantage of the appearance of an acute shortage in coal for domestic consumption.

The first witnesses were Harry Peters, General Manager for Williams & Peters of 1 Broadway, a firm which acts as sales agent for coal fields controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and J. H. Davidson of Weston, Dodson & Co., independent producers of coal, with headquarters in Bethlehem, Penn.

The calling of these witnesses at the outset of the inquiry was taken to indicate that the Federal authorities would first examine the charges which have come from the inside of the coal business. Representatives of both firms made statements denying that miners and shippers were in any way implicated in the rise in prices.

If the big coal producing companies, which were formerly operated by the Lackawanna, Erie, Reading, Pennsylvania, and other railroads, establish their contention that they have adhered all through the year to the prices which were announced in their circular at the beginning of the year, the investigation for traces of a criminal conspiracy to force up coal prices will be narrowed down to those who handle coal after it has left the mines.

A thorough investigation of all phases of coal mining, distribution, and marketing will be made, however, to bring to light all practices tending to force up prices unfairly, in order to assist the Administration and Congress in preparing laws against such practices. The Grand Jury is being used as a convenient substitute for a Congressional investigating committee. Assistant United States Attorney General Frank H. Swacker, who is in charge of the investigation in this district, is seeking out all artificial causes of rises in prices.

That several alleged pools may be investigated by the Federal Grand Jury at the same time was indicated yesterday by the issuance of a subpoena for J. Lee Honigman, an egg dealer of 361 Greenwich Street. He will be called later.

After the two coal mining company agents had testified and laid their books before the jury, it adjourned in the afternoon without setting a day for the next hearing, which will, however, probably be later this week.

Coal at wholesale has dropped within the last six weeks from $18 to $15 a ton—the reduction being attributed partly to warm weather and partly to the threatening investigations. Dealers predicted yesterday that the present cold weather is likely to cause a rise in price within the next few days.

CITE CAUSES OF HIGH MILK.

Distributers Tell Troubles to the Wicks Committee.

Foreign buying of condensed milk, underfeeding of cattle by farmers because of high prices of grain, increased wages, and the increasing cost of materials were put forward as reasons for the rise in the price of milk by milk distributers who testified before the Wicks Legislative Committee yesterday.

Loton Horton, President of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company, said foreign companies, prevented by the war from shipping condensed milk from Europe to South America, Cuba, and other tropical countries, had established or enlarged branches here to condense milk. American dealers had not taken advantage of the opportunity to enter export markets, he said, but some of them were co-operating with the Anglo-Swiss and other companies. American milk, he said, was almost holding these markets for foreign countries.

Counsel George M. Ward for the committee pointed out that the cost of distributing milk, canvassing for customers, bookkeeping, and collecting had been $541,000 more this year than last year for Horton's company. He said State Commissioner of Food and Markets Dillon believed that this expense could be done away with if the State entered the milk business and sold milk from stores, compelling the people to bring containers with them when they came to buy it.

"I'd like to see them try it," said Mr. Horton. "But I pay $60,000 a year taxes to the State, and I don't want the State to gamble with my money and use it to cut my throat. Taxes are increasing, with all these rainbow-chasing ideas."

Mr. Horton said one of his greatest troubles was with persons in apartment houses who leave for Florida in the Spring, leaving their bills

$5,000 MORE GIVEN TO NEEDIEST CASES

Eighteen of the Original 100 Have Now Had All Their Needs Supplied.

CONTRIBUTIONS INCREASE

Carlo, Who Wanted a Real Watch That Would Run, Gets One from Santa Claus in Person.

Responses to THE TIMES appeal for the hundred neediest cases in New York—those instances of destitution which the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Charity Organization Society, the State Charities Aid Association, and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities selected from their lists as being most deserving of aid from their fellow-citizens at the Christmas season—rose promptly yesterday. As if to refute the statements of charity workers who had analyzed the first two days' results and found indications that the city was too complacently prosperous, New Yorkers yesterday sent in nearly $5,000 for the list. There are only eighty-two of the "neediest cases" now, for eighteen of them have been entirely provided for.

There will be a merry Christmas in the home of the sick teacher whose wife, gallantly attempting to support him and their five little children by washing and ironing, at last fell ill and left the family entirely without support. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, which had listed this case as Case 57, received yesterday a letter, which said:

"My father, who died four years ago, was a professor all his life, and I am sure that such need is harder for one in such circumstances than for some more used to poverty. I inclose a check for the $270 needed to keep the family going until husband and wife are well again."

Some of the Cases Relieved.

The other A. I. C. P. case relieved yesterday was Case 13—16-year-old Foster, who hasn't had a moment for rest or play in the two years since his father became insane, leaving him to support his delicate mother and her five younger children. The $260 needed to lift a little of Foster's burden until others of the children can go to work has all been collected.

Mrs. D., who has been supporting her five children since her husband's death and has at last given way under the strain, will have the medical care and nourishing food needed to bring her back to health, and the children will be supported until she is well. She was Case 1. Mrs. R., Case 11, whose eyes are failing, and who needs a respite to restore them to such condition as will enable her to support her little boy and girl, has had her needs met; and 16-year-old Fred, Case 40, who is trying to keep his little brother and three sisters, and to buy medicine for his sick mother besides, will have the aid needed to help him over the crisis which has come upon him too early. These three cases were reported by the Charity Organization Society.

Seventeen-year-old Paula—Case 2 of the State Charities Aid Association—whose husband has been sent to Sing Sing, and who doesn't know as yet how to support her two-weeks-old baby even if she had the strength, has found a friend who will provide for her until she is able to make her way. But Paula is luckier than Edna of Case 18. Edna's husband—or the man whom she thought was her husband till he told her the ceremony was a sham—is in prison, too, and after trying for two years to support her two babies she has broken down and is helpless. Edna needs $270 to get another start, but almost nothing has been sent in to help her. She is under the care of the Charity Organization Society.

A Crippled Mother Helped.

The crippled mother who despite her condition has been trying to help the oldest daughter in the struggle to support the three other children knows that the comforts and nourishment needed by the family through this critical Winter will be provided. This case—68—has been closed by contributions sent in to the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

But there are many others on which hardly a start has been made. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has found that more money has been given to the cases listed on the first of the three pages devoted to the list in last Sunday's TIMES than to the others, though many cases that were on the back pages were just as needy. Ten of the eighteen cases so far entirely relieved were among the first twenty on the list.

Other things that the A. I. C. P. has discovered by analysis of the contributions are that women have been giving, to that organization at least, almost twice as frequently as men, and that nearly a fourth of the contributions come from outside the city.

Money received yesterday by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor was $1,331.50; by the Charity Organization Society, $2,218; by the State Charities Aid Association, $305.50; by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, $230; by THE NEW YORK TIMES, either for specific cases or for apportionment among the various organizations, $674.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since the list was published:

E. Naumberg, for Case 4	$5
Henry Woolman	5
Keller-Evers Company	10
F. F.	5
M. S. Watts, for Case 12	2
Anonymous, to close Case 8	200
B., for Case 56	5
Bertie Sisco	5
A. Heckscher	500
E. C. F.	10
M. M.	2
Frederick E. Tilghman	50
Sidell Tilghman	50
Arthur L. Barney	50

The Boy Who Started a Fire.

Case 56 is the homeless boy whom everybody was afraid to take in because once when he was a good deal smaller he set fire to some buildings and caused a heavy loss to the people in whose home he then was. B., sending to THE TIMES the first contribution for this case, wrote: "I myself adopted a boy and he set fire to the house. I was on the point of giving him up, but thought better of it. I wouldn't take a million for him now. Incidentally, I don't think he has even looked at a match since."

M. R. writes from the dormitory of the Columbia University Teachers College to ask that her contribution be applied "to the benefit of some one of the cases which perhaps meets with less popular response than others."

One giver sent a dollar to the Charity Organization Society for the old woman—Case 61—who has spent half her life making silk flowers, and with the money was a letter that said: "I am sending with this note a Christmas card to bring you good cheer and to stretch my small gift so that it will go twice as far as the amount would ordinarily. I wish I could make it greater."

A woman in Cambridge sent to the A. I. C. P., along with a money donation, a gift of underclothing which she thought Case 3 might use; or, if not Case 3, then any of the others. Givers are already responding to the request to designate several cases so that if one is already closed the gift may be sent elsewhere in accordance with their wishes.

Eight-year-old Carlo, Case 98, continues to be the most popular of those cared for by the State Charities Association.

"Santa Claus" Visits Carlo.

A man who came in to see him yesterday noticed his imitation watch, and learned that Carlo's heart's desire was a watch with hands that would go round. Carlo will get his watch, and some tin soldiers and a sled besides. His caller arranged all that before he left, and they say at the office that (hist!) the man was really Santa Claus.

A baby cap was sent by an anonymous donor for the two-weeks-old infant of Paula B., Case 2, along with a gift of $2 for the mother. Among other letters received by the State Charities Aid was one from a young Englishman who said that his family back in England was not in need and that as he had a steady job he would send some money for 74 or 76; and another from a woman out of town, who apologized for not being able to send more than the amount of her check, as she herself was ill and out of a job.

Among the cases all but untouched is 6-year-old Bobby, Case 90, who has not received a cent as yet; and since Bobby's father ran away before he was born and his mother is a hopeless drunkard, his chances for Christmas would be rather slim if he didn't have a friend in the office of the State Charities Aid Association who has promised that Christmas Day shall be a bright one. But Bobby will have to live on after Christmas Day.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities has one of its twelve cases entirely closed, and is within $25 of the amount needed for No. 7—but only small sums have been received for the others. And an official of the A. I. C. P. pointed out yesterday that that organization still had five families which needed more than $300 each, but none of which had had more than $8. Of these 73 and 91 were perhaps the most urgent, it was said.

MISS HASKELL ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Amory Haskell to Wed J. E. Fisher.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Amory Haskell of New York and Oak Hill Farm, Red Bank, N. J., announce the engagement of their elder daughter, Miss Mary Riker Haskell, to Joel Ellis Fisher, the only son of the late Joel E. Fisher and of Mrs. Fisher of this city. Miss Haskell made her début in the Autumn of 1911. She is a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Haskell (Miss Mary Frances Amory of Boston) and of the late Mr. and Mrs. John J. Riker.

Miss Haskell is a sister of Amory Lawrence Haskell, who was graduated last June from Princeton, and of Miss Margaret R. Haskell, who is not yet out. She is a niece of Mrs. James Howe Proctor of Boston, and also of Mrs. Henry Ingersoll Riker, Mrs. James Hennen Irving, Samuel Riker, Charles Lawrence Riker, John Jackson Riker, all of New York, and Harry Garner Haskell of Wilmington, Del.

Mr. Fisher was graduated from Yale in 1911, the youngest of his class. Mrs. James Lenox Banks, Jr., (Miss Vieva Fisher,) is his only sister. He is a member of the Piping Rock, Riding, and Seawanhaka Yacht Clubs, the Alpine Club of London, and the Society of Colonial Wars.

No date has been set for the wedding.

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Sale Tuesday Evening, Dec. 19, at 8:15. Engravings, Etchings and Mezzotints, by S. Arlent Edwards, Bartolozzi, Durer, and Woodcuts by Henry Wolf.

Sale Wednesday Evening, Dec. 20, at 8:15. Japanese Prints, Chinese and Japanese Textiles and Paintings. "Tokaido Road," "Yedo Views"; Woven Chinese silk Pillar Hangings; Superb Temple Banners.

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CATHEDRAL TOMB FOR DR. GROSVENOR

Dean's Body Will Be the First to Rest Permanently in Structure for Which He Labored.

3,000 AT HIS FUNERAL

Clergymen from Other Denominations Pay Last Tribute to the Rector of New Episcopal Edifice.

The funeral service for the Very Rev. William Mercer Grosvenor, Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Morningside Heights, was read in the Cathedral yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the presence of 3,000 lay members of the church, eleven Bishops and 175 clergymen of the New York City diocese and ministers from the Presbyterian Methodist Churches.

Presiding Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle and Bishops David H. Greer, Arthur S. Lloyd, William Lawrence and Sumner L. Burch officiated at the service.

Many friends of the Dean occupied seats on either side of the choir aisle, but only two of his immediate relatives were present. They were his sisters, the Misses Gertrude and Ursula Grosvenor. The mother of the Dean, Mrs. Maria Grosvenor, who is more than 90 years old, was unable to attend the service.

Classmates of Dean Grosvenor from Williams College and the Berkeley Divinity School were in the congregation. Other institutions represented were Trustees of Columbia University and Barnard College; Church of the Incarnation, where Dean Grosvenor was rector for many years; Trinity School, Chi Psi Fraternity, Board of Missions, lay members of the Standing Committee, and lay deputies to the General Convention; Holland Lodge, the University, Century, and Church Clubs, and others. Among the clergymen of other denominations present was Bishop Luther S. Wilson of the Methodist Church.

Following the regular funeral prayers of the Episcopal Church the burial service was read in the crypt of the cathedral. As the evening shadows darkened Morningside Heights the body of the Dean was carried to the crypt, twenty feet beneath the choir floor of the cathedral. In this service only the Bishops and a delegation of clergymen participated.

Bishop Potter's body was placed in the crypt temporarily, but it was removed later and buried near the cathedral. The body of the Dean will be the first to repose permanently in the crypt. His last resting place will be marked by a stone memorial tablet, placed over the entrance to the crypt and level with the floor.

The honorary pallbearers, representing the Board of Trustees of the cathedral, were the Rev. Drs. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church; Herbert Shipman, Ernest M. Stires, Charles L. Slattery, Howard C. Robbins, Edward C. Chorley, and F. S. Smithers, Jr., and Messrs. Frederick G. Bourne, Professor W. M. Burr, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, August Belmont, Robert T. Gerry, Charles F. Hoffman, George Macculloch Miller, Henry L. Morris, Robert C. None, F. D. Roosevelt, J. R. Roosevelt, and James McLean.

Representing the Trustees of Williams College were President Harry A. Garfield, Francis Lynde Stetson, Hamilton Wright Mabie, Eugene Delano, Clark William, and Frederick E. Jennings, and Charles T. Terry.

These representatives of the vestry of the Church of the Incarnation were present: Samuel Riker, Jr., Edward C. Clark, J. E. Haskell, John A. McKim, Richmond Clarkson, George Butterworth, Edward Nancy, Charles Lanier, and Thomas McLean.

NORMAN HAPGOOD MARRIES.

Weds Miss E. K. Reynolds, Writer —They Sail for Europe Today.

Norman Hapgood and Miss Elizabeth Kempley Reynolds, whose engagement was announced last week, were married yesterday afternoon in the marriage chapel in the Municipal Building by Deputy Clerk Frank J. Goodwin. Today Mr. Hapgood and his bride will sail for Europe on the Finland for an indefinite stay.

FEDERATION NEEDS $100,000

Young People Hold Rally in Campaign for Jewish Charities.

Exactly $100,000 remains to be raised to reach the minimum of $2,000,000 required by the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies. This was announced last night at federation headquarters at the Hotel Biltmore, after the close of the day's canvass.

Yesterday was young folks' day and pledges amounting to $17,766 were brought in.

The list of speakers for the testimonial dinner to Felix M. Warburg, Chairman of the federation, includes Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Justice Samuel Greenbaum, Rabbi Judah L. Magnes, and ex-Judge William N. Cohen. Jacob Wertheim will preside. The dinner will be held at the Biltmore Monday night.

Old Japanese Book Sold for $125.

"Ise Monogatari," the Japanese book of 1590, one of the earliest examples of printed books, which was disposed of with the B. M. Deutsch collection at the Walpole Galleries last evening, went to J. F. Drake for $125. This was a fine example of the Japanese "block book," each page being printed from a single wood block. The Chinese and Japanese, though practicing printing from movable type before this date, rarely used it because of the cumbersomeness of the type. There were twenty-five colored illustrations in the book by Koyetsu. Mr. Drake paid some of the highest prices for the sale—$46 for "Two Courtesans Reading," by Gorjusai, and $40 for Kubo Shunman's "Courtesan and Two Girls on a Spring Outing." The total returns for the 319 manuscripts and prints was $1,150.

Union Alumni Dine Tonight.

The Union College Alumni Association will hold its annual reunion and dinner this evening at the Hotel Astor. The Rev. Dr. George Alexander of the Class of 1886, President of the association, will be toastmaster. Dr. Charles Alexander Richmond, President of Union University, will be present also. The other speakers will be Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, Martin W. Littleton, Robert R. Benedict, and Dr. Franklin H. Giddings.

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All the beautifully illustrated and bound holiday books with pictures by Dulac and Rackham and Wyeth and Parrish—famous children's stories mostly—are now in hand and readily displayed. And there are many new boys' and girls' books by their favorite writers—Paine, Tomlinson, Barbour, Blaisdale, Burgess.

All Books of All Publishers.

DUTY TO KEEP NEUTRAL.

We Can Thus Best Aid Warring Nations, Says McAdoo.

William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury and President Wilson's son-in-law, told several hundred members of the Southern Society, at their annual dinner at the Waldorf last night, that the duty of this country to civilization was the continuation of a policy of neutrality to help the nations of Europe make peace "when the time comes."

Secretary McAdoo put emphasis on the phrase "when the time comes," and some of the guests thought the expression might have some bearing on the Administration's attitude toward Germany's peace proposals.

"I hate to think that we are concerned only with the development of the United States," Mr. McAdoo said. "We owe a duty to civilization—that we should preserve so far as possible, a policy of neutrality—in order that, when the time comes, we may be able to render service to Europe in assisting them to make peace. I like to feel that the American people are considering these questions, so that they may use their great power and help their friends, when the time comes."

France's attitude toward peace, as he saw it, was defined by Jacques de Neuflize, American representative of the Bank of France, who said his country would never give up the struggle until the "freedom of Europe" was secure.

GERMANS ACT A COMEDY.

Von Seyffertitz Appears in "Im Weissen Roessl" at Irving Place.

The third of the plays given at the Irving Place Theatre during Gustav von Seyffertitz's engagement as a guest star was presented last night. It was 'Im Weissen Roessl," a comedy that was a great favorite with patrons of the Irving Place in the days when Heinrich Conreid ruled the local German stage. a comedy that is still potent for its Gemuethlichkeit, a quality with which it is overflowing from curtain to curtain.

A large and appreciative audience followed closely the events at the White Horse Tavern that came to an end only when three pairs of the characters had decided to get married. Mr. von Seyffertitz played the role of the head waiter who won the heart of the proprietress of the tavern, a character impersonated by Grete Meyer. Heinrich Marlow gave a capital performanceof the grouchy old Berlin manufacturer on a pilgrimage to the resort in search of peace and quiet that he never found. Heinz Lagen, the clever young actor who joined the company this season, the charming Margarete Christians, and Carl Ziesold were the other principals.

"The Pearl Fishers" Sung Again.

Bizet's opera "The Pearl Fishers" was sung last night at the Metropolitan Opera House with the cast of principals that appeared in the opera on the occasion of its first performance. The last announced performance of the opera was postponed on account of the indisposition of Mme. Hempel.

AMATEURS IN COMIC OPERA.

Society Girls and Men Give "Here's to the Girl" at the Plaza.

"Here's to the Girl," a comic opera presented by society amateurs in the Plaza ballroom last evening for the benefit of Grosvenor Neighborhood House, is a splendid amateur work written by Miss Grace R. Henry, assisted by John K. Hedges and Edward Streeter, with music by Vinton Freedley, who also conducted the orchestra. It was full of "go" from start to finish, and the audience gave enthusiastic applause.

The first two scenes were laid at Sheepshead Bay, one in the clubhouse, the second presenting moving pictures of an automobile cup race, showing the machines flying around the Death Curve, and the third in Loravia. The cast of characters included Miss Mimi Scott as Isabella Randolph and Miss Betty Carson as her aunt Sophia; John K. Hodges, who also helped write the book, took the roles of Prince Louis of Loravia and of his twin brother Ferdinand, the resemblance of the two leading to the misunderstandings, aided by the machinations of Antonia Spinorelli, acted by Curtis N. Brown, and Amorita Carramba, an adventuress, played by Amy Bradish Johnson.

GLOBE TROTTERS AT DINNER

Circumnavigators' Club Hears Jokes at Annual Feast.

Stories of dire experiences in little-known lands and of dreadful temptations of the well-known ones were told by noted globe-trotters last night at the annual dinner of the Circumnavigators' Club. All at the dinner had been around the world once or more than once, except a number of professional humorists, who were considered to have qualified themselves because some of the jokes they told had circumnavigated the globe.

Representative Walter M. Chandler, who told how he had been introduced to speak at a Chautauqua in the Middle West as "Mr. Chandler, a lawyer from the New York bars," was allowed to be the principal speaker upon condition that he straighten out his record with the club by completing his trip around the world which had come to a stop in Germany.

Thurlow Weed Barnes presided at the dinner. Other speakers were Newton W. Gilbert, Carr Boyd, and Alvin Hunsicker.

$17,403 FOR OSBORNE BOOKS

Highest Price, $1,025, paid for a Copy of "Don Quixote."

Books, manuscripts, broadsides, and autographs from the library of the late John H. Osborne of Auburn, N. Y., and from other sources brought a total of $17,403 at the American Art Galleries yesterday. At the afternoon session the total was $3,069, and at the evening session $8,314.

Arthur Swann, as agent, paid the highest price, $1,025, for Catalogue No. 244, "The History of the Valorous and Witty Knight-errant, Don Quixote," by Cervantes, translated by Thomas Shelton, extraillustrated by the insertion of of original pen and ink drawings by George Cruikshank.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Miss Kathleen Burke is to describe her experiences and work in the war hospitals in France this afternoon at the home of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, 660 Fifth Avenue. Invitations have been issued in the name of the Committee of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, of which Mrs. Robert Bacon is Chairman.

Mrs. Philip M. Lydig is to give a reception in honor of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 19, from 4 to 5:30 o'clock, at her residence, 14 Washington Square North.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt is to spend the remainder of the Winter in New York, having leased the apartment of James H. Snowden at 420 Park Avenue.

The Bachelors are to hold eight Friday evening supper dances at the Vanderbilt Hotel, beginning tomorrow night. The committee in charge includes Richard Peters, Alphono de Navarro, Horace C. Stebbins, Moncure Robinson, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Percy Pyne, 2d, William W. Hoffman, W. R. Stewart, Jr., Francis Roche, and Charles D. Wetmore.

Miss Isabel Stettinius was the hostess yesterday at Sherry's at a luncheon given for Miss Grace Montgomery, one of the season's debutantes. There were thirty-five guests.

DIAMONDS.

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POWHATAN HITS SHIP AT SEA

Several on Board Hurt in Collision in the Chesapeake Bay.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 13.—The Merchants and Miners' liner Powhatan, outward bound from Norfolk for Baltimore with seventeen passengers, was beached tonight in the Lower Chesapeake Bay, after a collision with a vessel, the identity of which has not yet been established. Officials of the company here said the Powhatan had reported by wireless that several persons were hurt, but did not indicate whether they were passengers or members of the crew.

Wireless calls for aid from the Powhatan quickly brought two destroyers and a hospital ship from the Atlantic fleet, anchored in Hampton Roads, five miles away, and the Coast Guard cutter Yamacraw. A strong northwest gale made rescue work difficult, but wireless reports said the passengers and crew, including the injured, had been safely transferred to other vessels.

J. W. COMYNS CARR DEAD.

Dramatist and Critic Dies in London, His Birthplace.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 14.—J. W. Comyns Carr, the critic and dramatist, died here yesterday.

He was born in London in 1849, and studied at the London University and later became a barrister at the Inner Temple in 1872. He preferred literature to the law, and was appointed art critic of the Pall Mall Gazette in 1873. He was also founder and former editor of The English Illustrated Magazine. He was the author of many successful comedies and melodramas.

Among his plays were "Called Back," with the author of the novel, Hugh Conway, in 1884; "Dark Days," with Conway, in 1885; "King Arthur" in 1895, "Boys Together," with Haddon Chambers, in 1896; "Madame Sans-Gene" for Henry Irving in 1897, "The Beauty Stone," with Arthur W. Pinero, in 1900, "Faust," with Stephen Phillips, in 1908, and "Oliver Twist" in 1905.

Mr. Carr was managing director of the Lyceum Theatre from 1902 to 1904. He was a life member of the Garrick Club.

THEODORE BRAINE.

Member of New York Stock Exchange for 30 Years Dies at 72.

Theodore Braine, one of the members of the old Gold Board, which was formed after the civil war, and for thirty years a member of the New York Stock Exchange until he retired some time ago, died yesterday at his home in Morristown, N. J., in his seventy-third year. His wife died six months ago.

Mr. Braine was a member of the Union and Metropolitan Clubs.

Campbell Gollan.

Campbell Gollan, actor, died yesterday at his home, 359 West Eighty-sixth Street. He was born in Cults, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, fifty years ago, and ran away from home at the age of 16 years to go on the stage. Coming to New York, he entered a dramatic school and later played many important parts under the magagement of David Belasco and the late Charles Frohman, notably in "Secret Service" with William Gillette, in "Under Two Flags" with Blanche Bates, and "The Music Master" with David Warfield. He also acted in "Du Barry" with Leslie Carter. Recently he became a motion picture director. His last work was the staging of "Gloria's Romance," in which Billie Burke starred. Mr. Gollan was a member of The Players. He left a mother and sister, both in Scotland, and a little ward, a war refugee. The burial will take place tomorrow in Gloucester, Mass.

Brig. Gen. James Miller, U. S. A.

Brig. Gen. James Miller, U. S. A., a veteran of the civil war and Spanish-American war and several Indian engagements, died on Monday at his home in Temple, N. H., in his seventy-third year. He was born in Salem, Mass., in February, 1844, and enlisted in Company B, Fiftieth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Sept. 11, 1862. He became Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment in November, 1901. He was promoted to Brigadier General in August, 1903, and retired at his own request in May, 1904.

Obituary Notes.

Miss JULIA PAULINE LEAVENS, founder and honorary President of the New York Browning Society, died on Tuesday at Roosevelt Hospital of pneumonia. She was born in Vermont. Miss Leavens lived at 15 Central Park West. She was a member of the Poetry Society.

Mrs. PAULINE VON NEUENDORFF, daughter of Henri M. and Mrs. Elizabeth M. Braem of New York, is dead at her home in Munich, Bavaria.

JOHN J. McCANLIS, a New York business man who was for many years with Henry Clews and twenty-two years with J. Norman & Co. when he retired, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,060 Amsterdam Avenue, in his seventy-ninth year. He was born in New York.

The Rev. FRANK B. LANE, who was one of the best known Baptist preachers in Southern New Jersey, died yesterday in Millville.

JEROME JONES, President of the Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Company, Boston, Mass., died suddenly yesterday at his home, 101 Summit Avenue, Brookline. Mr. Jones, who was born in Athol seventy-nine years ago, was prominent in the civic life of Boston, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

JOHN ROTH, a Swiss chef, and for many years at Delmonico's Restaurant in Beaver Street, died yesterday of apoplexy at his home in White Plains. He was 63 years old and had been forty years in the hotel business.

FREDERICK O. VOGEL, founder of the furniture manufacturing firm of F. Vogel & Co. in East Thirty-seventh Street, died at his home, 73 West 124th Street, on Tuesday, in his fifty-third year. He was a veteran of the Twenty-second Regiment.

FREEMAN DODD FLETCHER, a member of the firm of A. Bennett & Co., produce merchants at 103 Park Place, died at his home in Montclair on Monday in his fifty-fifth year. He was a member of the Montclair Club and Glen Ridge Country Club.

LOUIS STAMM, a merchant in Mount Vernon, N. Y., for twenty years, died at his home on Tuesday night in his sixty-second year.

Captain BENJAMIN VAN BRUNT, who was for many years in charge of the United States Life Saving Station at Deal Beach, N. J., died yesterday at Lakewood in his sixty-ninth year. A daughter survives him.

Mrs. SARAH A. BRADSHAW, widow of Captain A. M. Bradshaw, died at her home in Lakewood, N. J., yesterday. She was the daughter of the late James R. and Sarah McGee of Brooklyn. Captain Bradshaw was one of the founders of the resort and had large hotel and real estate interests there. Mrs. Bradshaw is survived by a sister, Miss Rebecca W. McGee of Brooklyn.

JOHN GRAHAM, one of the best known old-time theatrical managers and promoters of sporting and athletic events, died suddenly of heart disease in Boston last night. Mr. Graham, who was 69, was born in Charlestown and had always made his home in Boston. He was one of the earliest members of the Boston Lodge of Elks. Mr. Graham at one time managed Sousa's Band.

HORACE ASHLEY LOOMIS, D. D. S., for twenty-five years a dental surgeon in New York, died yesterday at his home, 11 West Thirtieth Street, in his fifty-fifth year. He was born at Carthage, N. Y., and was the son of Ashley Loomis, a coal operator in Missouri.

Mrs. KATHARINE SPENCER, wife of Nelson S. Spencer, President of the City Club, died on Tuesday at her home, 230 West Fifty-ninth Street. She was a daughter of the late George S. Rice.

JOHN HENRY LANDWER, a retired merchant who had spent all his life in Long Island City, died at his home, 536 Jackson Avenue, last night in his eighty-sixth year.

MICHAEL NELLANY, father-in-law of William F. Sheehan, ex-Lieutenant Governor of New York, died in his apartment at the Lennox Hotel, Buffalo, on Tuesday in his eighty-first year. In addition to Mrs. Sheehan, he left a son Charles V. Nellany of New York.

ANDREW PRICE, a New York lawyer and Democratic politician, who had his offices at 25 Broad Street, died on Tuesday at his home in Rutherford, N. J., in his fifty-eighth year. He had served on the Rutherford Board of Education.

Mrs. MARIA L. MOODY, widow of Isaiah Moody, a brother of Dwight L. Moody, the American evangelist, died on Tuesday at her home, 367 First Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-first year. Her husband died last October.

WILLIAM JOSEPH McNAMARA, for twenty years foreman of the printing plant of the J. W. Pratt Company in Manhattan, died on Tuesday at his home, 201 East Seventh Street, Flatbush.

Mrs. ANN CARRAGHER, widow of Patrick Carragher, a builder of Manhattan, died in St. Peter's Hospital on Tuesday, and the funeral will be held from the home of her nephew, 109 Douglass Street, Brooklyn. She was 78 years old.

Mrs. ANGELINA A. HERVEY HULSE, 73 years, widow of Thodore D. Hulse, who was an officer in the United States Navy during the civil war, and a daughter of the late Deliverance Hervey, a former Congressman, died on Tuesday at her home, 818 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. She had lived in that borough for nearly fifty years, and was one of the oldest members of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church.

C. T. ROBINSON, a proofreader on The Evening Sun and formerly with The New York World, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital on Monday. He was a son of the late Frederick M. Robinson, for forty years foreman of The World proofroom. Mr. Robinson was 49 years old, and lived at 143 Webster Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. GEORGIANA H. S. MAYNARD, widow of Thomas Maynard, died yesterday at the home of her son-in-law, Colonel William M. Griffith, in Jamaica, L. I., in her eighty-fourth year. She was born in Calcutta, India, where her parents were missionaries, and formerly for many years lived in Utica, N. Y.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Died.

ACKERMAN.—In New York City after a brief illness, Fannie Taluiah Ackerman, mother of Philip Dodd and Earle V. Ackerman, in her 74th year. Funeral service at 14 East 39th St., Thursday afternoon, at 2:30. Automobile cortege. Washington, D. C.; Atlanta, Ga., and Rockville Centre papers please copy.

AMORY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 13, aged 66 years, Robert Gordon Amory, son of the late Jonathan Amory.

BALL.—Mary C., Dec. 11, widow of Thomas R. Ball, aged 68. Funeral services at her late residence, 46 West 72d St., on Thursday, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn at the convenience of the family.

BLUM.—Suddenly, on Dec. 12, 1916, Gustave A. Blum. Funeral from his residence, 999 South Morris Av., Richmond Hill, L. I., on Friday, Dec. 15, 1916, at 11 A. M. Members of Doric Lodge, No. 86, F. and A. M., of Hoboken, N. J., also Modern Woodmen of America, Harlem Camp, No. 11,658, please attend.

BLUM.—Suddenly, on Dec. 12, 1916, John and Elsa Blum. Funeral from residence of their father as stated above.

BRADSHAW.—Sarah A., widow of Captain Albert M. Bradshaw, at her home, Lakewood, N. J., Dec. 13, 1916, peacefully, after a lingering illness. Funeral services Saturday morning, 11:30 o'clock, at All Saints' Church, Lakewood.

BRAINE.—Suddenly, on Dec. 13, at Morristown, N. J., Theodore Braine, in the 73d year of his age. Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and 10th St., on Friday, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock.

BROWN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1916, John Brown. Relatives and friends, also members of Tempier Lodge, No. 203, F. & A. M., are invited to attend the funeral services at his residence, 889 East 175th St., Bronx, on Friday, 8 P. M.

BURLINGAME.—Charles G. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th. (Campbell Building.) Time later.

DOUGLAS.—On Dec. 13, Henry Douglas, in the 73d year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FULLER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1916, at his home, 235 West 76th St., William Bone Fuller, in the 79th year of his age. Funeral service will be held at the West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St., on Friday, Dec. 15, 1916, at 1:30 P. M.

GLADWIN.—On Dec. 13, at the family residence, 513 Gramatan Av., Mount Vernon, Elizabeth Margaret, beloved wife of Russell L. Gladwin, mother of Harold C. and William R. Gladwin and eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Staniland of Buffalo, N. Y. Interment at Buffalo, on Saturday afternoon.

GOLLAN.—Dec. 12, 1916, William Campbell Gollan, aged 50. Funeral and interment East Gloucester.

GOLAN.—The Directors of The Players announce with deep regret the death of their fellow-member, Campbell Golan, on Dec. 12, 1916.

JOHN DREW, President.

HUMPHREY TURNER NICHOLS, Sec.

HAFF.—Frances Wright, wife of the late Edward Payson Haff, after a short illness, at Larchmont Manor, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1916. Funeral private. San Francisco papers please copy.

HAIGHT.—Suddenly, on Dec. 12, of pneumonia, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Arthur Watson Haight, son of Cornelia and the late Louis Haight. Funeral services at 10 o'clock in the morning of Friday, Dec. 15, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 46th St., between 6th and 7th Avs., New York. Interment at Woodlawn. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

HAMILTON.—On Dec. 13, 1916, at her late residence, 405 Manhattan Av., Agnes Shillinghaw Hamilton, aged 73 years, beloved mother of Mrs. Catherine H. Day, Jean, Guy, and John Hamilton. Funeral services at Carleton Winterbottom's Chapel, 420 6th Av., near 26th St., on Saturday, at 11 A. M. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

KEARNEY.—At New Haven, Conn., Dec. 10, 1916, John H. Kearney, in his 68th year. Survived by his widow, Carrie Bradley, and sons, Robert S. of New York City, Clifford R. of Ansonia, Conn.; J. Edwards, M. D., of Providence, R. I., and Albert E. of New Haven.

KNIES.—Jacob, in his 81st year, at his residence, 69 Mersereau Av., Mariners Harbor, S. I. Funeral services Friday, Dec. 15, at 2 P. M.

KRAKOWER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 13, Gerson M. Krakower, beloved husband of Bella and dear father of Henry Max, Mrs. Sol. Cohen, and Mrs. Al. Sampson. Funeral on Friday, Dec. 15, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 1,884 7th Av. Omit flowers. Interment Bayside Cemetery.

LEARY.—After lingering illness, Cornelius Leary, formerly Police Captain, in his 69th year. Funeral from the residence, 324 East 239th St., two blocks west of Webster Av., Friday morning, 9:30; thence to St. Barnabas's Church, 241st St. and Mansion Av., where a solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary.

LEAVENS.—Julia Pauline, suddenly, at Roosevelt Hospital, Dec. 12. Chicago and Wisconsin papers please copy. Funeral service at All Souls' Church, 4th Av. and 20th St., Friday, at 11 A. M.

LEAVENS.—The New York Browning Society announces with deep sorrow the passing from this life of its beloved founder and Honorary President, Julia Pauline Leavens. Members of the society are requested to attend the funeral service at All Souls' Church, 4th Av. and 20th St., on Friday, at 11 A. M.

FLORENCE WIER GIBSON, President.

LOOMIS.—Dec. 13, 1916, at his late residence, 1 West 30th St., Horace Ashley Loomis, D. D. S. Funeral and interment Carthage, N. Y.

MARS.—On Dec. 13, 1916, May Frances, beloved wife of Bryce Mars, in her 71st year. Funeral service at her late residence, 33 Lafayette St., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 16, at 4 P. M. Long Island papers please copy.

MARSH.—On Dec.

Employ Your Surplus Profitably

Is it logical to devote months of study to the solution of some business problem, primarily to increase the efficiency and earning power of your business, while your surplus funds lie unproductive or earning only a portion of their legitimate income?

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sharp Recovery In Stocks—New View of Peace Outlook.

The theory underlying the recovery which occurred on the Stock Exchange yesterday was that the peace proposal made by Germany, when viewed in its entirety, was less suggestive of early peace than had been the previous day's reports concerning that proposal. Then it was believed that the identical note of the Teutonic Allies would offer definite terms and many had believed that these were likely to be such as to preclude their unqualified rejection by the Entente Allies.

The absence from the note, whose text was made public yesterday, of any specific peace terms seemed to leave the matter in a much vaguer shape and in one, so the financial community thought, less likely to lead to early result. Also the language in which the note was couched created the impression in many minds that it was written for its effect upon the people of the Central Empires and possibly for its effect upon neutral opinion rather than in the hope of influencing at this time the countries opposed to Germany. It is not necessary to examine too closely into the possible accuracy of these views, for the purpose here is to record the view which influenced yesterday's price movement on the Stock Exchange rather than to analyse the possible results of the first formal movement which has been made in the direction of peace.

The thought that after all the end of the war was not near doubtless influenced most of the traders short of the market, who covered yesterday, and also many of those who bought back long stock previously sold, or entered into fresh commitments on the long side. Some probably were swayed by the thought that in reality the future prosperity of the United States is not dependent upon the prolongation of the war, but that seemed to be a minority rather than a majority opinion. It is an opinion, however, which should gain a greater hold as time goes on, for it would be neglectful both of the opportunities which the country possesses and of the American spirit itself for the business interests of this country to act on the assumption that the United States needs war in Europe to be well employed and prosperous. Our prosperity these last two years has not been all on account of the war—much of it has been despite the war.

The trading yesterday was on a much reduced scale, though still very active. In nearly all cases the first prices showed betterment over the final prices of Tuesday and in the large majority of instances this improvement was increased in the subsequent trading. The volume of transactions in the first hour suggested that liquidation was then still going on; but it was absorbed in a manner which checked further selling and thereafter the forward movement in prices, in addition to being more pronounced, was brought about on a much smaller volume of dealings.

In some quarters hesitation was felt less the failure of Germany's peace suggestion should lead to a presumption—possibly extension would be the better word—of ruthless submarine warfare. Such misgiving as this theory engendered was more than offset by the other influences which made themselves felt. The afternoon's dispatches from London suggested that a good deal of time might be employed to formulate the decision of the Allies on the proposal which Germany has advanced. In that case, and for that length of time at least, an extension of Germany's submarine warfare would seem to be improbable.

There was more confusion in the movement of financial and commodity values than on the previous day, but, in the main, they move in accord with the theory that peace at an early date was less likely than it had appeared the day before. Cotton sold off, wheat rose, and the market for allied bonds was a little lower. On the other hand, German exchange continued to improve, which was hardly in keeping with the theory that the peace outlook was less favorable than it had been on Tuesday. Another installment of the week's gold assignment arrived, and money was easy.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*3	†3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	4	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4½	4½
S. Francisco	4	†3½	4	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

Trade Acceptances.

Agricul.	Over 90.	up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com. modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	4
New York	5	3½	3½	4
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	4
Cleveland	5	†3½	3½	4½
Richmond	4½	4	4	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	5½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	5
St. Louis	4½	3	3½	*3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	4	4	4
S. Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
4½	3½	3½	4½

Time.

60 days	4½@4½	5 months 4½@4½
90 days	4½@4½	6 months 4½@4½
4 months	4½@4½	

All industrial collateral ½ per cent. higher.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3

Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 3½@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4
4 to 6 months	4 @4½
4 to 6 months Other Names	4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75¾	4.75¼	4.75½	+ .00¼
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	
Francs—				
Demand	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	
Cables	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	+ .00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	70.00	70.00	70.00	+1.81¼
Cables	70.50	70.50	70.50	+2.25

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75¼	4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.84⅛	5.83⅞
95.26 Berlin	70.00	70.50
20.26 Austria	11.40	11.50
China—		
Hongkong	57.00	57.10
Peking	90.50	90.63½
Shanghai	85.50	85.62½
19.295 Greece	2.00	2.00
40.19 Holland	19.48	19.53
32.44 India—	40.81¼	40.87½
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826 Italy	6.90	6.89½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.45 Russia	29.25	29.50
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	27.15	27.25
Stockholm	29.30	29.40
Christiania	28.10	28.20
19.296 Spain	21.30	21.40
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.48	44.56
33.44 Rio	23.21	23.28
5.1826 Switzerland	4.58¾	4.86

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.70⅛	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $664,902,761; balance, $30,495,637; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $390,862; Federal Reserve Bank debit balance, $1,771,780.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 36⅝d, up ⅛d; in New York, 78c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 58⅝@61⅝c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13, 1916.

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Day's sales	1,710,806	623,902	114,635
Year to date	216,354,053	166,330,424	42,714,623

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
18½	19	300	Advance Rumely	18	18¾	18	18	+1
85	89¼	200	Advance Rumely pf	86	86	86	86	
81	82½	2,800	Ajax Rubber	80	82	80	82	+2
12½	12¾	1,700	Alaska Gold Mines	12⅜	13	12	12¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	8	400	Alaska Juneau	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
80¾	81	7,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28⅞	31	28⅞	31	+1⅝
88½	88⅝	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	87	88½	87	88¼	+ ⅛
91½	92	400	Am. Agricul. Chem	92	92½	92	92	+1½
101¼	101¾	8,100	Am. Beet Sugar	96.22	97.74	96.70	+ .71	
196	209	200	Am. B. S. & F. pf	98½	101½	98½	101¾	+3½
96½	96⅝	8,100	Am. Can	195	200	195	200	+1
112¾	114	500	Am. Can pf	55⅝	57¼	55⅝	55⅝	+1¼
72	72½	12,600	Am. Car & F. & d	114	114	113	113	-1
51½	51⅝	400	Am. Cotton Oil	70¾	72½	70¾	72¼	+2⅝
15¼	15⅞	1,700	Am. H. & Leather	52	52	51½	51½	-½
73	73½	4,900	Am. H. & Leath. pf	14⅝	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅝
29	29¼	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	70¾	73½	70¾	73¼	+1¼
20⅜	21¼	1,200	Am. Linseed	28⅝	29¼	28½	28½	+1
53¼	54	1,500	Am. Linseed pf	21	21¼	20½	20½	
87½	88	15,800	Am. Locomotive	52	53¼	52	53¼	+1⅜
105½	106⅛	300	Am. Locomotive pf	85	87⅝	85	87⅝	+1½
49½	50	400	Am. Malt pf	106	106¾	106	106¾	+2
110⅝	110⅝	42,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	47⅛	50	47⅛	50	+2⅝
115	116	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	109½	110⅝	109½	110⅝	+2¼
99	99	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	115½	115½	115½	115½	+2¼
68	69	3,300	Am. Steel F'dries	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼	-½
113½	114	1,700	Am. Sugar Ref	68	68¾	67	68¼	+1⅛
120	121	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115	115	113¾	113¾	+1½
125¾	126	2,100	Am. Tel. & Tel	121	121	121	121	+ ½
2	2¼	400	Am. T. & T. rights	125¾	126	125¾	126	-1
215	218	400	Am. Tobacco	2¼	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
108¼	109	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	217	217½	217	217	-1
49¼	49¾	5,800	Am. Woolen	109	109	109	109	-1
60¼	61	7,700	Am. Writing P. pf	47⅝	49¼	47⅝	49¼	+2⅛
52⅛	53	4,800	Am. Zinc L. S.	59	60¾	58⅞	60¾	+2
74	76¾	400	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	50¾	53	50¾	53	+3
91⅜	91½	77,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	78	78	72	72	-3
68½	70	900	Associated Oil	89	91⅜	88¾	91⅜	+1½
104¼	104¾	3,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	70¼	70¾	69	69¼	-2⅜
100⅜	100⅝	650	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	103⅜	104⅛	103¼	104⅛	+1⅛
121	122	200	Atlantic Coast Line	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅜
138	138⅝	9,900	At., Gulf & W. I	120	120	119¼	119¼	+ ¼
70¼	70½	400	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	133½	139	133	138¾	+2¾
75	75¼	16,100	Baldwin Loco	70	70¼	70	70½	+2¼
84⅜	85	8,900	Baltimore & Ohio	83⅜	85	83⅜	85	+1
74	74⅝	700	Baltimore & O. pf	74½	74⅝	74½	74½	
1⅝	1⅞	400	Batopilias Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
160	162	500	Barrett Co.	161	162	161	162	+3¼
590	595	400	Bethlehem Steel	585	595	585	590	+6
132	132	100	Bklyn Union Gas	132	132	132	132	-1½
70	72	100	Brown Shoe	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	-2¾
8¾	10	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	8	8	8	8	
91	97	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	97	97	97	97	
85½	87	400	Burns Brothers	86	86¼	86	86¼	+½
68	68¾	7,700	Butte & Superior	66¼	68¼	65¾	68¼	+2¾
24	24½	3,700	California Petrol	23¾	24⅛	23	24⅛	+2¼
53	55¼	1,100	California Pet. pf	53¾	55⅝	53¾	55⅝	+2¾
106	107	1,900	Canadian Pacific	154	156	154	155	-2
105	105¼	87,200	Central Leather	164½	166¾	164½	164¾	+2¼
114	116	100	Central Leather pf	103	106	102¾	105	+3½
108	110¾	200	Chandler Motor	115	115	115	115	
65½	65⅝	6,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	64	65¾	64	65¾	+2¾
		100	Chi. R. I. pf. Eq t.r.	7	7	7	7	
14¼	14⅜	1,100	Chi. Great Western	14	14½	14	14¼	- ⅛
41½	41⅝	2,000	Chi. Gt. West. pf	40½	41⅝	40¼	41⅛	- ⅛
92	93	1,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	91¾	92¼	91	92¼	+1
124	124⅜	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	124¾	125	124¾	125	+2
123½	123⅝	1,400	Chi. & Northwest	124	124¼	123½	124¼	+1
38¾	39¼	15,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	36⅜	39⅝	36⅜	39	+3
38	39	1,800	Do., trust rects	35¾	37¾	35¾	37¼	+2¼
25½	25⅝	25,000	Chile Copper	25	26⅛	24⅝	25⅝	+1⅜
63½	63⅝	18,200	Chino Copper	61¾	64	61¾	63⅝	+1⅞
52	56½	200	Clev., C., C. & St. L	54	54½	54	54	
83	84	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	83	83	83	83	
71	72½	200	Cluett, Peabody Co	71¼	71¾	71¼	71¾	+ ⅛
47¼	47½	11,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	40¾	51¾	40¾	51¼	+10½
47	49	18,300	Columbia Gas	43⅞	47⅞	43⅞	47½	+3⅝
183½	184½	200	Comput. Tab. Rec	48	48⅝	48	48⅝	
125	126	500	Consolidated Gas	132½	134	132⅝	134	+1
94	96	500	Consol. Gas, Balt	126	127	126	126	- ⅜
61	62	200	Continental Can	92¼	95	92¼	93¾	- ⅛
25	25⅛	18,300	Continental Insur	61½	61½	61½	61½	
110½	111	1,000	Corn Products Ref	24½	25⅞	24	25	
77⅝	77⅞	26,510	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	108½	110	106¼	110	+2
119½	119⅞	200	Crucible Steel	75¾	78	75½	77¼	+2½
58½	59	23,500	Crucible Steel pf	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	+2
97⅜	97¼	2,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	57½	59	55⅝	59	+3
			Cuban Cane Sug. pf	98	98	97¼	97¼	- ¾
150	151	100	Delaware & Hud	150½	150½	150½	150½	+ ½
42	43	900	Den. & R. G. Gr. pf	40⅝	42	40⅝	42	+1
119	123	100	Detroit United Ry	122	122	122	122	
40	40¼	4,700	Distillers' Secur	42	42	39½	40	+1
20¼	20½	700	Dome Mines	20½	20⅝	20½	20½	
65	70	200	Driggs-Seabury	69¼	69¾	69	69	-1½
68¼	71	200	Elec. Storage Bat	67¼	67¾	67	69	+ ⅝
36⅝	36⅞	11,000	Erie	35½	36⅛	35½	36⅜	+ ⅛
51⅞	51¾	1,100	Erie 1st pf	51	51	50½	51	+1
41	41¼	200	Erie 2d pf	40¼	41¼	40¾	41¼	-1¼
36¼	37¼	1,000	Gaston, Wms. & W	35	37	35	37	+1
175⅜	177	2,600	General Electric	176	177	174	176½	+2½
118⅝	120	100	General Motors pf	120	120	120	120	
69½	70	6,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	66¾	70	66¾	69¾	-½
99	100	700	Granby Consol	100	100	99¾	99¾	-¾
116¼	117	700	Great Northern pf	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	+2¼
41⅝	42	14,600	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	39¾	42¾	39½	41¾	+2½
48	49	800	Greene-Cananea	48	48¾	48	48½	- ¼
152	160	900	Gulf States Steel	144	155	144	155	+12
105½	106	500	Illinois Central	103¾	105¾	103¾	105¾	+1¾
63⅞	64	30,700	Inspiration Copper	62	64	61¾	64	+1½
17½	17⅝	1,800	Interboro Consol	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	17⅜	+½
73	75	300	Interboro Con. pf	72	73	72	73	+1
22	22¼	400	Int. Agricultural	20	22	20⅜	22	+1
50	52	1,000	Int. Agricultural pf	48	52	48	52	+1
120¼	121	100	Int. Harvester, N. J	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	+ ¼
81½	82	100	Int. Harvest. Corp	83	83	83	83	
42¼	42⅜	24,000	Int. Mer. Marine	40⅜	43⅛	39¾	43¼	+3½
114	114⅞	38,400	Int. Mer. Marine pf	112¾	114⅝	111⅞	114⅝	+2⅝
45¼	45⅞	10,400	Int. Nickel	44¼	45¾	44	45⅜	+1⅛
57	57⅜	26,800	Int. Paper	55	58	55	57	+2
104⅜	105	5,000	Int. Paper pf	102¼	106	102¼	104¾	+2
81	82	5,600	Jewel Tea	80¾	82	80¾	82	+2
105	106	2,600	Kansas City South	25¾	26⅜	25¾	26⅜	+⅝
24	25	300	Kelly Spring Tire	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	-1
52⅜	52⅝	47,200	Kennecott Copper	50¾	53	50¾	52¾	+1⅝
101⅝	102	19,500	Lackawanna Steel	96¾	98½	96¾	98½	+1½
111	111½	800	Laclede Gas	110¾	110¾	110¾	111	+1¼
49	50	400	Lake Erie & W. pf	48	48	48	48	-2
31½	31⅝	1,000	Lake Rubber & Tire	31½	31½	31½	31½	+1½
80¾	81	2,400	Lehigh Valley	79½	80¾	79½	80¾	- ⅛
21	25	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	24½	24½	24½	24½	+1
131	132	100	Louis. & Nash	130	130	130	130	
63½	500		Mackay Cos. pf	64⅞	65	64⅞	65	+⅜
9,000	66¼		Maxwell Motors	66¾	68¾	64	66¼	+3½
1,750	76½		Max. Motors 1st pf	76	76½	75	75½	-1½
1,200	45		Max. Motors 2d pf	45¼	45¾	42	44¾	-½
300	67		May Dept. Stores	65	65	65	65	
15,200	104		Mexican Petroleum	101	104	101	104	+2¼
13,300	42⅜		Miami Copper	41¼	42¾	41¼	42½	+1
1,500	30¾		M. & St. L. new	29¾	30¼	29¾	30¼	+½
3,400	10¾		Mo., Kan. & Texas	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼	+½
1,600	20⅝		Mo., Kan. & T. pf	19½	20¾	19½	20¾	+1
900	17⅞		Missouri Pacific	16¼	17⅞	16¼	17⅞	+1⅝
4,100	18¼		Mo. Pacific t. r	16⅜	18¼	16⅜	18¼	+1⅞
24,000	34½		Mo. Pacific pf. w i	33½	35⅝	33½	35	+1⅝
63	63		Montana Power	61¾	63	61¾	63	+1½
98½	100		Nat. Cloak & Suit	100¼	104¼	100¼	104¼	+3¾
200	200		Nat. Enamel. & Stp.	80¾	81	80¾	81	+½
102	50		Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	81½	83¾	81½	83¾	-1
65	500		Nat. Lead Co	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	+1¼
23,200	20¾		Nevada Con. Cop	64	65	64	65	+1¼
160	1,900		N. Y. Air Brake	28¾	29¾	27¾	28	-1¾
6,400	160½		N. Y. Central	156	160	155¾	160	+4½
100	41¼		N. Y. C. & St. L	104¾	106¼	104¾	106¼	+2½
100	63		N.Y.C.& St.L. 2d pf	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¾	+¾
100	48		N. Y. Dock pf	42	42	42	42	
2,500	55½		N. Y., N. H. & H	47	47	47	47	-1
3,900	31⅞		N. Y., Ont. & West	53	54	52¾	54	+1½
3,200	18⅞		Norfolk & Western	135¾	137	135¼	137	+2¼
700	73½		Norfolk & West. pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	
2,200	111		North American	70½	72¾	70½	72	+1½
400	140		Northern Pacific	106¾	111	106¾	111	+1¼
4,200	111		Nova Scotia S. & C	135¼	137¼	135¼	137¼	+1¾
1,700	6		Ohio Cities Gas	108	112	108	110	- ¾
900	6¼		Ontario Mining	6	6¼	6	6¼	
2,100	100		Owens Bottle Mach	100	100	100	100	
			Pacific Mail	24¼	25¾	24¼	25½	+ ⅝
100	101		Pacific Tel. & Tel	35	35	35	35	- ½
3,500	102		Penn. R. R	100	100	100	100	
19,200	30¾		People's Gas. Chi	56	56⅝	56	56¼	+ ¼
37,950	108		Philadelphia Co	106	106	106¼	106¼	-1¼
6			Pittsburgh Steel pf	41¼	44	41¼	44	+3
57,200	92		Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	46	48¾	46	46¾	+2¾
700	70		Pitts.C. pf cfs. of d	112	112	112	112	- ⅝
1,100	51		Pittsburgh Steel pf	103	103	102¾	102¾	- ⅝
14,600	38¾		Pressed Steel Car	77	81	77	81	+3
11,000	37¾		Pullman Co	163	163¾	163	163¾	+ ⅛
1,100	51½		Quicksilver	2¼	2½	2	2	- ⅛
200	41¼		Railway Steel Sp	53¾	55¼	53¼	55¼	+1⅜
1,000	37¼		Ray Con. Copper	28¼	30⅞	28¼	30¾	+2⅜
2,600	177		Reading	104¾	107¾	106	107¾	+3⅜
100	120		Rensselaer & Sara	174½	174½	174½	174½	
6,900	70		Rep. Iron & Steel	114½	115	114½	115	+1
700	117		Rep. Iron & S. pf	80¾	84¾	80¾	84¼	+4¼
700	42		St. L. & S. F. w i	114¾	115	114¾	115	+1¼
14,600	49		St. L. Southwestern	26	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
800	160		St. L. Southw. pf	29	29	29	29	+ ½
900			Seaboard Air Line	55	56	55	56	+ ½
			Seab. Air Line pf	16	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
500	106		Sears, Roeb. & Co	37¼	38¼	37¼	38¼	+ ⅞
30,700	64		Shattuck-Arizona	27	29	27	27	-1
1,800	17⅛		Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	28	29	28	28	+ ⅛
300	75		S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	71	73½	71	73	+ ⅛
800	22¼		Southern Pacific	100	100	100	100	
28,500	24		Southern Railway	97¼	98¼	97¼	98¼	+1¼
1,200	69¼		Southern Ry. pf	28¾	32¼	28¾	32	+3½
15,500	118¾		Studebaker Co	67¾	69¾	67¾	69¾	+1½
500	61		Stutz Motor	118¼	118¾	115¾	118¾	+1½
3,000	200		Texas Co	62	62	60¾	62	+1
2,000			Texas Co. rights	196	200	196	199½	-1
800	16		Texas & Pacific	23¾	24¾	23¾	24	+ ⅝
2,600			Third Avenue	16¾	18¼	16¾	18¼	+ ⅛
300			Tobacco Products	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ⅛
47,200			Union B. & P. Co	53	55¼	53	55¼	+2¼
19,500			Union Pacific	13¾	13¾	12¾	12¾	-1¼
800			Union Pacific pf	103	108	100	102¾	-2¼
1,000			United Cigar Stores	143¼	145¾	143¼	145¼	+2½
2,400			United Fruit	84	84	83¾	83¾	- ¼
100			United Rys. Invest	98	98	97¾	98	+1
700			United Rys. Inv. pf	155	158¼	155	158¼	+3½
600			U. S. C. Y. P. & F	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅜
35,200			U. S. Indus. Alco	24	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
100			U. S. R. & Imp. Co	23½	24	23¼	24	+ ⅛
100			U. S. Rubber	121¼	126	121	126	+3
11,200			U. S. Rubber 1st pf	83	83	83	83	-1½
100			U. S. Rub. Int. pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
2,100			U. S. Sm. R. & M	66	67	66	67	+1
50			U. S. S. R. & M. pf	113¾	118¾	113¾	118¾	+4¼
427,700			U. S. Steel	77¼	77¾	77¼	77¾	+1¼
1,200			U. S. Steel pf	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	+¾

Republic of France
5% Rentes of 1916

Argentine Government
5% Loan of 1909

French Municipal Bonds

Hartshorne & Battelle
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$100 BONDS

American Foreign Securities 5s	1919
Anglo French 5s	1936
Argentine Govt. 5s	1945
Three Cities French Loan 6s	1919
Chi., Bur. & Quincy Den. Ex. 1st 4½	1922
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul conv. 4½s	1932
N. Y. Central conv. 6s	1935
So. Pac.-San Fran. Term. 1st 4%	1950
Montana Power 1st & Rfdg. 5%	1943
Bethlehem Steel 1st Rfdg. 5s	1942
Liggett & Myers Deb. reg. 5s	1951

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
80	Am. Lt. & Tr.	381	379	379½	382
200	A. W. W. & E.	13	12¾	12¾	13
310	A. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	73¼	72	72¼	73¼
140	Cities Service	332	329	329	332
220	Cities Serv. pf.	94	93	93	94
800	Com. Power	61	59¾	60	61
400	Com. Pow. pf.	84½	84	84	84½
1,200	N. Ohio Elec.	45½	44	44½	45½
700	N. Ohio El. pf.	82½	81	81	82½
350	Pac. G. & E.	66¼	65¾	65¾	66¼
165	Rep. Ry. & Lt.	54¾	54	54	55
81	Stand. G. & E.	16¾	15¼	15½	16¼

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Appalachian Power	8	9¼
Appalachian Power pf.	40	45
Adirondack Electric Power	25	27
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	34	36
American Cities	11	14
American Cities pf.	47½	49
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Gas & Electric	152	155
American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Light & Traction pf.	112	113½
American Power & Light	79½	81
American Power & Light pf.	86½	88
American Public Utilities	40	43
American Public Utilities pf.	72	75
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	95	..
American W. W. & E. part. pf.	27	30
Baton Rouge Electric pf.	90	93
Carolina Power & Light	55	58
Carolina Light & Power pf.	97	102
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	73	76
Central States Electric	19	22
Central States Electric pf.	77	78½
Colorado Power	31	32
Colorado Power pf.	101	103
Columbus Electric pf.	93½	..
Connecticut Power pf.	97	99
Connecticut Power	66	..
Eastern Texas Electric	63	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	89½	94
El Paso Electric	120	123
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Electric S. & S. pf.	100	102
Electric Properties	69	71
Empire D. E. pf.	94	..
Federal Light & Traction	17	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55½	58
Galveston-Houston Electric	32	36
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	75	78
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	110	120
Gas & Electric Securities	95	100
Illinois Traction	..	49
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf.	90	93
Interstate Electric	39	45
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	11	13
Mississippi River Power pf.	38	41
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	59	64
Northern States Power	107	108½
Northern States Power pf.	100¼	101
Northern Texas Electric	66	..
Northern Texas Electric pf.	82½	85
Ozark Power & Water	44	48
Pacific G. & E. pf.	91¾	92
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	98	100
Puget Sound Traction	30	..
Puget Sound Traction pf.	93	..
Pennsylvania Light Co.	38	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	76	83
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	77½	78
Securities Corp. general	18	23
Securities Corp. general pf.	90	95
Southern California Edison	95	98
Southern California Edison pf.	107	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard G. & E.	42¾	43½
Tampa Electric	128	132
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	10	11
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	48	49
Toledo Traction	53	55
United Gas & Electric	11	13
United Gas & Electric pf.	74½	78
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	12	15
United Light & Railways	49	51
United Light & Railways pf.	78½	79½
Western Power	20	21
Western Power pf.	99¼	100
West Penn. pf.	103	107
Yadkin Riv. Pr. 7 p. c. pf.	99	101

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1951	100	101¼
American W. W. & E. 5s	80¾	81½
Baton Rouge bonds 5s	90	92½
Baton Rouge notes, April 1, 1918	99¼	..
Central Illinois Light 5s	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100¾	101¼
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	88	90
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	80	82
Conn. Power 1st 5s	96	..
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	95½	96¾
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99¾	..
Defiance Gas & Electric 5s, 1942	91	94
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	98	100
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Eastern Texas Electric 6s, 1918	100	..
Eastern Texas Electric col. 5s	92	95
Empire Gas & Fuel 5s, 1926	99½	100
Galveston Electric 5s	90	95
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1935	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	99¾	91
Great Western Power 6s, 1926	97½	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98½	..
Interm. L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	98	102
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1936	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	96¾
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97½	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	73¾	76¾
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922	94	94½
Northern States Power 6s, 1920	100	100¾
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	97	98
North Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95½	96
Pensacola Electric 1st 5s	87½	..
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	90	..
Seattle Electric cons. 6s	94	98
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	99	..
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West. Penn. Power 1st 6s, 1946	97½	..

Canadian Pacific's Secretary Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Dec. 13.—W. R. Baker, Secretary of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and assistant to the President, has been placed on the retired list at his own request. He has been succeeded by Ernest Alexander.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1917	101½	101¾	101¾	101¾
4½s	June, 1965	109¾	110¼	110	110¼
4½s	Mar., 1963	109½	110	109¾	110¼
4½s	Nov., 1957	109¾	110	109¾	110
4½s	May, 1957	109¾	110	109¾	110
4½s	Apr., 1966	104¾	104¾	104¾	105
4½s	Mar., 1964	104½	104¾	104¾	105
4½s	Sept., 1960	104¾	104¾	104½	104¾
4½s	Mar., 1930-1960	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
4s	May, 1959	101½	102	101½	102
4s	Nov., 1958	101¾	102	101½	102
4s	May, 1957	101¾	102	101½	102
4s	Nov., 1955	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
4s	Nov., 1956	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾
4s	Nov., 1936	101	101½	101	101¾
3½s	Nov., 1955	93	..	93	..
3½s	Nov., 1956	..	..	92¾	93¼
3½s	May, 1954	..	..	92¾	93¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1960	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	1918-1928	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	Nov., 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	June, 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	May 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	1924-1931	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	1921-1923	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
4½s	Apr., 1930	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
4½s	1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s	May, 1919	3.95	..	3.95	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
3½s	1940-1953	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1939	3.95	..	3.95	..
3½s	1922-1929	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.80
3½s	1919-1921	3.90	..	3.90	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1940-1963	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s	1926-1930	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s	1918-1926	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
2s	1916-1917	4.00	..	4.00	..

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky	.04
Andes	.20	Mexican	.18
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.14
Caledonia	.28	Overman	.06
Challenge Con.	.05	Potosi	.04
Chollar	.06	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.10	Sierra Nevada	.20
Con. Virginia	.11	Union Con.	.49
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah	.02
Hale & Norcross	.10	Mexican dollars	.57½
Jackat	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.90	Florence	.91
Jim Butler	.80	Goldfield Con.	.56
McNamara	.06	Gold'd Merger	.06
Midway	.20	Great Bend	.06
Mispah Ext.	.14	Jumbo Extension	.32
Monarch Pittsb'gh	.10	Kewanaa	.17
Montana	.18	Silver Pick	.37
North Star	.13	Spearhead	.06
Rescue	.26	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Ext.	4.30	Big Jim	1.15
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Packard	.43
West End	.73	Rochester	.71

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.09	Round Mountain	.36
Booth	.10	United Eastern	4.70
Combs Fraction	.05	United Mines	.50
Diamond'd B. E.	.08	White Caps	.33

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	9¾	10¾	Gold Sov.	6	7
Elkton	11	12½	Isabella	22	22½
Cresson	740	745	Granite	60	65
El Paso	40	60	McKinney	37	40
Findlay	..	..	Portland	200	300
Gold Cycle	300	303	Vindicator	125	135
Gold Dollar	3	4	U Gold M.	23	24

JOINS CITY BANK'S FORCE.

J. H. Fulton of New Orleans Made a Vice President.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—John H. Fulton, President of the Commercial National Bank and the Commercial Germania Trust and Savings Bank, on Jan. 15 will become Vice President of the National City Bank of New York at a salary said to be in excess of $35,000 a year.

Mr. Fulton said today that he would retain his interest in the Commercial National and would remain on the directorate. Mr. Fulton has been in New Orleans since 1895. He came here as agent for the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

News of the appointment of Mr. Fulton as Vice President of the National City Bank follows the announcement made by President F. A. Vanderlip on Tuesday that five of the institution's Vice Presidents hereafter would be known as "managers."

It is not uncommon for the large New York City banks to invite Southern bankers to join their forces. Beverly D. Harris of Houston, Texas, recently joined the City Bank's forces, and J. Howard Ardrey of Dallas, Texas, not long ago was made Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'26	4	4.45	4.20
Balt. L. & Phila.	1917-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.30
Canadian North	1917-'26	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	4.60	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	4.55	4.30
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.30	4.10
C., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.00	4.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.50	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	4.65	4.45
Cuba R. R.	1917-'26	5	5.25	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.30	4.15
Erie R. R.	1917-'26	4½@5	4.60	4.38
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.10	4.90
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.40	4.20
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'27	5	4.30	4.10
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	4.50	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.50	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'24	4½@5	4.75	4.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'26	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.30	4.10
N. F., N. H. & H.	1917-'27	4½@6	4.60	4.30
Penn. Gen. Fright	1917-'23	4½@5	4.30	4.10
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'23	4½@5	4.90	4.70
Seab. Air Line	1917-'28	5	4.80	4.60
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.40	4.20
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	4.55	4.30

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street:

For Account of Executors.

$3,000 Sultepec Electric Light and Power Company first consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1938, May, 1916, coupons attached; 4 shares Sultepec Electric Light and Power Company preferred, $100 each; 30 shares Sultepec Electric Light and Power Company common, $100 each, $150 the lot.

5 shares Peoples Surety Company, $100 each, 54.

1 share Andrews Holding Company, $100, 25.

For Account of Administratrix.

87 65-100 shares United States Lithograph Company common, $9 the lot.

88 80-100 shares United States Lithograph Company preferred, $21 the lot.

17 shares Summit Branch Railroad Company, $50 each; 7 shares St. Louis Ore and Steel Company, $100 each, $3 the lot.

50 shares Wander-Helnemann Hat Company, $100 each, $10 the lot.

50 shares Wander-Helnemann Hat Company, $100 each, $10 the lot.

$50,000 Hudson Navigation Company 6 per cent. bonds, due February, 1938, interest February and August, 28.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period	Payable.	Holders of Record.
American Milling	1	—	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Am. Thermos Bottle	$5	—	Dec. 15	Dec. 12
Am. Typefounders	1	—	Jan. 15	Jan. 10
Am. Typefound. pf.	1¾	Q.	Jan. 15	Jan. 10
Asheville P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q.	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Avery pf.	1¾	Q.	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Barnhart B. & Sp. 1st and 2d pf.	1¾	Q.	Feb. 1	Jan. 27
Canada Southern	1½	S.	Feb. 1	Dec. 30
Carolina P. & L.	1½	—	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Carolina P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q.	Jan. 20	Dec. 16
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1¾	Q.	Jan. 20	Dec. 23
Col. Ry., P. & L. pf., A.	1½	Q.	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Detroit River Tun.	3	S.	.....	.....
Eastern Texas Elec.	$2.50	S.	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
East. Texas El. pf.	3.00	S.	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Edmunds & Jones	1.00	—	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Edmunds & J. pf.	1.75	Q.	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Empire Steel & I. pf.	3	—	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Hadley Gold Mine	1	Q.	Dec. 30	Dec. 23
Hedley Gold M. pf.	2	Ex.	Dec. 20	Dec. 23
Illinois Traction pf.	1¼	Q.	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Kanawha & Mich.	1¼	Q.	Dec. 27	Dec. 15
Mahoning Coal R.R.	10	S.	Feb. 1	Jan. 8
Mahoning C.R.R. pf.	2½	S.	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Merch. Despatch Tr.	2½	S.	Dec. 30	Dec. 23
Michigan Central	2	S.	Jan. 2	Dec. 30
N. Y. Central	1¼	Q.	Feb. 1	Jan. 5
Ottawa Lt. & Pr.	1½	Q.	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Phila., Balt. & W.	4	—	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Pierce-Arrow pf.	4	—	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Tor., Ham. & Buff.	1¼	Q.	Jan. 2	Dec. 23
United Shoe Machine	.50c.		Jan. 5	Dec. 15
United Shoe M. pf.	87½	Q.	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
U. S. Gauge pf.	6½	S.	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Wilson & Co. pf.	1¾	Q.	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Wisconsin Edison	$1.75	—	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Wisconsin Edison	75c.	Ex.	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Yadkin River P. pf.	1¾	Q.	Jan. 2	Dec. 16

*For the period from Dec. 6, the date of issue of the preferred stock, to and including Dec. 31, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil	16¼	16¾	16¼	17
Atlantic Refining	970	980	970	990
Borne-Scrymser	510	530	510	530
Buckeye Pipe Line	115	120	115	122
Chesebrough Mfg	470	490	470	490
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	550	570	550	570
Crescent Pipe Line	42	45	42	45
Cumberland Pipe L.	150	160	150	160
Eureka Pipe Line	225	235	225	235
Galena S. Oil	190	195	190	195
Galena S. Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	235	240	235	245
Indiana Pipe Line	108	113	108	113
Inter-Pet. Co., Ltd.	11	11¼	11	11¾
National Transit	18	20	18	20
New York Transit	220	230	220	230
Northern Pipe Line	110	115	115	120
Ohio Oil	380	385	380	385
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	60	65	60	65
Prairie Oil & Gas	595	605	600	620
Prairie Pipe Line	333	338	335	340
Solar Refining	375	385	375	385
Southern Pipe Line	218	222	215	225
South Penn. Oil	580	590	575	585
Southwest Penn.	110	115	113	118
Standard Oil of Cal.	363	368	360	365
Standard Oil of Ind.	830	850	830	850
Standard Oil of Kan.	545	560	540	560
Standard Oil of Ky.	760	780	750	775
Standard Oil of Neb.	575	585	575	585
Standard Oil of N. J.	690	695	690	700
Standard Oil of N. Y.	273	278	275	280
Standard Oil of Ohio	445	455	445	455
Swan & Finch	120	180	125	135
Union Tank	97	100	97	100
Vacuum Oil	385	390	380	390
Washington Oil	40	45	42	47

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	112	115	113	115
American Cigar pf.	99	101	99	100
Conley Foil	275	325	275	325
J. S. Young	150	158	150	158
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	130	100	130
MacAndrews & F.	200	210	200	210
MacAndrews & F. pf.	101	103	101	103
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	250	260	250	260
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	600	630	610	630
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	122	126	124	125

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
625	Adventure	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
150	Ahmeek	110	110	110	110
530	Alaska	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½
660	*Allouez	66¾	66	66¾	67½
4,600	Am. Zinc	61	63¼	59¾	63¼
125	Am. Zinc pf.	75	75	75¾	75¾
1,630	Aria. Com.	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾
200	Butte & Bal.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	Butte & Sup.	66¼	68	66¼	68
2,330	Cal. & Ariz.	81	82	81	82
28	Cal. & Hecla	560	570	560	566
155	Centennial	22	22	22	22
270	Chino	61	62¾	61	61
2,825	Copper Range	70	72¼	69¾	72¼
3,100	Davis-Daly	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5¼
40	Daly-West	3	3	3	3
1,250	East Butte	17	17	16¾	17
185	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
10	Granby	100	100	100	100
10	Greene-Can.	48	48	48	48
255	Hancock	18	18½	17¾	17¾
175	Helvetia	95c	96c	90c	90c
100	Indiana	4	4	4	4
250	Island Creek	66	67	66	66
790	Isle Royale	35¾	36	35	35
300	Keweenaw	5	5	5	5
450	Lake	13¾	14½	13¾	14
25	La Salle	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
15	Mason Valley	6	6	6	6
1,120	Mass. Con.	15½	15⅝	15	15⅝
330	Michigan	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾
895	Mohawk	99	100¼	99	100¼
145	Nev. Con.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
110	New Arcadian	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	New Idria	15½	15½	15½	15½
45	Niplsing	9	9	9	9
1,825	North Butte	23½	24	23	24
150	North Lake	2	2¼	2	2
1,060	Old Dominion	74½	76	74½	76
230	Osceola	94	95	94	95
5,675	Pond Creek	21	22¾	21	22¾
285	Quincy	95¾	96¾	94	96
225	Ray Cons.	30	30¾	30	30¾
200	Santa Fe	2¾	2¾	2	2
500	Shannon	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9½
200	Shattuck	28½	28½	28	28
840	So. Lake	6	6	6	6
1,800	So. Utah	40c	41c	40c	40c
610	St. Mary's	95	96¾	94	96¾
600	Sup. & Boston	6	6¼	6	6
5	Superior	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
1,555	Tamarack	48	47	48	48½
310	Trinity	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
4,550	Tuolumne	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
775	U. S. Smelt	70	72⅞	70	72
200	U. S. Smelt pf.	52	52	52	52
660	Utah Apex	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
2,500	Utah Cons.	18	18⅜	17¾	18⅜
114	Utah Copper	113¼	116¼	113¼	116½
1,455	Utah Metals	6¾	7	6¾	6¾
200	Victoria	6½	6½	6½	6½
450	Winona	4	4¼	4¼	4¼
125	Wolverine	49	49¾	47	47
450	Wyandotte	2	2	1¾	1¾

RAILS.

25	Boston Elev.	79	79	79	79
5	Boston & M. pf.	60	60	60	60
10	Chi. Jct. pf.	106	106	106	106
36	Fitchburg pf.	75	75	75	75
100	Mass. Elec.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
85	Mass. Elec. pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½
50	West End pf.	76	76	76	76

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	102¾	102¼	102¼	102¼
55	Am. Pn. Serv.	1¼	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
10	Am. Sugar	115	115	115	115
10	Am. Sugar pf.	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼
20	Am. Wool pf.	96	96	96	96
5	Amoskeag	74	74	74	74
1,450	A. G. W. I.	135	138¼	134½	139¼
70	A. G. W. I. pf.	70½	70½	70	70
200	Cuban Cement	22	22	22	22
20	Int. Port. Cem.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
20	Int. P. C. pf.	35¾	35¾	33¾	33¾
10	Mergenthaler	170	170	170	170
280	Mass. Gas	93¼	94	93¾	93¾
41	Mass. Gas pf.	80	80	80	80
126	N. E. Tel.	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾
3	N. E. Cot. Yn.	32	32	32	32
10	N. E. C. Y. pf.	64	64	64	64
5	New River	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¾
15	N. River pf.	83	83	83	83
115	Punta A. Sug.	46	46	46	46
4	Pullman	164	164	163	163
10	Reece Folding	4	4	4	4
663	Swift

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

30 American Thermos Bottle
50 Crowell & Thurlow S. S.
50 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
20 Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
25 Germania Insurance
10 Globe & Rutgers Ins.
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
50 Joseph Dixon Crucible
100 Milliken Bros. Pfd.
50 National Fuel Gas
50 New York State Railways Com.
50 Ohio Oil Co.
50 Phelps Dodge & Co.
50 Prairie Pipe Line

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 American Hawaiian S. S.
50 Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Farmers Loan & Trust
25 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
100 Milliken Bros. Com.
100 New York Shipbuilding
100 N. J. Fire Insurance
50 National Fuel Gas
141 Nichols Copper Com.
50 New York State Railways Com.
95 Singer Manufacturing
100 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
100 Splitdorf Electric Com. & Pfd.
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CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

While the trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was on a heavy scale it did not come up to the great turnover of Tuesday. United States Steel common changed hands to the amount of 122,750 shares, this stock leading in respect to individual volume. The commission house business in odd lots was very active, although there were frequent changes of tone and prices worked higher during the greater part of the day and closed with many substantial gains.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
140	Alaska Gold	12½	12½	12⅜	12⅜
160	Allis-Chal	29½	30½	29	30½
420	Am. BeetSug.	99½	101½	99⅛	101½
900	Am. Can	55⅝	57¼	55⅝	56½
550	Am. Car & F.	70½	72	70¼	72
300	Am. H. & L.	14⅞	15¾	14½	15
60	Am. H.&Lpf.	71¼	71¾	71¼	71¾
60	Am. Ice Sec.	28⅝	29½	28¾	29½
1,770	Am. Loco.	84⅞	87⅝	84⅞	87⅜
2,950	Am. S. & R.	109¼	110⅝	108⅝	110⅝
90	Am. Zinc	50	52½	49½	52⅜
14,600	Anac. Cop.	88¾	91⅛	88½	91⅛
2,590	Baldwin Loco.	74⅜	76	74⅛	75⅞
690	Butte & Sup.	66	68	63⅜	68
550	Calif. Pet.	23⅝	24⅝	23⅜	24⅞
4,750	Cent. Leather.	102⅜	105½	102⅜	105⅜
240	Ches. & Ohio.	63⅝	65⅜	63⅜	65⅛
120	C., M. & St.P.	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¼
440	C., R. I. & P.	37⅛	39⅝	37⅛	39⅜
1,280	Chile Cop.	25½	25⅞	24⅜	25⅜
240	Chino Copper.	60⅝	63	60⅝	62⅝
1,420	Col. Fuel & I.	49⅝	51⅜	49¼	51½
150	Columbia Gas.	46	46	45¼	46
1,510	Corn Prod.	24⅛	25	24⅛	25
6,120	Crucible St.	76⅛	77⅜	73¼	77⅜
1,980	Cuba Cane S.	56¼	59	55¾	59
390	Dist. Sec.	39⅝	40¾	39	40
380	Erie	35½	36⅝	35½	36½
60	Goodrich Co.	66⅜	66⅝	66⅛	66⅜
420	Gt. Nor. Ore.	39⅝	42	39⅝	42
350	Inspiration C.	62¼	64	61⅝	64
1,680	Int. M. Mar.	40⅞	43	40	43
1,950	Int. M. M. pf.	112⅝	114½	112½	113⅝
140	Int. Nickel	45	45½	44½	45⅜
1,950	Int. Paper	55	58	53	57⅛
110	K. City So.	25⅜	26½	25⅜	26½
1,900	Kenn. Cop.	50½	53	50½	52⅝
870	Lack. Steel.	99⅜	102¼	98½	102½
120	Lehigh Val.	79⅝	80¼	79½	80¼
250	Maxwell Mot.	66	66¼	64½	65⅝
790	Mexican Pet.	101⅞	103⅞	101⅝	103⅞
520	Miami Cop.	41⅜	42¾	41½	42⅝
40	Mo., K. & T.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
60	Mo. Pac., w.i.	34⅛	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞
60	Mo. Pac. t. r.	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
80	Nat. E. & S.	32¼	34¼	32½	34
180	Nevada Con.	29	29¾	28½	29½
120	N.Y. Central.	104½	106	104½	106
190	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	53¼	53¾	52⅝	53½
140	N.Y.,O. & W.	29¼	31	29½	31
10	Norf. & W.	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜
270	Pacific Mail.	24½	25¼	24½	25
60	Pennsylvania.	50⅛	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝
180	Pitts. Coal.	46⅜	48¼	47	47½
290	Pr. Steel Car	79	79	78½	78½
900	Ray Copper.	29	30½	28¾	30
4,980	Reading	106⅛	107⅞	106⅝	107⅝
2,520	Rep. I. & S.	81	84	80½	84
90	Shat. Ariz.	28½	29½	28½	29½
60	So. Pacific.	98	98	98	98
590	So. Railway.	29⅜	32½	28⅝	31⅞
50	So. Ry. pf.	67⅜	67⅜	67⅛	67⅛
1,970	Studebaker	118¾	119⅝	116⅞	118⅝
60	Union B. & P.	13¾	13½	13⅜	13½
60	U.B.& P.pf.ex.	102	103	102	103
4,740	Union Pacific.	143⅜	145¼	143⅛	145¼
1,420	U. S. Ind. Al.	121⅜	126	121	125⅝
780	U. S. Rubber.	66⅝	67	65½	66⅝
122,750	U. S. Steel.	119	120⅜	118⅛	119⅞
3,470	Utah Copper.	112⅞	116¼	112⅞	116
190	Va. Car. Ch.	45¾	46	45¾	46
690	Westing. El.	58⅜	58¾	58⅜	58⅛
680	Willys-Overl'd	37⅛	37¾	36½	37
	MINING STOCKS.				
800	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10	.10
100	Belmont	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
500	Goldf. Cons.	.65	.65	.63	.63
1,000	Gold. Merger.	.07	.07	.07	.07
1,000	Great Bend.	.09	.09	.09	.09
400	Jumbo Ext.	.30	.30	.30	.30
1,360	Kewanas	.25	.25	.22	.22
1,500	Rescue Eula.	.27	.28	.27	.28
1,400	Silver Pick.	.27½	.27½	.27	.27
100	Tonopah Ext.	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40
300	Union Cons.	.55	.55	.53	.55

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. Fet. Sec.6	Aug., 1919	97⅜	97¾	6.85
Argen.Gov.Div.	Feb. 21,'17	¼		
Argen. Gov..6	May 15,'17	100¼	101¼	4.75
Argen. Gov..6	May 15,'20	100⅝	100⅞	5.70
City of Mont.5	May, 1918	99½	100¼	4.65
City of Mont.5	Dec., 1917	100	100⅛	4.30
City of Que..5	Apr., 1920	98	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.5	Aug., 1917	100	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.5	Apr. 1, '21	99¼	99⅜	5.07
Govt. of N. F.5	July, 1919	97¾	98⅜	5.40
Italian Gov..6	Oct. 16,'17	99	99⅜	6.30
Norweg. Gov.6	Oct. 15,'17	100	101	4.80
Norweg. Gov.6	Feb., 1923	100	105	4.90
Prov. of Alb.5	May, 1926	97	98	5.28
Prov. of Man.5	Feb., 1920	99	99⅜	5.19
Prov. of Ont.5	Feb., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.88
Prov. of N. B.	Dec., 1919	99¼	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.89
Prov. of Sask.5	May, 1921	97¾	99¼	5.20
Prov. of Sask.5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.20
Rep. of France.5	Is. of 1916	148	151	
Russian Govt.6½	July, 1919	99	100	6.50
Do rubles.	Aug. 14,'20	288	288	
Swiss Govt..5	Mar., 1919	99¼	100	5.00
Swiss Govt..5	Mar., 1920	99¾	99⅞	5.05

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.5	Nov., 1917	100½	101	3.85
Am. P. & L..6	Aug., 1921	101	102	5.75
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	3.80
Am. Thread..5	Jan., 1919	99	99¼	4.25
Anacon. Cop.5	Mar., 1917	100	100⅓	3.50
A., T. & S. F.6	June, 1917	100½	100⅝	3.12
A.V.St.L. & P.6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
Atl. & Pac. T.6	June, 1921	102⅜	102⅞	5.20
B'klyn R. T..5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.75
C. P. R. & L..6	May, 1918	102	102¾	4.30
C. B. & Q...4	July, 1921	93	93¼	4.43
C. & W. Ind.5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.90
Cuba-Am. Sug.	Apr., 1918	101⅜	102¼	4.35
Can. North...5	Sep., 1917	99½	100¼	4.70
Can. North...6	July10,'17	99⅜	100¼	5.15
Can. North...6	July10,'18	100¼	101	5.30
Can. Pac. Ry.6	Mar. 2,'24	102¼	102⅝	5.35
Driggs-Seaby..6	Dec., 1918	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby..6	Dec., 1919	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby..6	Dec., 1920	96	100	6.00
East. P. & L..5	Mar. 1,'18	98		6.12½
Erie R. R....5½	Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅝	5.37
Gen. Rubber..5	Nov., 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.57
G. T. of Can.5	Nov., 1917	99½	100¼	4.70
G. T. of Can.5	Aug., 1918	99¼	100	5.00
Hocking Val..5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.30
Inter. Harv..5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	101¾	3.80
L. Gas & El...	Apr., 1918	100½	101¼	5.37½
Mich Ry.....6	June, 1919	100⅜	101½	5.40
Mo. Pacific..6	June, 1919	99⅞	100¼	5.75
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr., 1917	98½	99¼	8.00
Morgan & W.5	Dec., 1918	99⅜	100¼	4.95
N.Y.,N.H.&H.4½	May, 1917	99⅜	100	4.50
N. E. Navs...6	May, 1917	99½	100	6.00
Otis Elevator.5	Apr., 1929	100	101	4.53
Penn. Co.....4½	June 5,'21	100⅜	101¼	4.20
P. S. C. N. J.5	Mar., 1949	100½	101	4.55
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co..5	Feb. 1, '19	87¾	89	13.50
Southern R..5	Mar., 1917	100	100⅜	3.50
United Fruit..5	May, 1918	100½	100⅞	4.33
Wthouse El. & Mfg. Co...5	Oct., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.00
Win. R. Arm.5	Mar., 1915	97¼	98	5.75
W.V.T. & E.6	June, 1917	99½	100½	5.50
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	5.00
Win. E. Ry..6	Jan.15,'18	100	101	5.50

Gas Co. Sells $5,000,000 Notes.

The Ohio Cities Gas Company has sold to the Guaranty Trust Company $5,000,000 6 per cent. serial notes, dated Jan. 1, 1917, and maturing in one, two, three and four years. Stockholders of record of Dec. 27 will have the right to subscribe to $1,000,000 new common stock, $25 par value, at $85 a share in the ratio of one share of the new stock for each eight of the old. Proceeds of the notes and the stock will be used for payment of the purchase price of the Gunsberg & Foreman oil properties in the Cushing, Nowater and Healdton oil fields, and the two refineries recently purchased in Oklahoma.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 832,605 shares of stocks and $1,165,000 of bonds. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 88,095; railroads, 5,660; oils, 161,130, and mining, 577,720. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	‡Aetna Explos.	7⅛	7⅛	5⅝	6⅝
200	Am. Sum. Tob.	24	24	24	24
1,000	Am. Wr. Pap.	5¼	5½	5	5½
600	‡Butler Chem.	3½	3⅞	3½	3⅞
800	But'w'th Juds.	67¾	70	67¾	69½
1,500	‡Cal. Packing Corp.	31¾	31¾	30	30
1,200	‡Cal. Shipbldg	14	14½	13½	14
215	‡Carbon Steel.	110	110½	110	110½
4,500	Carwen Steel.	15	15	14¼	14¾
1,000	‡Central Fdy.	27	30	27	30
500	‡Cent. Fdy. pf.	45½	47½	45½	46½
100	‡Chalm. Mtrs. W. L.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
300	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am.pf.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
2,000	Chevro. Motor.	158	162	155	158
150	Emerson Phon.	10	10	10	10
500	Falls Motors.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1,200	Fed.Dyestuff & Chem., w. i.	45	48	45	45
5,700	Fed.Dyestuff & Chem., reg.	53	55	52	55
1,500	‡Genl. Motors.	140¼	144	140	140
950	Haskell & Barker Car Co.	42-42½	43	41¾	43
500	Inter. Rubber.	14⅜	14½	14¼	14⅜
700	‡‡Jop. Ore Sp., (new)	38	40	38	40
1,000	Key. Tire & R.	15¼	16	15	16
100	S. H. Kress pf.	105	105	105	105
200	‡Lake T. Boat.	10	10¼	9¾	10
500	Marc. of Am..	3	3½	3	3½
3,500	Mar. Arms pf. vt.cfs.,1-3 pd.	63¾	64⅝	63¾	64¼
4,100	‡Maxim Munit.	5	5	4⅛	4½
10,000	‡Midvale Steel.	64	64⅜	63¾	64½
300	‡Mitchell Mots.	54	54	53½	53½
215	‡Nat. Auto.	34	*35	33	33
500	‡N. Y. Ship.	45½	46	45½	45½
1,800	No. Am. Pulp & Paper.	11½	12⅝	11½	12
200	‡Pierce-Arrow.	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
110	‡Scripps-Booth.	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
100	A.O.SmithCorp.	41	41	41	41
200	A. O. Smith pf.	95½	95½	95	95
800	‡Smith Mot. T.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Smith & Terry Transp. pf.	10¼	*10¼	10¼	10¼
300	‡Spicer Mfg.	46¼	46¼	46	46
100	‡Spicer Mfg.pf.	101	101	101	101
100	Spring Body pf.	120	120	120	120
900	‡St. Jos. Lead.	18	19	18	18½
300	‡Standard Mot.	6	6	6	6
1,800	‡Stl. Al. Corp.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
10,000	Su. B. v. t. cfs	35½	35½	34½	35
250	‡Todd Ship.	87	*90	*87	90
1,000	‡T., W., St. F.	46	46	45	45
300	Tri. F. v.t. cfs	3¼	3¼	3	3
1,800	U. S. Steam.	6¼	6⅝	6¾	6¼
4,000	‡United Motors	56⅞	57½	54	55½
2,500	‡Uni. Al. Stl.	53½	53½	52¾	53
500	‡Wil. P. w. i.	57¼	57½	*57	57½
1,000	W. F. v. t. cfs	1	1	1	1
5,000	‡W.M. Aircraft	20	21½	20	20½
400	‡W.-M. Air. pf	70	70	68	68
2,000	‡Zinc Concent.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4⅝
3,000	‡Pere Marq.	30¼	31	30¼	30⅝
1,000	‡Rock Isl. w. i.	42¼	43½	42¼	43½
560	‡R. Isl. pf (B)	77¾	77¾	76¾	77
700	S. L. R. M. & P. v. t. c.	32⅞	34	32½	34
100	‡W.-P.T.w.i.pf	55	55	55	55
150	‡West Pac.	22¾	23¾	22½	22½
150	‡West. Pac. pf	48	48	47¾	47¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
30	Buckeye P. L.	119	117	119	+11
150	Illinois P. L.	230	224	230	— 1
100	Ohio Oil Co.	382	373	382	+13
50	St. O. of N. J.	700	690	695	— 4
200	St. O. of N. Y.	277	278	277	— 1.

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	‡Bar. O. & G.	3	3¼	2⅞	3¼
1,600	Con. Mex. Oil, (a pros.)	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
1,200	‡Cont. Ref.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
700	‡Cosden & Co., (Oil Ref.)	16	16⅝	16	16½
2,000	‡Cos. O. & G.	14⅝	15⅝	14	14½
1,500	‡Cos. O.& G.pf.	5	5	5	5
28,500	‡Federal Oil.	6⅝	7	6½	6⅝
1,000	‡Gen. R. & F.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡Houston Oil.	22½	22½	22	22
4,000	‡Mer. O. Cor.	13¼	13½	13	13½
800	Met. Pet.	5¼	6	5¼	5¾
4,000	‡‡Midwest Oil.	45	47	45	46
4,500	‡‡Monon. O.Co.	72	74	71	73
24,500	‡‡Okla. Oil.	12	14	12	13
2,000	‡Okla. Oil pf.	1	1¼	1	1
7,000	Okla. P. & R.	10¾	11⅝	10¾	11¼
4,000	Okla. rights.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,500	‡Omar O. & G.	30	35	30	35
4,000	Penn. Gasoline	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,800	‡Royal Dutch.	68½	69	67	68
2,000	‡Sap. O. & R.	9½	10¼	9½	10⅛
100	Savoy Oil.	11	11	11	11
17,200	Sequoy. O.& G.	2¼	2¼	1⅞	2
9,000	‡Sinclair Oil.	62¼	63⅜	62	63½
1,000	‡Uni. W. Oil.	¾	¾	½	½
3,500	‡Utah Pet.Co., (a pros.)	52	54	51	53
9,900	Vac. G. & O.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
7,800	‡Victoria Oil.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10,000	‡W. E. O. & G.	1	1	1	1
1,000	‡Wyo. Pet.	2¼	2¼	2	2¼

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Ala.-Br. Co. Met. (pros.)	1¼	1¼	1	1
6,900	‡Alaska M.	92	93	91	93
11,000	‡Al. St. Cop.	29	29	26	27
3,500	‡Am. Comdr.	6¼	6¼	6	6
16,500	‡‡Ariz. Chlor.	46	46	40	43
1,150	Ariz. Copfds.	¾	1	¾	1
12,500	‡‡Atlanta	10	10¼	9½	10
11,000	Big L. Cop.	3	4⅛	2⅞	4
11,000	‡Bisbee Copper (a prospect).	1	1	½	½
3,500	‡Bitter Cr. C. (a prospect).	⅜	⅞	⅜	⅜
800	‡‡Booth	13	13	13	13
10,000	‡‡Boston Cr'k.	90	91	60	91
6,900	Bos. & Mon.	72	72	66	67
4,250	‡‡Brad. Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
6,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. cfs.	13¼	14⅜	13¼	14⅛
11,000	Butte Detroit.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	Butte-N. Y.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
3,700	‡Caledonia	50	50	47	47
21,000	‡Can. & Jer.	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2¼
3,500	Canada Cop'r.	2	2	1½	1½
12,500	‡Cashboy	6	6½	6	6
3,000	C. de F. Cop.	38½	39	38⅜	38⅝
6,000	Cerro Gordo.	2	2	2	2
2,500	Cons. Ar. Sm.	2	2¼	1½	2⅛
3,500	Cons. Cop. M.	4	4¼	3⅝	4⅛
100	‡Cons.-Home.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,300	Cross. Con.	7	7½	7	7½
900	Ely Giroux C.	¾	¾	¾	¾
11,850	‡Emma Consol.	2⅛	2⅜	2	2⅛
1,000	‡Inspiration C.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	Insp. Needles, (a prospect).	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	‡Iron Blossom.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14,000	Jerome Verde, (a prospect).	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
2,300	‡Jerome Victor Ext., (a pros.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	‡‡Jim Butler.	84	85	82	82
12,000	‡Jumbo Ext.	32	32	29	29
12,700	‡‡Kewanas	23	23	19	20
800	‡Loma Prieta M.C., (a pros.)	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼
7,000	‡‡Loon Lake.	45	46	45	46
3,400	Louisiana Con.	96	96	90	95
2,000	Magma Copper	42-39	42	39	41½
1,475	Marysville Gold	1⅞	*2	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	Mason Valley.	6½	7	6½	6⅝
3,000	‡McKin.-Dar.	52	54	52	53
5,000	Miami Consol., (a prospect).	33	33	33	33
500	Mines of Amer.	2	2¼	2	2¼
600	‡‡Mon. Gold.	85	85	85	85
250	Monitor Silver.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3,510	‡Monster Chief	⅜	½	⅜	½
25,000	‡‡Mother Lode.	43	45	42	44

1917

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THE increasing prices for oil, gas and gasoline are being reflected in profits of the producing companies. November output of the

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COTTON UNSETTLED, WITH 47-POINT LOSS

Erratic Fluctuations Due to Belief That Peace Offer Will Be Unacceptable.

VERY HEAVY LIQUIDATION

Liverpool Shows a Heavy Undertone Throughout the Day and Is a Liberal Seller Here.

Cotton yesterday developed an extremely unsettled tone, with wide and erratic fluctuations. The impression that Germany's peace proposals would be unacceptable to the Allies caused a sharp revulsion in sentiment and prices broke almost as rapidly as they had advanced on Tuesday.

Liverpool did not respond to the strength which the local market had displayed on Tuesday, and the opening here was easy at a decline of 17 to 24 points. It was not long before the market showed a loss from the close of the previous session of fully half a cent a pound. Final quotations, however, were somewhat above the low of the day, but represented a net loss of 43 to 47 points.

The decline was due to a waning of optimism over the early ending of the war. The buying of Tuesday had been based largely on the assumption that Germany would present terms which the Allies could at least consider. This view, however, received very little acceptance yesterday. As a result of the changed construction placed on foreign news, there was very heavy liquidation, with no great buying power, until prices had broken about half a cent a pound.

Very little news was in circulation regarding actual cotton conditions. Most advices from the South reported a good spot demand, with a few or no concessions from holders.

Liverpool showed a heavy undertone during the day, and was a liberal seller here. One construction placed on this was that English traders, expecting the end of the war, were buying cotton in the South, and owing to the narrowness of the Liverpool market, were selling hedges in New York.

The Census Bureau today will issue its report on supply and distribution, giving the amount of cotton consumed by American mills during November.

Ocean freight brokers report no change in rates. New quotations for ocean freight room out of New York for Liverpool called for $2 per 100 for prompt shipment and $2.25 for January shipment. Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	18.30	18.30	17.90	18.03@18.03	18.42@18.45
Jan.	18.40	18.40	17.90	18.05@18.06	18.52@18.55
Mar.	18.55	18.63	18.13	18.32@18.34	18.77@18.80
May	18.76	18.83	18.33	18.53@18.54	18.98@19.00
July	18.76	18.84	18.36	18.54@18.55	19.02@19.06
Oct.	16.90	16.92	16.54	16.69@16.71	17.06@17.10

The local market for spot cotton was steady, unchanged; middling, 18.35c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, unchanged, to 50 points down. New Orleans, 18c; Galveston, 18.50c; Savannah, 19.75c; Memphis, 19.75c; Augusta, 19.63c; Houston, 18c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	17.64	17.64	17.35	17.51@17.52	18.00@ ..
Jan.	17.82	17.90	17.50	17.51@17.52	18.01@18.03
Mar.	18.20	18.28	17.95	17.82@17.83	18.30@18.34
May	18.47	18.47	17.92	18.06@18.10	18.58@18.62
July	18.51	18.62	18.11	18.29@18.27	18.75@18.77
Oct.	16.56	16.60	16.20	16.27@16.28	16.69@16.73

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 7 points higher, at 11.15d. Sales, 8,000; receipts, 15,000, all American. Closed steady

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.
Jan.-Feb.	10.82	10.98	10.76	10.74	10.84
Mar.-Apr.	10.99	11.13	10.80	10.89	10.99
May-June	11.10	11.23	10.91	11.00	11.10
July-Aug.	11.07	11.20	10.88	10.97	11.08
Sept.-Oct.	11.15	11.30	10.96	10.10	10.21

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 18.15c; March, 18.42c; May, 18.62c; July, 18.64c; October, 16.72c. The market there was due to open today 4½ to 6 points higher.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Re'pts.	Last yr.	Stocks.	Last yr.
Galveston	11,515	11,863	437,496	535,061
New Orleans	7,922	11,031	468,143	369,007
Mobile	68	286	13,385	28,878
Savannah	4,530	5,430	225,354	229,018
Charleston	307	1,425	75,285	102,736
Wilmington	140	519	29,674	51,069
Norfolk	2,240	324	114,946	130,402

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	1,340	1,539	148,814	206,053
Memphis	3,854	7,525	268,020	335,753
St. Louis	208	3,705	30,512	14,005
Houston	7,942	14,888	281,856	227,040

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	8,000 to 9,000	11,460	14,229
New Orleans	2,000 to 3,500	4,247	15,754

Exports yesterday were 15,429 bales; total thus far for this season, 2,716,738; total last season, 2,078,225.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,294 packages. The shortage of high-grade fresh creamery has not been relieved, and prices further advanced ½c. with quite a firm feeling at the close. Medium qualities are quiet and without material change. Some business in storage creamery, but at generally unchanged prices. Renovated firmer. Ladies are doing a little better, some of the good city-made selling at 29½c. Packing stock fairly active and firm. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 39½@40c; extras, 92 score, 39c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 37@38½c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 35@36½c; thirds, 33½@34½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 40½@41c; extras, 39½@40c; firsts, 37½@39c; seconds, 35½@37c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 37@37½c; extras, 36@36½c; firsts, 35@35½c; seconds, 34@34½c; thirds, 32½@33½c; State dairy, tub, finest, 38½@39c; good to prime, 36½@38c; common to fair, 30@36c; renovated, extras, 33c; firsts, 33½@34c; lower grades, 30@32½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 32@33c; ladles, June make, firsts, 30½@31c; current make, firsts, 30@30½c; seconds, 29@29½c; lower grades, 28@28½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 29@29½c; No. 2, 28½c; lower grades, 27@28c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 3,816 cases. On all the better grades of fresh gathered eggs there is a firmer market. Receipts are very light, and prospects are for some decrease in collections, due to considerably colder weather and some snow throughout the Middle and Southwest. Early sales indicated an advance of about 1c per dozen. On refrigerators no material change in the market. The feeling is somewhat irregular, and general reports are of a very slow distributing trade; highest grades, however, are held fairly firm at prevailing quotations. Fancy nearby eggs scarce and higher. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 49@50c; extra firsts, 47@48c; firsts, 45@46c; seconds and poorer, 39@44c; Fall gathered, poor to good, 32@38c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 34c; No. 2 and poorer, 31@33c; checks, good to choice, dry, 31@32c; undergrades, 27@30c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage, and insurance paid, 33½@34c; firsts, 33c; seconds, 31½@32½c; lower grades, 28@31c; refrigerator, State whites, 35@36c; State, Penn., and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 60@62c; ordinary to good, 48@56c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 48@56c; nearby pullets eggs, whites, 40@55c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 53c; State, Penn., and nearby, hennery browns, 51@52c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 43@50c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Thurs.; colder, except in extreme w. Fri, fair; continued cold; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

S. Car.—Fair and colder Thurs. Fri. fair; moderate to n. winds.

Ga.—Fair Thurs., colder in n. e. Fri. cloudy; gentle to moderate winds, becoming n. and n. e.

Fla.—Fair Thurs. Fri. fair in s.; cloudy in cent., and n., followed by rain in n. w.; warmer; gentle to moderate n. and n. e. winds, except s. over n. w.

Ala.—Fair Thurs. Fri. probably rain and warmer; moderate southerly winds on coast.

Miss.—Fair Thurs., rain at night or Fri.; warmer in n.; moderate southerly winds on coast.

Tenn.—Fair in e., cloudy in w. Thurs., followed by rain or snow at night. Fri., rain or snow.

Ky.—Fair, continued cold, Thurs.; snow at night or Fri.

Ind.—Fair and continued cold Thurs. Fri., probably snow; moderate n. w. winds, shifting to n. and e. by Fri.

Lower Mich.—Fair Thurs., continued cold. Fri., cloudy in n., probably snow in s.; moderate w. and n. w. winds, becoming e. by Fri.

Upper Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., continued cold; moderate w. to n. w. winds.

Ohio—Fair and continued cold Thurs. Fri., probably snow; moderate w. and n. w. winds, shifting to n. e. by Fri.

Ill.—Cloudy, with probably snow, Fri. and in s. and w. Thurs.

Mo.—Probably snow Thurs. and Fri.

Wis. and Minn.—Fair and rather cold Thurs. and Fri.

Iowa—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri.; probably snow.

Neb.—Snow Thurs.; colder in w. Fri., cloudy.

Kan.—Snow Thurs. Fri., cloudy.

La.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri., probably rain.

N. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; not so cold Fri.

Ark. and Okla.—Probably rain or snow Thurs. and Fri.; colder Fri. in e.

W. Tex.—Unsettled Thurs.; probably snow in the Panhandle; colder, except in s. e. Fri., unsettled; colder in s.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday authorized the listing of the following securities:

South Porto Rico Sugar $302,500 additional preferred and $22,200 common stock, making the total amounts listed $4,000,000 preferred and $4,000,000 common.

United Fuel Gas $472,500 first mortgage 6 per cent. twenty-year sinking fund bonds, due 1936, making the total amount listed $8,460,000.

New York Connecting Railroad $8,000,000 guaranteed 4½ per cent. first mortgage bonds, series A, due 1953, making the total amount authorized to be listed $24,000,000.

New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway $4,867,000 first mortgage 6 per cent., series A, due 1923, and $1,143,000 additional, on official notice of issue, making the total amount authorized to be listed $6,000,000; also $10,218,000 5 per cent. non-cumulative income bonds, series A, due 1935, and $4,940,000 additional, on official notice of issue, making the total amount authorized to be listed $15,158,000; also $12,078,800 voting trust certificates for capital stock, and $2,819,700 additional, on official notice of issue, making the total amount authorized to be listed $14,898,500.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland $250,000,000 two-year 5 per cent. secured loan gold notes, due Sept. 1, 1918, on official notice of issuance in exchange for outstanding temporary notes.

The Hartman Corporation $12,000,000 capital stock.

National Surety Company $1,000,000 additional capital stock on and after Dec. 18, 1916, on official notice of issuance and pay in full, making the total amount authorized to be listed $4,000,000.

Public Service Corporation of New Jersey $5,000,000 capital stock on and after Jan. 1, 1917, making the total amount authorized to be listed $30,000,000

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad $3,000,000 general unified mortgage, series A, 4½ per cent bonds, due 1964, making the total amount authorized to be listed $17,667,000.

Ingersoll-Rand Company $750,000 common stock, making the total amount authorized to be listed $10,981,000.

PAPEN NAMED IN BOMB PLOT

Envoy Mentioned in San Francisco Case Is Ready to Supply Money.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—Captain Franz von Papen, former Military Attaché to the German Embassy in Washington, who was recalled at the request of the United States, was mentioned today by Louis J. Smith, the Government's star witness against the German Consul, General Franz Bopp and six others, indicted on charges of violating American neutrality by plotting to blow up ships and railroads carrying munitions for the Entente Allies.

Smith testified that in July, 1915, while he and C. C. Crowley, one of the defendants, were in New York City, Crowley gave him a card bearing the name of von Papen with an address and the suggestion "if you need money, go there."

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was in a state of uncertainty regarding the outcome of the peace proposal, and as the peace situation was looked upon as the dominating factor traders were not disposed to take an aggressive stand either way. In consequence the volume of business was not large, but price changes were feverish over a range of from 4 to 6 cents a bushel, and at the close the market was net unchanged to ½c higher. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $2; No. 2 hard $1.81½; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.92; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.90½, all free on board, New York. Export sales for the day were estimated at about 200,000 bushels.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	$1.50¼	$1.50¼	$1.54	$1.54	$1.16
May	1.67⅜	1.63⅜	1.67⅜	1.65⅝	1.17⅜
July	1.44⅜	1.40⅝	1.43⅞	1.43	1.09⅝

CORN.

The corn market was easy at times, but on the whole the undertone was steadier than wheat, and at the close values were 1⅝@1¾c net higher. There was a moderate export demand, with sales of 100,000 bushels, and the holding tendency on the part of farmers, as well as the fact that the movement is still being restricted by a scarcity of cars, all served to check selling and gave the market a certain amount of strength. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.04½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	89¾	87¾	89¼	87⅞	69½
May	91¼	89¼	91¼	89⅞	72
July	91	89	91	89½	..

OATS.

The market for oats was comparatively quiet and after showing some early weakness which reflected the feeling of uncertainty which existed in the market prices rallied and closed steady with net gains of ⅝ to ¾c. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 57 to 57½c; No. 2 white, 57½ to 58c; No. 3 white, 56½ to 57c; No. 4 white, 56 to 56¾c; fancy clipped white, 59 to 61c; ordinary clipped white, 57 to 59c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	49⅛	48⅛	49⅜	49	42
May	53⅝	52	53⅛	52⅜	45
July	51	49⅛	50⅛	50	..

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was inactive, but prices developed a reactionary tendency owing to a disposition on the part of recent buyers to take profits as a result of the uncertainty over the outcome of the peace proposals. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 68,000; estimated for Thursday, 55,000; Kansas City received 15,000 and Omaha 18,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	$16.20	$16.00	$16.02	$16.25	$9.65
May	16.25	15.90	16.02	16.25	9.95
Ribs—					
January	13.90	13.75	13.85	13.87	9.75
May	14.22	14.10	14.20	14.22	10.10
Pork—					
January	26.70	26.57	26.70	26.72	18.45
May	26.30	26.05	26.17	26.17	18.40

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was steady around the opening, but longs sold quite freely during the day and subsequently prices broke sharply and at the close were 14 to 18 points net lower. Total sales were 44,300 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			12.30	12.40
December	12.37	12.30	12.35@12.50	12.40
January	12.37	12.17	12.25@12.26	12.43
February	12.20	12.05	12.18@12.21	12.28
March	12.27	12.00	12.14@12.16	12.30
April			12.15@12.20	12.33
May	12.37	12.05	12.20@12.22	12.34
June			12.20@12.30	12.35
July	12.41	12.20	12.25@12.35	12.43

COFFEE.

Conflicting opinions as to peace prospects led to diminishing activity in the coffee market yesterday, and further slight advances were checked by scattered realising. The opening was 2 to 5 points higher, with March selling up to 8.41c and July to 8.59c during the early trading, or about 7 to 8 points above Tuesday's closing figures. The local spot market remained quiet and nominally unchanged on the basis of 9¼c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	..	..	8.12@8.15	8.06
January	..	..	8.20@8.22	8.15
February	..	..	8.30@8.31	8.24
March	8.41	8.35	8.37@8.38	8.33
April	..	..	8.45@8.46	8.40
May	8.55	8.51	8.52@8.53	8.48
June	..	..	8.58@8.59	8.55
July	8.69	8.63	8.64@8.66	8.62
August	..	..	8.71@8.73	8.67
September	8.79	8.75	8.78@8.79	8.75
October	..	..	8.84@8.85	8.78
November	..	..	8.90@8.91	8.84

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was fairly active, and prices were easier again under continued liquidation prompted by the easier feeling of the spot market, with prices at one time showing declines of 7 to 11 points, but near the close prices rallied on covering and a little support from trade sources with closing prices 1 to 10 points net lower. Sales, 23,550 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	4.46	4.38	4.39@4.40	4.43
January	4.10	4.02	4.03@4.10	4.15
February	3.97	3.90	3.90@3.97	3.97
March	3.85	3.78	3.78@3.84	3.85
April	3.63	3.59	3.59@3.65	3.69
May	3.58	3.50	3.50@3.57	3.65
June	..	..	3.48@3.50	3.91
July	..	..	3.92@3.94	3.94
August	..	..	3.95@3.97	3.99
September	4.00	3.98	3.98@4.00	4.04
October	3.99	3.99	3.99@4.00	4.07
November	..	..	4.00@4.02	4.10

The refined sugar market was easier with list prices 5 points lower, on the basis of 7.15c for fine granulated. The demand was again light and of a hand-to-mouth character. The local market for sugar was easy, and prices were ¼c lower. There were sales of 7,600 bags of Cubas late on Tuesday at 4½c, cost and freight, but there were sales of 1,500 tons of Porto Rico sugar for prompt shipment at equal to 5.36c for centrifugal. To close was at 4½c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 5.36c for centrifugal, and 4.85c for molasses, with sugar still available at these prices.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

	1916.	Inc.
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—		
First week Dec.	$323,124	$40,134
From July 1	7,551,078	359,921
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—		
First week Dec.	243,149	18,268
July 1-Dec. 7	5,190,411	342,455
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—		
First week Dec.	802,220	100,872
From July 1	17,956,586	3,545,307
PERE MARQUETTE—		
First week Dec.	512,441	88,182
July 1-Dec. 7	10,461,381	1,332,832
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—		
Southern Railway:		
First week Dec.	1,872,680	286,066
From July 1	34,402,708	4,362,259
Alabama Great Southern:		
First week Dec.	114,380	18,598
From July 1	2,607,083	332,525
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific:		
First week Dec.	295,859	60,317
From July 1	5,268,527	872,496
Georgia Southern & Florida:		
First week Dec.	56,428	3,683
From July 1	1,183,461	148,630
Mobile & Ohio:		
First week Dec.	240,018	*9,804
From July 1	5,326,986	282,656
TEXAS PACIFIC—		
1st week Dec.	517,886	95,802
July 1-Dec. 7	10,058,567	494,284
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—		
1st week Dec.	116,686	*7,139
July 1-Dec. 7	2,718,583	215,573
COLORADO MIDLAND—		
November gross	191,166	45,684
Five months' gross	865,464	148,512

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

DETROIT EDISON CO. for November—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$993,087	$764,228	$228,859
Net aft. taxes	805,532	818,963	76,570
Surp. aft. chgs.	304,650	218,673	85,977
11 mos. gross	8,954,353	6,876,075	2,078,277
Net. aft. taxes	3,310,104	2,538,160	771,944
Surp. aft. chgs.	2,324,196	1,538,968	785,932
BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN STATES for October—			UNITED
Total oper. rev.	23,214,142	20,314,117	2,900,025
Oper. expenses	15,827,743	13,263,355	2,044,388
Net. oper. rev.	7,386,399	7,050,762	855,637
Net aft. taxes	6,274,705	5,791,184	583,521
Ten months:			
Total op. rev.	217,581,853	196,788,040	20,793,813
Oper. expens.	148,872,217	128,796,719	15,076,498
Net op. rev.	73,659,636	84,944,321	5,715,015
Net aft. tax.	60,239,142	53,775,226	7,463,916
Miles wire owned	19,480,733	18,215,959	1,264,774
Bell stations owned	6,433,235	5,877,438	555,797
Total stations	9,724,096	9,080,194	693,902
NEVADA-CALIFORNIA POWER for October—			
Gross	165,290	153,522	11,776
Net earnings	89,325	88,860	465
Sur. aft. chgs. and depre'n.	47,052	47,477	*425
10 mos. gross	1,404,281	1,381,845	22,436
Net earnings	751,183	775,537	24,354
Sur. aft. chgs. and depre'n.	345,221	373,292	*28,071
NIAGARA, LOCKPORT & ONTARIO POWER for October—			
Gross	160,085	123,618	45,467
Gross less cost of pur. power	104,422	85,132	19,290
Net	70,276	57,454	12,823
Total income	73,861	60,376	12,985
Bal. aft. rent'ls and taxes	59,751	49,304	10,447
10 mos. gross	1,518,012	1,147,796	370,216
Gross less cost of pur. power	1,051,311	773,763	277,548
Net	760,373	537,999	211,406
Total income	790,619	575,920	223,699
Bal. aft. rent'ls and taxes	659,856	511,859	147,497
West St. Louis Water and Light Company			

Gross for the month ended Oct. 31 of $60,692, compared with $53,882 for the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, with a surplus after expenses, taxes, interest, and depreciation of $27,804, compared with $12,856. For the six months ended Oct. 31 gross was $138,385, compared with $107,396 for the six months ended Oct. 31, 1915, with surplus after expenses, taxes, interest, and depreciation, of $56,434, compared with $25,673.

Industrial.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD., for the year ended Sept. 30—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Net profits	$2,756,019	$2,311,435	$446,194
Pf. div.	481,980	481,800	.....
Ord. divs.	1,620,150	1,350,125	270,025
Surplus	654,069	481,500	172,169
Prev. surp.	599,785	379,810	211,475
P. & L. surp.	1,245,454	860,810	384,644
Less div. Dec. 30, 1915	.....	270,025	.....
P. & L. surp.	1,245,454	590,785	654,669

Express.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY report filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission for August—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Total op. rcts.	5,555,709	4,907,623	1,348,146
Exp. priv.	2,712,722	2,106,437	606,284
Tot. trans. rev.	2,843,047	2,101,185	741,861
Non-trans. rev.	227,301	348,045	*11,253
Total op. rev.	3,080,438	2,349,831	730,607
Total op. exp.	2,688,987	2,136,784	552,203
Net op. rev.	391,450	213,046	178,404
Taxes	45,557	32,422	10,134
Op. income	344,744	177,353	167,485
Two months:			
Total op. rcts.	10,687,441	8,554,163	2,133,278
Exp. priv.	5,278,220	4,293,436	984,788
Tot. trans. rev.	5,409,221	4,260,730	1,148,491
Non-trans. rev.	475,222	460,466	14,825
Total op. rev.	5,884,458	4,721,182	1,163,321
Total op. exp.	5,290,872	4,218,756	1,072,116
Net op. rev.	593,581	502,375	91,206
Taxes	84,802	70,845	14,047
Op. income	506,044	430,527	76,117
Mile. stm. rds.	71,327	71,234	92
M. other lines	3,037	3,025	12

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

UTAH SECURITIES CORPORATION subsidiaries combined earnings for November—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	504,428	434,379	70,044
Net aft. tax.	288,068	239,236	49,482
12 mos. gross	5,520,277	4,758,083	761,294
Net aft. tax.	3,063,950	2,485,622	578,328

United Shoe Machinery Corporation.

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼% (87½c per share) on the Preferred capital stock, and a dividend of 2% (50c per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable January 5th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 19th, 1916.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

The New York Central Railroad Co.

New York, December 13, 1916.

A Dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents ($1.25) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable February 1, 1917, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 2, 1917.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of stockholders of this Company, which will be held January 24, 1917, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., January 2, 1917, and reopened at 10 A. M., January 25, 1917.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION

Notice of Dividends on Preferred and Common Stock.

The fourth installment of 1¾% of the 7 per cent. dividend upon the Preferred stock and of 7½% of the 30 per cent. dividend upon the Common stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which were declared on January 20, 1916, will be payable on January 2, 1917, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 15, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

Dated December 1, 1916.

B. H. JONES, Secretary.

73RD CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND

Lawyers Title and Trust Company,
160 Broadway, New York.
December 13th, 1916.

A dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared this day, payable Tuesday, January 2nd, 1917. Transfer books will be closed on Friday, December 15th, 1916, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, January 3rd, 1917, at 10 A. M.

ARCHIBALD FORBES, Treasurer.

THE WILLYS-OVERLAND COMPANY

Toledo, Ohio, December 6, 1916.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 6th day of December, 1916, a quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share was declared upon all outstanding Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on the 1st day of January, 1917, to all Preferred stockholders of record at the close of business December 20, 1916.

ROYAL R. SCOTT, Secretary.

D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.

Preferred Stock

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this corporation, payable January 1, 1917, to preferred stockholders of record December 23, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

WINFIELD S. SMITH, Treasurer.

WILSON & Co., INC.

Preferred Stock Dividend.

The Board of Directors of Wilson & Co., Inc., has declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on its preferred stock, payable January 2, 1917, to the preferred stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, December 20, 1916.

Checks will be mailed.

Dated, New York, December 13, 1916.

E. R. BOSWELL, Secretary.

Utah Power & Light Company

Preferred Stock Dividend.

The Board of Directors of the Utah Power & Light Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 16, 1916.

E. P. SUMMERSON, Treasurer.

S. H. KRESS AND COMPANY.

New York.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%), payable January 1st, 1917, to Preferred Stockholders of record December 20th, 1916, said dividend to be paid by transfer agent, the Lawyers Title & Trust Company.

F. B. HARPT, Secretary.

Readjustment OF International Mercantile Marine Company

To

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Central Trust Company of New York for Preferred Stock:

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of United States Mortgage and Trust Company for Common Stock:

Notice is hereby given that the Preferred Stock and Common Stock of International Mercantile Marine Company have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and that announcement has been made that the above mentioned Certificates of Deposit will be stricken from the List on Monday, **DECEMBER 11, 1916.**

The Plan and Agreement of Readjustment dated August 1, 1916, having been consummated, holders of said Certificates of Deposit, upon the surrender thereof, properly endorsed in blank, to the Depositary which issued the same, and upon the payment to said Depositary of the sum of $1.00 for each share of stock represented thereby, will be entitled to receive definitive certificates for stock to the amount and of the character specified in their Certificates of Deposit so surrendered.

Holders surrendering Certificates of Deposit and desiring stock certificates in the same name as that borne by the surrendered Certificates of Deposit will not be required to provide transfer tax stamps; if stock certificates are required in a different name, the surrendered Certificates of Deposit **MUST BEAR THE TRANSFER TAX STAMPS REQUIRED BY THE LAWS OF NEW YORK.**

Dated, New York, December 5, 1916.

JAMES N. WALLACE, Chairman.
HENRY EVANS,
HARRY BRONNER,
FREDERICK W. SCOTT,
CHARLES H. SABIN,
Preferred Stock Committee.
JOHN W. PLATTEN, Chairman,
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
DONALD G. GEDDES,
A. S. POST,
STACY C. RICHMOND,
WILLIAM C. VAN ANTWERP,
Common Stock Committee.

Southern Railway Company

NEW YORK, October 25, 1916.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of Southern Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors and will be held at the principal office of the Company in the Times-Dispatch Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Friday, the 5th day of January, 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of considering and taking action concerning the creation of a mortgage upon the railroads and other property, securities and franchises of the Company, to be designated the Refunding and Improvement Mortgage, and the issue and sale of gold bonds thereby secured, limited in am

EUROPE'S INDUSTRY UNIMPAIRED BY WAR

Greater Efficiency, Says G. E. Roberts, Will More Than Offset Losses.

HOW TO KEEP OUR TRADE

Economical Production on a Large Scale Alone Will Keep Wages Up.

The reorganization of industry upon a more efficient basis in the warring European countries is likely to improve economic conditions there to such an extent as to more than offset the losses during the war period, said George E. Roberts, formerly Director of the United States Mint and now of the National City Bank, at a luncheon of the Iowa Society yesterday at the Lawyers' Club, 115 Broadway.

"If we are going to cut a larger figure in world trade in the future," Mr. Roberts added, "we must participate in the development of the countries that are needing capital. Plenty of gold and plenty of money are identified in the public mind with good times. Yet capital is only one factor in industry. When all the productive forces of a country are already fully employed, as is the case in this country now, the only way you can put more gold or more capital into use is by hiring labor away from one employment to another, or by bidding against other buyers for materials and property, the effect of which is to simply raise wages, materials and all the costs of doing business until a larger amount of money is employed in doing the same volume of business.

"When we look over the situation we see that the amount of productive property destroyed, as compared with the whole amount in the warring countries, is small. Great Britain and Germany are practically untouched, and in some important lines their capacity has been actually increased. The enormous consumption which is going on is for the most part of things of current production. It is a consumption of powder and shell, of motor cars and gasoline, of food and clothing and war supplies. And all over the world, in neutral as well as in the warring countries, there is enormous activity in producing these things.

"The loss of life and the disablement of men, particularly of skilled workers, undoubtedly impair the productive capacity of these countries, but, on the other hand, there are reasons for believing that the experience of the war is having a very profound effect upon the whole body of the people. Industry is being reorganized upon a more efficient basis. In the industrial product of Great Britain is increased 10 per cent. by improved methods, that will pay the interest on the war debt, provide a sinking fund for the principal, and give a better living to the British people than they have had in the past.

"I cannot get rid of the conviction that there will have to be a period of readjustment for the general business situation soon after the war. There is only one way to maintain high wages and that is by increasing the efficiency of industry. We have to convince our own people of the advantages of large scale, economical production, and we have to satisfy our wage-earners that they are interested not in restricting production, but in increasing production. They must be brought to see not only that wages are dependent upon production, but that an increasing supply of all the comforts of life for the masses of the people is dependent upon it."

Yesterday's luncheon was the first of a series which will be held monthly during the Winter. The guests included ex-Senator W. A. Clark, General James S. Clarkson, J. H. T. Main, President of Grinnell College, and George F. Bronewell.

ENGRAVING FOR $11,000.

Record Price for This Country Paid by H. Robinson at Halsey Print Sale.

A total of $54,726 was realized at the Anderson Galleries last evening for French engravings from the print collection of Frederic R. Halsey. This makes the grand total for the three parts of the collection to date $192,489.50.

H. Robinson paid $11,000, the highest price of the evening, for Catalogue No. 483, "L'Aveu Difficile, 1787," by Francois Janinet, an engraving in gouache manner after N. Lawrence; Portalis and Beraldi, No. 39, and E. Bucher, No. 8. It is the first state, proof before all letters, and before the third leg was added to the armchair on the left. The dress of the young woman standing is blue instead of light lilac as it is ordinarily found. The print is in colors and with margin, but lacks the plate mark. It is one of the finest examples of French eighteenth century color printing. The price paid is a record for a print sold in this country. The highest previous price was $8,000, Abroad the record price for a print is $14,000, for a Rembrandt. A similar impression fetched 10,000 francs at the Barrot sale in 1907, and in the same year at Danlos's sale an impression with the companion "La Comparaison" brought 17,400 francs.

Joseph D. Duveen of Duveen Brothers, who was buying for his own collection of prints, paid $5,000 for No. 485, the same artist's "L'Indiscretion 1788," an engraving in gonache-manner, after Lawrence; Portalis and Beraldi, No. 41; E. Bucher, No. 51. It is the second state, proof before all letters, but with the engraver's name traced with the needle. It is printed in colors, with margin, lacking the plate mark. The "L'Aveu Difficile" and "L'Indiscretion" are two of the finest impressions that have been offered for sale during the last fifteen years.

Thirty-five lots of Janinet fetched a total of $32,032 and thirty-two lots of Nicholas Lawrence $16,195.

Auction Sales

VAN PRAAG AND CO. AUCTR'S, SELL TODAY, Thursday, Dec. 14th, 10:30 A. M. sharp., at our salesroom, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. C., the finest and most high grade stock we have ever sold at auction. Inventory over $35,000.00, consisting of 5,000 pair of men's high grade SHOES such as Walkover, Douglas, Ralston, Health, U. S. Army shoe, Endicott & Johnson, Morse and Rogers, B. F. etc., in Box Calf, Gun Metal, Vici, styles up to the minute. 2,000 pairs of ladies' 10-inch Boots, up-to-the-minute styles in Gun Metal, Vici, and Patent Colt. 2,000 pairs of boys', misses' and children's shoes, all styles and leathers and all best makes. 2,000 pairs of rubbers and rubber boots such as Boston Hoods, etc. Part of the above stock has been removed from one of the highest class shoe parlors in Philadelphia, and merits the attention of the best trade. Department and high-class shoe stores should attend, as the above will be put up in large trade lots without limit or reserve. Tel. Spring 2248-9.

Auctioneers

Sales announcements of sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.

DAVID W. BIOW, 520-522 Broadway AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc., 336-342 4th Av., at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2248.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING. Tel. 6911-12 Barclay. Silverware, 115-17 Spring St. Tel. 5382 Spring.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer Galleries, 926-928 Broadway, N. Y. City.

L. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4290.

Michael M. Weiss buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

GILOS FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BRAIDS.—Trimming novelties, crochet buttons; cash for jobs; any description; any quantity. Clearing House, 41 West 17th; Chelsea 6033.

BRAIDS, Buttons, Trimmings, Silks, Woolens clean-up; remarkable. 491 Broadway; Spring 2121.

BROADCLOTHS.—Will pay cash for any quantity. Gramercy 3048.

COATS.—We are looking at children's and juniors' coats; also placing orders. Kirschner & Michaels, 144-52 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobber open to buy good, snappy styles in infants', children's coats; all week. 16 East 17th St., 1st floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies', misses' Spring coats from $2.75 to $15. Room 403, 40 West 33d St.

COATS.—Jobber will look at Spring coats and suits all week. Third floor, 22 West 27th St.

COATS.—Call with better grade Spring coats. The Big Coat House, 40 West 28th Street.

COATS.—Call with better grade Spring coats. The Big Coat House, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. Third floor, 18 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring coats. 51 West 24th, ninth floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobbers looking at Spring samples. Call all week, 1,333 Broadway, 3d floor, entrance on 36th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at ladies' Spring coats and suits all week. 12 West 21st St., top floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at ladies' Spring coats and suits all week. 131 West 28th St., 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at coats and suits. 38 West 34th, 2d floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Placing orders latest models. 118 West 27th St., 12th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on snappy silk and novelty voile dresses for Spring to large out-of-town jobber; bring samples Thursday afternoon, Class & Quality, 41 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted for silk and serge dresses, with latest styles; orders given immediately. Apply between 9 and 12, Majestic Mfg. Co., 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Will look from 9:30-11 at popular-priced street and afternoon dresses. 29-33 West 30th St., third floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors silk dresses placing orders; bring samples. Theodore Wolfert, 37 West 28th.

GALATEA.—Open for quantity Hydegrade, Manchester fast color navy and dark cadet, for cash. Box X 221 Times Annex.

GEORGETTE, domestic, any quantity. Mark Perlman, 25 West 31st. Madison Square 2078.

INFANTS AND CHILDREN'S COATS.—Jobber looking at samples. Call at 8 West 18th St., 5th floor.

PANAMA.—Open for a quantity chiffon panama. Will pay cash. Worth & Smith, 135 West 27th St.

PIQUE.—Wanted, white pique and gaberdine; will pay cash. Address Kramer, Aberdeen Hotel.

PLUSHES.—Will buy any quantity of any description for spot cash. Write Box L 125 Times.

POPLINS, velours, serges wanted; cash. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st, Madison Square 9177.

SCARF SETS, WOOL.—Robert Simpson Co., Ltd., 47 West 34th, will look at wool scarf sets for mail order catalogue. Fall 1917.

SERGES, any quantity 4408, W. F. X., desired; all colors; cash. Schlang Co., 151 West 26th St.

SERGES.—W. F. X. will pay cash for French serges. Gramercy 3010.

SILKS.—Jobbers looking at silks, serge, taffeta, and crepe de chine dresses for Spring. Call all week, 6th floor, 35 West 31st St.

SUITS, COATS.—Jobbers will look at samples. 19 West 24th St., eleventh floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring suits. 3 West 29th St., Room 601.

TRUNKS, wardrobe, 45 to 52 inches. Farragut 2849.

Offerings to Buyers

BATH ROBES for immediate delivery, for ladies and men. A. Rosenblatt, 141 West 25th St., New York City.

BOLIVIA CLOTH, all colors, to close out. Telephone Gramercy 5573.

COAT JOBBERS, we have the cloth to take orders and make up Spring coats; poplins, serges, velours, and mixtures; prices reasonable; reliable make. Box L 151 Times.

COATS.—2,000 cloth and plush coats to close out at a ridiculously low price, including your wonderful $10 plush coat, now reduced to $8.75; nutria trimming, collar, cuffs and bottom, 45 inches long, guaranteed lining; don't buy plush coats until inspecting this wonderful value. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St. 9136 Mad. Sq.

COATS.—Entire stock of ladies' and misses' coats to close out. Brannson Bros., 144 West 27th St. Farragut 6264.

COATS.—Misses' and juniors', to close out; immediate delivery. M. & H. Gordon, 22-24 West 26th.

COATS.—Job of ladies' plush coats to close out cheap. H. Goldstein & Co., 648 Broadway.

COATS, plushes, velours, broadcloths, to close cheap. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—Sacrificing entire stock before moving. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS.—To close out, velours, &c., $4.50 to $10. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—Velours and fur trimmed to close out at $5.50. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

COATS.—1,500 plush coats to close out at a sacrifice. Morris Jaffe, 40 West 25th.

COATS.—Closing out better grade coats at a bargain. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—1,000 sport coats to close out cheap. F. J. Gelfond & Co.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs, close out cheap. Kaplan and Alper, 51 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, Georgette, and velvet; exceptional values. Gluckner & Co., 115 West 30th St., Wm. Blau, Receiver.

DRESSES.—Job, silk, serge, to close out at a price. Princess Dress House, 19-21 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Serges, satins, poplins, to close cheap. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES.—500 silk, 500 cloth, close out cheap. Globe Dress, 19 West 27th.

FASTENERS.—Dress spring fasteners, better than imported; 700 great gross, all sizes, immediate delivery, $6.50. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 47 West 34th. Greeley 2682.

FRENCH SERGE.—A. D. Julliard and Company style, 4,800, all colors, immediate delivery. Joseph Bros. Company, 36 Union Square. Stuyvesant 1247.

HOSIERY.—Big assortments, various styles to close out. Gold Hosiery, 450 Broadway.

MUFFLERS, from $3.50 to $36 a dozen; immediate delivery. Knitcraft Co., 143 West 20th St.

OVERGAITERS of all colors; immediate delivery; guaranteed to fit. A. Phillips & Co., 143 West 20th St.

POPLINS, silk, and wool; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. 9380.

PLUSHES.—Large assortment of plushes, velours, plaids, at very low prices. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th.

PLUSH COATS.—Will be sold at your own price. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

SILK WAISTS packed in holly boxes for holiday trade in stock; $2.25 up. Daily Waist, 8 West 19th.

SILK JERSEY.—To close out, 8,000 square yards in solid colors and stripes. Phone Madison Square 4152.

SKIRTS.—500 serges, mixtures, &c.; close out, $1.25. J. Robinson, 87 5th Av.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Finest spring fastener made; carded or bulk; black and white, 0-00-000; immediate delivery. Thos. J. Delaney & Co., 31 Union Square. Stuy. 1499.

SNAP FASTENERS, white or black, carded or bulk; any quantity; interesting prices. Bender-Kornfeld, 40 West 22d St.

SPORT SUITING.—If you have an opening for brand-new sporty suiting, phone us. Holz & Co.; Madison Square 10200.

SUITS, poplins, broadcloths, velours to close out cheap. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

SUITS.—Fur trimmed, to close out; sacrifice prices. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

SWEATERS.—Assorted lots, to close out; ladies', men's, fine worsteds. Combined Mills Company, 51 Leonard St., N. Y. C.

TRUNKS, fifty-inch wardrobe, for sale, cheap. Farragut 9732.

WAISTS.—Popular price, Georgette, crepe de chine, to close out. 15 West 20th, 6th floor.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ..4@4½ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday.....4@4½ " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

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Why Buyers Remain That Way.

The question of why more buyers and merchandise men do not embark in the dry goods business on their own account was answered yesterday by a local merchant. Four reasons were given by him. The first was that the big store buyers specialize too much and, therefore, know but one kind of goods well. Secondly, they do not know how to go about financing a business of their own. The third reason was that, while the average big store buyer is a high salaried man, he is also a good "spender," and, therefore, often has little laid aside to tide him over the period required for a new business to take hold and show profits. The fourth was that most of these men are afraid to exchange a good salary for the uncertainties of an independent business.

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Are Buying Motor Furs.

While the snappier weather of the last few days has not yet manifested itself to any great extent in the fur trade so far as duplicate orders for the usual run of goods is concerned, reports from various sources tell of a noticeable improvement in the demand for fur motor goods. Huge coats, both for men and women, have moved well, buyers in New England and in the lake region of the Middle West apparently being particularly anxious to get them. There has been some movement of fur motor robes and footwarmers, but it is said that this business could show improvement.

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Shopping for Values.

While there is a great dearth of desirable merchandise, a manufacturer of silks and laces said yesterday that if the retailers were to cover markets more carefully they would find large quantities of desirable goods that have hitherto escaped their attention. "I do not hesitate to say," he remarked, "that there are hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise that consumers would be glad to purchase now laid away in stock at storage by manufacturers. And these goods will continue without an outlet until the retail buyers are more searching in their efforts to unearth what they need."

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Coal Prices Edging Upward.

Very little has been accomplished by mining and wholesale coal interests during the present month in the way of overcoming the shortage of anthracite in this market, according to the Coal Trade Journal. There is slightly more company coal coming to certain of the loading ports than was the case when shipments to the lakes were under way, but nothing like the amount which retailers have been hoping would be available after the close of navigation. The companies promise a freer supply during the second half of the month, but prices are again firming up here. Greater price strength is true also of bituminous coal in this market.

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Cutting Down the Lines.

With sellers so strongly intrenched that it is not a question what buyers will purchase from them, but what they will let buyers have, there has been a general cutting down of lines. A prominent corset manufacturing concern, for instance, will show for the Spring just forty models, whereas ordinarily their line consists of some 200 designs. If the tendency in the direction of fewer models can be maintained, even when normal conditions return, so manufacturers say, there will be much greater efficiency in production, as costs have been materially reduced since sample lines have been restricted. The retailers, so manufacturers believe, should welcome the smaller showing of models, as it permits them to carry less stock.

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Ready to Make Felt Hats.

The millinery manufacturers have been criticised for rushing the season. Straw hats, so the retailers state, have been introduced before the season on felts is well under way. A millinery man in answer to this criticism said that the consumer and not the wholesaler is to blame. "I am ready," he said, "to make felt hats for next Fall. The reason for operating so far ahead is that women have mixed up the seasons. The shop girl is buying what the woman is buying for use down at the Winter resorts. If the demand is here you can not very well ignore it, season or no season. Then, again, an item of prime importance these days is to have a good idea of future business so that supplies may be obtained at cheaper prices."

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Spring Dress Buying Picking Up.

Dress houses that have their early Spring lines ready have no reason to regret it, judging from the reports of business that are heard in the trade. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon every buyer's booth in one of the leading houses was filled, which was considered something of a record, even for them, at this time of the year. And the buyers were not just looking, either. While quite a little attention at the present time is being given to sports wear, the buyers are not overlooking afternoon and evening dresses. Some of the lines offered for misses and small women are making use of the chemise, or straight line effect, a few of the "severer" models being set off by narrow bands of white fur at the neck and wrists.

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Drug Prices Steadier.

Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that trading has been moderately active of late, but price changes have been less frequent. A decided curtailment of stocks brought about by the scarcity of raw materials is becoming more apparent and tends to restrict business materially. Domestic makers announced an advance of 6 cents a pound in refined camphor. Prices on formaldehyde were raised 1½ cents a pound. Leading manufacturers announced advances of 2¼ to 3½ cents a pound on both chemically pure and crude glycerine. Carbolic, benzoic and citric acids were among the more important declines, while quinine supplies held by second hands were offered more freely at lower prices.

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Gray Goods Market Quiet.

The local market for gray goods continues more or less quiet, the ups and downs of cotton from day to day giving the mills little on which to base their calculations. Trading from second hands is still being done on leading constructions of printcloths at prices an eighth to a quarter below the figures named by the mills. Here and there the bars are being let down a little by first hands, where it is seen that business can be done advantageously at a slight decline, but for the most part mill prices continue firm. Yesterday's sales were practically without feature. Closing printcloth prices, spot, were:

39-inch, 80-80s	10½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	8c
39-inch, 72-76s	9¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	9c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7½c
39-inch, 56-44s	7c	38½-inch, 60-48s	7¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	5½c

Thieves Looting Stores Up State.

Many complaints from merchants located in cities along the line of the New York Central Railroad are being received at the offices of the National Retail Dry Goods Association that an organized gang of expert thieves is systematically looting stores. E. L. Howe, Executive Secretary of the association, has sent out a letter to the Commissioner of Police in each of the cities where robberies have taken place calling attention to the work of the gang and calling upon these officials to devise a comprehensive plan to break it up. Mr. Howe promised to place at the disposal of the police such information regarding the robberies as he received from members of the association. The fact that extra stocks for the holiday trade are being carried seems to have stimulated the efforts of the thieves.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

OSCAR KOOKSES.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Oscar Kooks es, wholesale dealer in diamonds and jewelry, 71 Nassau Street, by H. & J. J. Lesser for Max L. Rosenstein, $250; Adolph Barondess, $300, and Jacob Kramer, $250. In it Mr. & Mrs. Lesser said that Mr. Kookses had been in business about a year, that he owed $40,000, and had made a statement on Nov. 18 to the Jewelers' Board of Trade showing assets of $25,000 over liabilities.

MARQUISEE CLOTHES SHOP, INCORPORATED.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Marquisee Clothes Shop, Incorporated, 77 Nassau Street, by Samuel Wieder, $397; Alvin Newmark, $245, and Ethel Levy, $564. Liabilities are stated to be $5,000 and assets $2,000.

EISNER BROTHERS & BIRENBERG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nathan and Joseph Eisner and Moses Birenberg, who composed the firm of Eisner Brothers & Birenberg, iron works, 652 East 121st Street, by the Kent Iron and Steel Corporation of Brooklyn, a creditor for $885. Liabilities are stated to be $5,000 and assets $1,500.

MOSES KATZ, physician, Yonkers, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $9,162 and no assets. Among the creditors are the Mount Vernon Trust Company, $5,000, and Frederick Kloepfer, $3,000, both secured.

JOSEPH VIOLO, formerly a saloonkeeper, White Plains, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,351 and no assets.

HOROWITZ & SEGAL.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Nov. 22 against Horwitz & Segal, manufacturers of waists, 125 Bergenline Avenue, Union Hill, N. J., on application of Samuel S. Bresiin, who said that all the assets would be transferred to trustees for creditors, to be liquidated. Liabilities were about $10,000.

H. STEIN & CO.—Judge Mayer has appointed David Hanr receiver for Henry Stein, manufacturer and importer of braids and trimmings, 39 West Thirty-second Street, bond $500. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,000. Mr. Stein, who did business as H. Stein & Co., filed an assignment yesterday to Morris Leight. This was dated Dec. 9. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against him on Tuesday.

S. SHULDER, Inc.—Judge Mayer has granted a motion to confirm a composition of S. Shulder, Inc., manufacturer of dresses, 138 West Seventeenth Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

FUERST BROS.—William and Herbert Fuerst, composing the firm of Fuerst Bros., dealers in waists, dresses, and women's underwear, 3,617 and 375 Broadway, have made an assignment to Samuel I. Ferguson. They also did business as Maison Herbert.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 13.—Louis Schwartz, clothing, dry goods, and shoes, of Virden, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $7,929, assets $3,655.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 13.—Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed by Abe Levine, dry goods; liabilities, $15,343; assets, $10,575; exemptions, $1,200.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Hyman Buchbinder, a contractor, and his wife filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy today. Buchbinder's liabilities, $49,612.32; assets, $5,225; Mrs. Buchbinder's liabilities, $59,569.45; assets, $185.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name is that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 or Over.

Berthet, Isidor—City of New York....$250.08
Bladowsky, B.—Same.....250.08
Bernstein, Abraham—Same.....250.08
Carney, M. Marro—Same.....250.08
Ciancimilli, Fortunato—Same.....250.08
Carlson Motor & Truck Co.—Same.....250.08
Demarest, J. Cleveland—Same.....250.08
Drakeley, George—Same.....250.08
Delaney, Charles E.—Same.....244.85
Hanan, Frank E.—Same.....250.08
Israel, David—Same.....250.08
Ingalls, Andrew—Same.....250.08
Johnson, William E.—Same.....250.08
Klein, William—Same.....250.08
Kneckt, Israel—Same.....250.08
Kulles, George—Same.....250.08
Loeser, Paul—Same.....250.08
McDonald, Charles E.—Same.....250.08
Maisel, Alexander—Same.....250.08
Matthews, Robert V.—Same.....250.08
Rice, Roland D.—Same.....250.08
Resinoff, Meyer—Same.....250.08
Rubins, Jacob—Same.....250.08
Sturm, Frederick T.—Same.....250.08
Seransky Phillips—Same.....250.08
Taban, Joseph—Same.....250.08
Teta, Michael—Same.....250.08
Tierney, Thomas—Same.....250.08
Ayers, Margaret D.—L. de L. Aigle Reese.....316.33
Augenblick, Philip—E. Simon.....106.09
Appleton, E. Rhea—E. Lauritano.....281.76
Bay Boulevard Realty Co., Inc., and J. Harry Myers—H. Schulthels.....9,562.31
Barbeau, Emil—S. Fixel.....644.34
Brady, Elizabeth T.—E. E. Hitchman.....238.17
Balsam, John M.—W. B. Richards.....314.12
Basserman, Abraham—United Mills Flour Co.....119.91
Consolidated Garage and Taxi Co., Inc., and Jacques M. Perlman—D. Ellison..747.26
Cohen, Lippman, and Barnet Lifshitz—Nassau Beekman Investing Co.....686.83
Cople, Edward—J. T. Fisher.....281.91
Cole, Bayard N.—American Bitumastic Enamel Co.....142.35
Carr, Alexander—J. Samuels & Bro., Inc.....333.71
Carrick, Augustin W.—E. Fernandez..312.27
Cooney, Peter J.—M. E. Cummings....298.82
Cohen, Samuel—J. Alenza.....267.99
Dickerson, William H.—M. Margentime, Inc.....459.78
Dillon, Henry T.—Thompson-Starrett Co., costs.....107.94
Dunmore Improvement Corporation and Morris Katz—L. Loewenthal et al.....139.06
Dunn, Michael—G. Martin.....458.22
Esseman, David—A. Levin.....264.52
Elliott, James W.—H. M. Kramer.....497.23
Same—E. M. Milburn.....235.81
Finnegan, Margaret—P. J. Muldoon...342.61
First National Stores, Inc.—M. Y. Rocklaw.....176.91
Ferguson, James and Catherine—S. Schnurr.....114.65
Same—E. Goldberg.....114.50
Faber, Helena W.—M. E. Fogerty.....162.91
Finkel, Morris, by guardian—S. Ehrenworth, costs.....122.64
Feilmeth, Leon L.—Knapp Co., Inc.....373.80
Fine, Arthur and David—John D., Inc., et al., costs.....148.22
Gorman, George R.—Prudential Lithograph Co., Inc.....756.62
Grimshaw, Frances H.—J. Bates et al..206.71
Gee, Lillie—New York Zoological Society.....108.12
Goldenberg, Louis, and David Gingold—E. T. Sullsbayer.....771.93
H. Jaffe & Co.—E. Woods.....294.41
Harrison, Burton Co. and Louis B. Harrison—Union Casualty, Inc., Co.....204.16
H. C. F. Koch & Co., Inc.—J. B. Collins et al.....1,420.51
Holst, Alfred, Jr.—Swift & Co., Inc....125.06
Jupiter, Moses—S. Weisbrot, Inc.....368.41
Kenny, Edward—M. Zimmerman Co.....107.70
Kessel, Joseph and Charles—Van Dyck Gravure Co.....145.91
Kaplan, Joseph—A. Warshow.....105.79
Kettcrer, Percival, Co.—Valentine & Co.....527.21
Lowenthal, Milton G.—W. T. Erickson.218.31
Leit, Edward—Seneca Distributing Co..181.68
Lovejoy, Morris—Alper Schultz Hirschfield, Inc.....147.74
Morton, Agnes G.—Belmont Powell Holding Co.....122.15
Mitchell Contracting Co., Inc., and Sanitary Sewage Reduction Co.—United States Realty and Improvement Co...370.89
Maurice Lesser & Co., Inc.—Broadhead Worsted Mills.....1,685.12
Munroe, George H.—M. E. Digan.....361.09
Marcy, William H.—Alexander Hamilton Institute.....111.55
Marks, Louis—Kaufman et al.....183.60
Managing and Producing Co., Inc.—Carney & Kerr, Inc.....562.93
New York Finance Co., John A. S. Brown, Frank E. Schermerhorn, Chester A. Auff, Charles Caldwell and George S. Brandt—Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.....119.46
Mitzberg, Louis—M. Katz.....101.67
Nagel, August—S. S. Hartstein.....122.82
Nadinsky, Samuel—People, &c.....113.41
Norsa, Frederico or Frederick—M. Guffanti 178.12
Nassau Brewing Co.—W. M. Schwenker, Inc.....1,303.16
Phillips, Percy F.—H. A. Haines.....9,212.90
O'Donnell, James H.—E. J. Rieser.....235.70
O'Toole, Mary—J. Huebler.....350.67
Princess, Jue Quong Tai, or Rose E. Jewel—R. O'Connor 184.53
Palatine Fire Ins. Ltd., of London, England—J. Zweigert.....328.50
Rose, Manes—State Bank.....184.62
Robert M. Bleakie & Co., Inc., and Robert M. Bleakie—P. L. Slazenger.....691.31
Rlima Building Co., Inc.—E. Coffin....2,214.04
Rosenbaum, Abraham and Bessie—L. Cohen et al.....605.59
Schorr, Abraham—Depositors Assets Corp.....138.35
Sherr, Benjamin—Siff & Cohen.....401.91
Smith, Horace H.—F. A. Emery.....191.41
Skotthy, Theresa—U. S. Realty and Improvement Co.....147.14
Schlesinger, Leon—A. Sackelman.....106.65
Stern, Irving C.—Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., Inc.....147.28
Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corp., Inc.—J. C. Nichols.....1,402.89
Schuhmann, Fred, or Schulmann—People, &c.....145.41
Thurman, Julius—I. Schneittacher.....157.41
Trojan Building Corp., Oscar R. W. Worm, Jr., and Joseph Schwartz—Cullo Marble and Tile Works, Inc.....429.24
Thorpe, John W.—J. Phillips.....589.78
Thomas J. Brady, Jr., Construction Co. —Gallahan-Kingsley Co., Inc.....236.40
White, Joseph J.—O'Neill Tire and Rubber Co., Inc.....407.06
Weiss, William F.—R. E. Chapman....452.73
Wagner, Leon—Crystal Film Co., costs.108.48
Weintraub, Joseph—Jacob Levy & Bro., Inc.....3,507.27
Walsh, Edward M.—Federal Rubber Mfg. Co.....186.33
Woodend, William E.—W. K. Shock....847.52
Watson, Robert C.—L. W. Riehl et al..331.21

In Bronx County.

Adnine Const. Co., Inc., and Adolph L. Simon—M. Maldn.....$116.72
Bellotta, Rachael—E. K. Muller.....94.37
Bradford, Samuel D.—C. W. Haines...737.78
Dorsey, William H., James C. Punderford, William H. Osborne, and Stewart Haddock—D. H. Haights et al..291.80
Fleischman, Philip E.—R. F. Baxter..4,600.80
Fisher, Hiram R.—A. C. Ruhl et al...241.70
Gilman, Isaac—J. Neugeboren et al....234.74
Gibraltar Realty Co., Henry Aretz, Wm. Breithaupt, and Ferdinand Buck—Ambrose Realty Co.....5,382.32
Lichterman, Belle—Westchester-Hewitt Realty Co.....167.55
Lomench, Samuel—J. D. Tobias.....47.51
Price, Harry—H. Rifkin.....89.65
Rose, Louis C.—C. Bartolo.....370.09
Sanitary Dish Co.—E. C. Fuller Co....240.11
Torrence, Oakley—Simplex Auto Co.....80.91

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Park Operating Co. and Benjamin Wolfson—Voska, Foelsch & Sidlo, Inc., Dec. 1, 1916.....$225.91
Stroll, Nathan and Sophie—M. Malawista, Oct. 24, 1913.....134.50
Jackson, Walter H.—W. J. Salomon, Jan 18, 1915.....419.65
Clinger, John—Charles Scribners, April 24, 1916.....269.25
Eagle Sash and Door Co., Inc., and Rubin Grau—G. M. Krakower, Dec. 11, 1916.....116.66
Fritzell, Annie, or Mme. Rialta—D. J. Kenney, April 23, 1915.....117.91
Hickok, Chandler H.—W. A. Hall, Aug. 2, 1916.....1,621.94
Hawley, Byron C.—L. Zeiter et al., March 30, 1916.....225.65
Erie R. R. Co.—J. Fallon, April 12, 1916.....1,130.52
Aparicio, Jose R.—L. Mundet & Son, Inc., Dec. 4, 1916.....815.00
Willets Service Co., Inc.—J. G. Leonard, Feb. 25, 1915.....4,646.00

In Bronx County.

Hearn, Walter—G. H. Reading, Oct. 26, 1916.....$196.51

Light Lofts

121-5 West 17th St.

For light manufacturing. 74-ft. frontage. Very good light. Conforms to all requirements of Labor Laws.

Top Loft

154 West 14th St.

100x107; all light. Suitable for engravers, publishers or other high grade manufacturers. Live steam can be furnished.

100% Sprinkler System

E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William Street. Tel. Hanover 5989

BUY A TUBERCULOSIS SITE.

MINEOLA, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The Nassau County Board of Supervisors today voted to purchase the Charles Kiel farm of 100 acres at Bethpage, on which a tuberculosis hospital will be erected. The price agreed upon is $300 an acre. A year and a half ago the people at a referendum election approved of an appropriation of $100,000 for the hospital and site.

The Supervisors found it hard to obtain a site owing to the objection of all villages and country places to having the hospital located there. The farm is five miles from Farmingdale and seven from Central Park, L. I. As soon as possible the erection of buildings will be begun.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Ben Levitman has purchased the interest of Louis Fein in the firm of Levitman & Fein, and will continue the business under his own name in the Oppenheim-Collins building, 34 West Thirty-fourth Street.

The Australian Government has prohibited the importation of tin plate from the United States, according to a cablegram dated Dec. 8, and received by the Department of Commerce from Commercial Attache P. B. Kennedy, who is at Melbourne. The prohibition does not apply to shipments actually en route.

The National Cloak and Suit Company of this city has sent cards to the 2,000 firms from which they made purchases during the current year, asking that no presents be sent to the company's buyers or other employes.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

BALTIMORE—Daniel, Miller Co.; J. H. Spencer, domestics; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Siegel-Rothschild Co.; D. Rothschild, umbrellas, materials; 126 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; L. K. Gutman, dry goods; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss N. Thurlow, cotton underwear; 433 4th Av.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss Casey, jewelry, leather goods; Miss E. Ash, representing; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss Hornstein, coats; 315 5th Av.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. B. Blumenthal, costumes; Miss J. Canty, cotton waists, muslin underwear, neckwear; Miss A. M. Doyle, children's wear; Miss D. Killeen, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss E. Lewis, art goods, linens; 315 5th Av.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; E. Adelberg, hosiery, gloves; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. King, machine-made dresses; Mr. O'Callahan, misses' suits; Miss Gilman, children's coats; Mr. Phillips, women's coats; Miss Murphy, silk dresses; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—H. H. White Co.; C. Koven, men's clothing; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; F. Coleman, P. E. McHugh, dress goods; Miss J. E. Rowell, corsets; 432 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; J. B. Reynolds, rugs; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; A. E. Vetter, cloaks, suits; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; F. D. Crawford, hosiery, underwear; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; S. Obermeyer, laces, embroideries, notions, hdkfs.; 15 East 22d.
CHICAGO—The 12th Street Store; E. Wurtzburg, domestics, white, wash goods, linens; 1,133 B'way.
CHICAGO—Sol Klein; H. Bos, cottons, silks, dress goods; 1,133 B'way.
CHICAGO—Field Cloak Co.; H. Sahm, Spring silk, herge dresses; 39 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott

BOOM FOR FOREIGN NOTES.

Change in Stock Exchange Constitution Would Cut Commissions.

Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday put before the members a proposal to amend the constitution in regard to commissions on transactions in foreign and domestic short-term notes and bonds. Heretofore the usual commission of one-eighth of 1 per cent. has been asked by members of non-members for buying or selling securities of five years or less maturity. The change proposed will make the brokerage a matter of mutual agreement, not fixed by rule, in case the members ratify the amendment next week.

Brokers said the new measure should stimulate dealings in the Anglo-French 5s, the United Kingdom 5s and short-term railroad and industrial issues. Because a "close" market has existed in many notes of corporations, with prices containing fractions less than one-eighth, the business has been handled largely between dealers by telephone. Many prominent issues have never been listed on the Exchange.

The Governors struck from the trading list the common and preferred stocks of the United States Reduction and Refining Company. The explanation for this step was contained in a resolution which said that correspondence with the President of the company and others had indicated that no equity would exist for the stocks after the bondholders had received $255 for each $1,000 bond through foreclosure proceedings. The stocks have been inactive for a long period. Trading in these will end officially on Jan. 2.

Allan L. Lindlay was elected a Governor to succeed the late J. H. Halle.

LITTLE WOOL IS ON HAND.

High Prices for Stock Continue to be Paid in the West.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Speculation in scoured wools, particularly capes, is one of the features of the wool market. It is predicted that little wool will be on hand on Jan. 1. Some houses are all sold out, and others have only a small supply of stock. Reports that Germany and her allies want peace seem to have no effect on the wool market.

"High prices continue to be paid in the West for wool on the sheep's back on a basis of $1 a pound. Sales totaled some 6,000,000 pounds. Considerable buying with an upward tendency in the cotton market, yesterday followed the report that Germany and her allies wanted peace. It will probably require more than the present report to have any great effect on the cotton market.

"The situation in the woolen goods market has undergone quite a change during the week. Not only have buyers been operating, but the market is rather active, although formal openings have not been made in any large number. The outlook is for much higher quotations, but for a strong and conservative market."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Thirty-eight corporations chartered today have an aggregate capitalization of $1,133,000. They include:

500 Lexington Avenue Co., Inc., engineering, construction, manufacturing, trading, $300,000; W. J. Hughes, F. C. Hurley, F. J. Lucius, 417 Riverside Drive.

Kodeco Realty Corp., Inc., Binghamton, realty construction, $200,000; D. Cohen, J. K. and N. Nornblite, Binghamton.

Timen, Carnot & Co., Inc., drugs, $75,000; L. Stimel, M. Carnot, A. Timen, Hunts Point Apartments, Bronx.

Albert Hicks & Co., Inc., stock, bond brokers, commission selling agents, $100,000; A. Hicks, N. S. Haughwout, W. Jones, 1,790 Broadway.

B. E. Swart Hotel Co., Inc., Oneonta, hotels, restaurants, theatres, wines, liquors, $50,000; C. E. Holmes, G. L. Gibbs, B. E. Stewart, Oneonta.

Rutherauff & Ryan, Inc., advertising, $50,000; M. Raines, F. B. Ryan, W. B. Rutherauff, Tranford, N. J.

The Quadruplex Manufacturing Co., Inc., attachments for internal combustion engines, motors, vehicles, $60,000; C. G. Wilbur, H. E. Patrick, F. M. Thompson, 54 South Broadway, White Plains.

Irving Alsberg, Inc., clothing, wearing apparel, $50,000; L. and I. Alsberg, M. M. Rosenberg, 1 Waverley Place.

Beacon-Rubber Co., Inc., Buffalo, rubber, rubber products, $50,000; L. B. Dietz, H. A. Forbes, H. T. Auerbach, Statler Hotel, Buffalo.

Hotel Imperial Corp. of New York City, conduct Hotel Imperial, $50,000; J. N. Scelsa, W. K. Earle, J. E. Waid, 59 Wall St.

Natural Grape Juice Co., Inc., Brockton, grape juice, by-products, $15,000; R. E. Barnwell, Haddam Neck, Conn.; Ralph Ripley, Swain Bros., Inc., Troy, grains, hay, straw, cereals, selling agents, commission, $10,000; F. C. Claessens, E. W. Decker, E. Swain, 22 Park Av., Troy.

Crippen-Rase Co., Inc., Rochester, record file and cabinets, $40,000; A. E. Rase, I. M. and A. J. Crippen, Rochester.

L. J. Bisbee Co., Inc., Lynbrook, realty, $10,000; F. W. Coler, H. S. Phillips, L. J. Bisbee, Malvern.

The Franklin Lunch, Inc., Syracuse, restaurant, $10,000; L. A., C. A., and G. B. Hawkins, Syracuse.

Automobile Mechanics' Corp., auto repairing, $10,000; L. Herse, A. Goldner, E. J. Berger, 124 E. 84 St.

Rosenberg, Cundo & Auerbach, Inc., girls', misses' coats and suits, $5,000; L. Auerbach, V. Cundo, F. Rosenberg, 38 St. Mark's Place.

George's Flower Shops, Inc., St. George, flowers, confectionery, soda, restaurant, $5,000; S. Schulnick, E. Moerdes, E. Georgades, St. George.

Z. & W. Motors Co., Inc., Brooklyn, autos, trucks, gasoline boats, $5,000; E. Zimmermann, J. and F. Winter, 412 Albermarle Road, Brooklyn.

Deutsch Furniture Co., Inc., Queens, furniture, carpets, rugs, $5,000; A. Braun, L. Friedman, E. Marx, Newark, N. J.

Walker's Restaurants, Inc., Buffalo, restaurants, cafes, $5,000; W. P. F. Walker, A. A. Moore, R. C. Neal, Buffalo.

Tu-Shu Tire Corporation, motors, engines, cars, vehicles, machinery, tires, rubber footwear, goods, $100,000; no par value; begin business with $5,000; G. P. and W. P. Herrick, W. C. Moore, 1,178 B'way.

J. M. Myres Co., Inc., advertising, publicity, $5,000; C. Secor, J. H. Tucker, J. M. Myres, 59 W. 92 St.

Authorization: Waitt & Bond, Inc., Portland, Me., tobacco, cigars, $500,000. Representative, John J. McCormick, 410 E. 68 St. Capital increase: Schildwachter Automobile Co., Inc., New York, $18,700 to $50,000; The Paul Delaney Co., Brockton, $125,000 to $500,000.

Merger: Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal and East River Terminal Railroad, with Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal.

Voluntary dissolutions: Leroy Lime and Crushed Stone Co., Inc., Leroy; Julius Glaser & Son, Inc., New York; The Lambkin Coupling Co., Inc., Brooklyn; Rockwood Realty Co., Inc., Rochester; Schroeppel Dairy Men's Protective Association, Pennellville.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 13.—Charters filed: Jack Horner Co., Plainfield, manufacture and deal in sporting and athletic goods, $10,000; Robert P. Horner, Charles Degraw, A. G. Thaanum, Jacob D. Koebler, New York City. Hammonton Farms, Inc., Camden, real estate, construction and securities, $6,000; Thomas C. Elvins, Charles Fitting, H. Kirk Spear, Camden.

James Poultry and Egg Co., Jersey City, deal in poultry, poultry products, milk, cheese, vegetables, &c., $50,000; Emmett E. James, Falls City, Neb.; Jesse H. Wilson, Atchison, Kan.; Morris H. Nelson, Hoboken.

Chemical Products Corp., Camden, manufacture and deal in chemicals, pharmaceutical and medical preparations, $200,000; F. S. Hansell, John A. MacPeak, I. C. Clow, Camden.

Carteret Ferry Taxi Co., Jersey City, own and manage motor and auto buses and taxicabs, $5,000; Francis V. Fiaschi, Theodore Rurode, Alfred K. Moe, Jersey City.

Miller Realty Co., Newark, real estate development and securities, $10,000; August J. Miller, Alexander A. Miller, Edward H. Scattergood, Newark.

Jabel Ring Manufacturing Co., Newark, manufacture and deal in jewelry, rings, gold and silver ware, &c., $125,000; Joseph J. Abelson, Benney Elsky, Minnie Elsky, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 13.—Charters filed: Colleous Copper Company, mine for gold, silver, lead, zinc, &c., $3,000,000; F. R. Hansell, George R. S. Martin, S. C. Seymour, local Philadelphia incorporators.

The Chicago Motion Picture Co., manufacture moving-picture machines and devices of all kinds, $1,000,000; Arthur W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, L. H. Gunther, all of New York.

Consumers Candy Stores, Inc., buy, sell, and manufacture candy of all kinds, $1,500,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman F. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Jones Tool Co., Inc., import, export, produce and deal in and with hardware, &c., $500,000; M. Friedberg, V. C. Bogardus, H. H. Walker, all of New York.

Cosmic Film Co., stage and take photographic plays to do a general moving-picture business, $250,000; W. H. MacDonald, A. F. Laurie, O. A. Hastings, all of New York.

The Congress Mfg. Co., manufacture metal and wooden products, $1,000,000; J. B. Harrington, A. A. Herzwall, M. C. Middleman, all of Cleveland, Ohio.

Increases in capital: Superior Thread and Yarn Co., at New York, $1,300,000 to $1,700,000.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(c) This character means current or current.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—54—United States, plaintiff, v. W. E. Crane; and 718—United States, plaintiff, v. Kahn et al.—Argued for plaintiff and for defendant in No. 718.

280—F. Von Baumbach, Collector of Internal Revenue, petitioner, v. Sargent Land Co.; 287—Same v. Sutton Land Co.; and 288—Same v. Kearsarge Land Co.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Dec. 14: 236 (and 237 and 268,) 30, (and 58,) 43, (and 106,) 126, 106, 115, 112, 104, 35 and 136.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Eames<H B Claflin, McCarthy<NY, N H & H RR., Timmins<Easton, Amundsen<Baltimore, Senft<Lewis.

Warden<Kenny, Weerhide<Johns-Manville Co, Am Oil, &c, Co<Western Gas Const Co.

DISTRICT COURT—A. N. Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity Calendar.

Autoplano Co< Story Am, Co<Tower Mfg & Clark Piano Co., Ashley<Frank A Weeks Mfg Co.

Thermos Bottle Novelty Co, Cook<Flagg.

Note—The first case on the above calendar is to be passed until Dec. 18.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Admiralty. Moore<Hamburg-Am Line et al. Case on—Re Coal Boat 88 (Limit.)

Case on—Follette< Catherine T.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—9:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Naturalizations.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Bird<Inter Ry Co, McNamee<Chenoweth, Loeffler<Loeffler, Nowakoski<NY & No Shore Trac Co.

Mederer et al<Van Sicien et al, Wintersteen, admx< CNY, Rice, admx<Cummings Con Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clark, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Dowling, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Steuer<Hart, Regan<CNY.

Youmans<Bradley Cont Co, Ronsheim<Knick Ice, Hull<Williamsport P M Co.

Williams Eng, &c, Co <same, Holmes<Camp, Same<Crane, Vigorito<N Y Life Ins, Herrman<Herrman, Baucus<Weatherall, Fagan<Bishop,

Nilsen<Am Bridge Co, Bklyn E D Terminal< C RR of N J.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Goodman<Col Tr Co, Fried<Fried, Wolf<Lanternier, Whitehurst<Whitehurst, Re Sterling Motor Tr Co<Sofield, Springfd F & M I Co< Wonderland Am Co, Fried<Jonaf, Kleinman<Bernstein, Eakeson<Mathiasen, Brown<Graveur, Blumenstein<Isaacs, Farmer<Keller & F Co, McEried<Greenberg, Keeler<Armstrong, M Berardini State Bk <Gormly, Herman<Herman, East Riv Nat Bk< Columbia Tr Co, City Acctg Co, Inc< Radigan, Reilly<Inter Met Co, Steinbrenner<Stein & Co, Heyneman<Heyneman Ward<Williams, Bowne<Colt, Re Fromm & Herr, McKeever<Bingham, Strager<Strager, McCoy<I R T Co, (2.) Re Lincoln Trust Co, (Bennett.) De Martini<McCaldin, Tyler<Twin C Pow Co Cook<Jacob, Re Hallheimer, (Clayton.) Sandler<Latham Hotel Herklotz<Smith, Re Phipps (Hellemes.) Lagnitta<Kora, (2.) Landers<Herd, Rubino<Ackerman, Kings Co Lgt Co< Woodbury, Percival<Richardson, Cohn<Bruder, (5.) Appeal<N E Equit Ins Co, CNY<Estey W Wks, Re Genz, Re Nadel, Leonard<Taylor, Chisholm<Chisholm, German Sav Bk<Kress Korash<Syska, Re Pearce, O'Hearn<James Miller Realty Co.

Adelman<Bishop Sons & Co, CNY<Nat Surety Co, Richards<Aetna A & L, Green<Dickler, Marcus<Metzger & Co, Franklin Eng Co< Asphalt Pav Co, Williams<Griffen Co, Cooper & Evans<CNY US Wood P Co<same, Lord Elep Co<Barber Asphalt Pav Co, Malbin<C Zingales Co, CNY<Colon, Smith, Jr<Am Dock, Kleenwsap Co<Holbrook, Ehrler<McCarthy, H C Stowe Const Co< CNY, CNY<Clark, Britt<Com Cas Ins, Cort Theatre Co<Margolies, Stern<Goldberg, Meyer & Sons, Dixey<Punch & Judy Theatre Co, Schreyer<Levy, Tucker<Livingston, Moffa<NY & Q Co RR, Stein<Fleischmann & Co, Re Witlemans Air & Craft, Greene<Greene, Frame<White & Co, Re Towle, Re CNY (Van Bergen) Drury<Offenbach, Goldberg<Popular Pictures Corp, Ruhlin<W J Burns Int Detective Agency, Gunton<Healy, Re Drexel<Hodley, May<Leon, Radda<Radda, Shrage<Shrage, Re Harry<Manhattan Waiters' Assocn, Re Schuster<Frances J Garcia.

Adler<Suizberger & Sons Co, Strauss<Callender, O'Connor<Ross, Scinto<NY Rwys, Singer<Singer Sewing Mach Co, Sapertein<Schreinkeisen, Muzella<Seaboard Trading Co, Rothe<Callan, Berwel<N Y Rys, Levey<3d Av R R, Schmidt<Union Rys, Da Costa<Brown, Harris<Foster, McKeown<same, McHale<same, Steven<same, Weinberger<Seltzer, Ferranti<Foster, Parro<N Y Rys, Bick<Gallucci, Safir<McGivney & Corr-Corp, Thieriot<Makowics, Kulemkampff<Muller, Gelber<Fisher, Klein<Greenberg.

Mountain<Hanley, Honiman<R T S C & S Co, Kane<O'Brien, Davidson<D H R R, Bonewitz<same, Lupe<Chapman.

Havilland<Reynolds et al, Baron<Nassau RR, Hacntmann & Co< Hamburg-Am Line, Koerner<Lord & Taylor, Young<Beckers, Otsinski<Collins, Ennis<Panzer Rty & Const Co, Thomson<Local Bldg Co, Schoenwetter<Nas RR Walkoff<B H RR, Eto<same, Troge<L I Ltg Co, Greeney<Troy Waggon Works, Altobello<Nas R R, Hamroff<Davidson, Tucker<CNY et al, Marwell<L I R R et al, Kreisvogel<B H RR et al, Chichester<Nas R R, Logan<CNY, Phillips<Nas RR, King<Mesorole Trucking Co, Wellington<Arnuck et al, Conroy<Kane, Finger<Nas RR, Smith<Frederick, Herman<Barrett, Tanquet<Ehrnst, Herd<same, Thaken<Callanan et al, Carpenter<N Y Consol RR.

Special Calendar.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Fleser, Panca & Co<L Barth & Son, Goelet<Bryant Motor, Pearsall<Nicholas, Goldsmith<Fuchs, Davidson<Friedrich, Hirsch<Pokress, Sampieri<Viano, Pleser<Goldman, Hammer<Kleinfeld, Eichenfield<Hirshberg Ruland & Whiting Co <Whiting, Friedman<Stark & Co, Cardile<Scopelliti, Loomis<Tarder, Lubelsky<No Brit, &c, Same<CNY Ins Co, Pringe Hat Co<Hohs, Kohland<Ferrari—Frank Rosenbaum<Golde—Edwin D Hays, Farmers Loan & Trust Co—Andrew S. Hammersley, Re Schuster—Frances J Garcia.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—David Bispham<Werba Luescher Opera Co—Edward Ash.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Gribben<Majilton, Butler<Burke, Boehm<Boehm (2.) Mercer<Gleason, Sipp<Adams-Flanigan Co.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.

Cases on: Watstein<Celtic Co. Burke<Higgins. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM. (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Mutual Trust Co. of Westchester County<Goodwin-Gallagher Sand and Gravel Co.—Maurice S. Cohen. Pinneo<Wolski—Henry K. Davis.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Mullan, J.—Fannie L. Veith<Marie Kahre et al.—George Price.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

Lang<Munnelni Co. People, &c<Kleinholtz, Springfield Cemetery< Herman, Phillips<W R Land Co (2.) Azzassauckas<CNY.

Bensdorf<Hanley, Honiman<R T S C & S Co, Kane<O'Brien, Davidson<D H R R, Bonewitz<same, Lupe<Chapman.

Davis<Bradley Asphalt Co, Flynn et al, Youngandiewe< Nassau RR, Dean<Rosenthal et al, Dausch<New Style Home Realty Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Seufield<Bklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Co, Primo<Signorelli, Regan<Jennings, Green, Comr, &c< Meyer, Klatt<Klatt, Lauder<Palast, Bruno<Imbesi et al, Schlimmer<O'Connell, Zaldner<Rothenberg, Nitrog'B, C & S R, Robinson<B H RR, Nelson<same, Weissman<Bindel et al, Lupton's Sons Co< Koeppel, Glazer<Nassau RR, Drexler<Engel, Jaques<Cranford Co, Fichti<Milan, Kinsch<CNY, Curler<same, Ryan<Sahr, Feinberg<Verdon, Silva<Bethlehem Steel Co<Stolzberger & Sons Co, Zifferstein<Brook R T, Francois<Bradley, Wingerath<Kallwasser, Wellington<B H RR, Basil<Pollack & O'Neill, Clark<B H RR, Goldman Furniture Co<Cohen, Kass<Nassau RR, Brown<Press et al, Birnbak<Wile & Co, Zimmer<McNulty et al.

Highest number reached on regular call, 7270.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of: Mary S Rehbein, Thomas White, Austin Barton, Warren T. Coffin, Thomas Derbyshire, Celia Cunningham, Patrick Howard, Ann Degnan, Julia Begoinn, Richard Speir, Thos H Wentworth, James McVey, Camillo Sisera.

Administration of: John Clarke.

Accounting of: John J Freel.

John Monahan, Theresa Formento, Charles Lindstrand, John Murphy, Mustcadeo Infants, Ann Hurley, Louis Knoll, John C Strehming, Louis Brousmile, Harold M Rice.

Estates of: Colligan Infants, Anna McGowan, Salvatore Fiorella, J H McCarmick, Bernice E Chapman, Sarah C Hubie.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., May, J.; Part V., Hylan, J. Calendar called in Part V.

Fennell<Van Rooyen, Aspling<Fischer et al, Kusewitzky<Schneider, Wingerter<Hutwelker et al, Schmallhelser<CNY, Cox<B H RR, Wolsberg<Knowles, Lichtenberg<Levy, Campbell<B H RR, Malone<B,QC & SRR, Cohen<Levy.

Davis<Bradley Asphalt Co, Flynn et al, Youngandiewe< Nassau RR, Dean<Rosenthal et al, Dausch<New Style Home Realty Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Seufield<Bklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Co, Primo<Signorelli, Regan<Jennings, Green, Comr, &c< Meyer, Klatt<Klatt, Lauder<Palast, Bruno<Imbesi et al, Schlimmer<O'Connell, Zaldner<Rothenberg, Nitrog'B, C & S R, Robinson<B H RR, Nelson<same, Weissman<Bindel et al, Lupton's Sons Co< Koeppel, Glazer<Nassau RR, Drexler<Engel, Jaques<Cranford Co, Fichti<Milan, Kinsch<CNY, Curler<same, Ryan<Sahr, Feinberg<Verdon, Silva<Bethlehem Steel Co<Stolzberger & Sons Co, Zifferstein<Brook R T, Francois<Bradley, Wingerath<Kallwasser, Wellington<B H RR, Basil<Pollack & O'Neill, Clark<B H RR, Goldman Furniture Co<Cohen, Kass<Nassau RR, Brown<Press et al, Birnbak<Wile & Co, Zimmer<McNulty et al.

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Dougherty<Helman, Lewis<P Loeser Co, Weisglass<Nassau RR McParland<NY ConRR Flicker<B H RR, Casiglia<same, McNamara<Hommel, La Greca<B H RR, Hopkins<NY Con RR, Ross<Forbes, Sisco<Maaro.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Bendt<Biela, People<Maglie, Fusco<N Y N H & H RR Co, Luciano<Lawrence Park Realty Co, Erie City Iron Co, McIntyre<Int R T.

Denton<Denton, Simone<Connell, Duffy<West Elec RR, Foley<Rattner, Halsko<Lehigh Valley Coal Co, Mc Amber<McBride(2) Genesee<Graubert.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Becker<McBride, (2.) Varnum<same, (2.) Johnson<West El RR, Arutz<Havey, Costello<Wallace, People<Levine, Same<Guerin, Reilly<Peloton Sun, Lombardo<Serv of Jr for Incurable Cancer Per<Guernsey, Conti<N Y C RR (2.) Visconti<Becker, Parker<Desell, Maxson<Bardeen, Cropp<Phila & Rdg C & I Co, Levine<Gerardi, Nickerson<Brinberg, Carroll<City of Yonkers, Evanitch<Phila & Reading C & I Co.

Highest number reached on call, 356.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II, Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Fe<L I R R Man & St Nich Av Ry, Barrows<B R R, Stenkiewicz<Seager's Garage, Inc, Kraus, an inf<Smith, Smith, an inf<Wicke, Conaty<Weinrich et al.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.

Smith, as admx<N Y & L I Traction Co, Ager<CNY, Schutter<Nassau St RR, Johnson, as admx< Schutter et al, Mohawk<N Y & Q Co Ry, Fr der<L I RR Co, Hu der et al, Nell<Dunn, Wilson, an infant< Ford Motor Co.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1318.

Perno<Guilbert, Nolan<L I RR, Kaiser<Post, O'Connell<Leavitt et al (2.) Barry<same, Mandell<Burns, Van Houten<Salmen et al, Astoria Taxicab Corp< The Texas Co, Strobel<Hart.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the Preferred Pictures Corporation, a domestic stock Corporation, has filed in this office on this 12th day of December, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such Corporation, that Section 222 of the General Corporation law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this fourth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

C. W. TAFT, Second Deputy Secretary of State.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of ROSENTHAL & LATNER, consisting of WALTER M. ROSENTHAL and HANNE LATNER, formerly conducting in New York City, a business of the manufacture and sale of ladies' and misses' coats and cloaks, has been dissolved as of the 2d day of December, 1916, by mutual consent.

Dated, December 2d, 1916.

WALTER M. ROSENTHAL, HANNE LATNER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership firm of ERLANGER, GROSS & GOLDSTEIN manufacturers of ladies' waists at No. 542 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, has dissolved and the firm of ERLANGER & GOLDSTEIN has succeeded to the business of the former firm and have assumed all liabilities.

Dated, New York, December 12th, 1916.

HARRY ERLANGER. ALEXANDER & GROSS. AARON GOLDSTEIN.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, District of Columbia, December 11, 1916.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 309, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., December 21, 1916, for completing the construction of conservatories at the Dunbar High School No. 194, and the James Ormond Wilson Normal School No. 162, Washington, D. C. Blank forms of proposal, specifications and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of ten dollars will be required from bidders to guarantee the return of plans and specifications. Oliver F. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kite, Commissioners, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR MOTORCYCLES.—Office Depot Quartermaster, New York, N. Y., Sealed proposals will be received here until 10 o'clock A. M., December 21, 1916, and then opened for furnishing and delivering 1 to 200 Motorcycles, 1 to 200 Side bars, with equipment. Further information upon application.

COMMERCIAL HISTORY.

Information for investors in The New York Times Annual Financial Section, December 31, and the Annual Review of The Annalist, January 8.

The effect of the war on business operations of Federal Reserve Banks, working of the eight-hour day in railroading, the year in bonds, stocks and cotton, &c.—Advt.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun, rises 7:11 Sun sets 4:40 Moon rises 9:24

THE TIDES.	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A. M.	P.M.	A. M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:39	11:06	4:20	5:02
Governors Island	10:45	11:32	5:07	5:50
Hell Gate	12:35	1:22	6:48	7:31

Arrived—Wednesday, Dec. 13.

SS Lugano, London, Nov. 14.
SS Pelha, Bristol, Nov. 27.
SS Keslung, Boston, Dec. 11.
SS Prins Frederik Hendrik, Curacao, Dec. 5.
SS Sama, Jamaica, Dec. 8.
SS Brandon, Boston, Dec. 12.
SS Franklyn, Newport News, Dec. 12.
SS Manna Hatz, Baltimore, Dec. 11.
SS Camaguey, Cienfuegos, Dec. 6.
SS San Marcos, Galveston, Dec. 6.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Dec. 10.
SS Valadia, London, Nov. 23.
SS Maraval, Trinidad, Dec. 4.
SS Canopic, Boston, Dec. 11.
SS Lady Gaspe, Faro, Nov. 14.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Chicago	Bordeaux	Dec.	4
*Giuseppi Verdi	Naples	Dec.	1
Dwinsk	Greenock	Nov.	27
Kirkwood	Barry	Nov.	28
Bankdale	Almeria	Nov.	24
Harlem	Havre	Nov.	24
Tsyohama Maru	London	Nov.	25
Agamemnon	London	Nov.	24
Philadelphia	Curacao	Dec.	7
Lyngenfjord	Christiania	Nov.	27
Zeta	Kirkwall	Nov.	29
Dipton	La Pallice	Nov.	27
Minas Geraes	Pernambuco	Nov.	27
Navajo	London	Nov.	29
Seguranca	Rio Janeiro	Nov.	11
George Pyman	Barry	Nov.	23
Parima	Demerara	Dec.	3
Santa Marta	Kingston	Dec.	9
Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec.	11
Zulia	Mayaguez	Dec.	9
Harriet	Lisbon	Nov.	24
El Sol	Galveston	Dec.	8
Antilles	New Orleans	Dec.	9

DUE TOMORROW.

Buffalo	Havre	Nov.	29
Caserta	Genoa	Nov.	23
St. Jean	Bordeaux	Nov.	29
Mualdro	Buenos Aires	Nov.	13
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Dec.	12

DUE SATURDAY.

†Noordam	Falmouth	Dec.	7
Chicago City	Bristol	Nov.	30
Florinian	Genoa	Dec.	2
Onega	Havre	Nov.	28
Apache	Jacksonville	Dec.	12
El Mundo	Galveston	Dec.	10

DUE SUNDAY.

*New York	Liverpool	Dec.	9
*Cameronia	Glasgow	Dec.	9
*Adriatic	Liverpool	Dec.	9
Man. Negro	Barcelona	Dec.	1
Tiviles	Santander	Dec.	12
Belltrix	Rotterdam	Nov.	27
Morro Castle	Havana	Dec.	14

DUE MONDAY.

†Oscar II	Copenhagen	Dec.	7
St. Andre	Bordeaux	Dec.	4
Bermudian	Bermuda	Dec.	16
Ohioan	Buenos Aires	Nov.	24
Brazos	San Juan	Dec.	13
Huron	Jacksonville	Dec.	15
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Dec.	15

DUE TUESDAY.

†Carpathia	Liverpool	Dec.	9
Wallace	Havre	Dec.	3
Cacique	Bordeaux	Dec.	4
Tunisie	Huelva	Dec.	1
Korona	St. Thomas	Dec.	13
Havana	Havana	Dec.	16
Metapan	Cristobal	Dec.	9

DUE WEDNESDAY.

*Touraine	Bordeaux	Dec.	11
*Roma	Marseilles	Dec.	9
Yaseldik	Piedmouth	Dec.	3
Mayaro	Trinidad	Dec.	12
Advance	Cristobal	Dec.	13
Mandeville	Jamaica	Dec.	15
Toba Maru	Huelva	Dec.	2
Munamar	Anulla	Dec.	6

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Canadian, St. Thomas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Commewijne, Haiti	12:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Orduna, Liverpool	1.30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, P to Rico	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Frans, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pacific, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Acre, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Jalisco, Baiboa	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cuamo, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sama, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
California, Glasgow		12:00 M.
Olinda, Nuevitas		12:00 M.
Santurces, Arecibo		12:00 M.
Cannizaro, Hull		12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Alano, Tampico		12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Sigio, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Canopic, Naples	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Zulia, San Juan

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

The interesting feature in the realty market yesterday was the purchase by the Guaranty Trust Company of the former Dimock residence at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street. The property was leased on a long term by the buyers, several months ago, with the purpose of erecting an uptown branch building. In view of the increasing business importance of that part of the avenue, negotiations were opened for its purchase and the deal has just been closed through the realty firm of Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

The property occupies a plot 48 feet on Sixtieth Street and 75 feet on Madison Avenue, opposite the Madison Avenue Methodist Church. It has been held by Mrs. Susan Whitney Dimock, sister of the late William C. Whitney and widow of Henry F. Dimock, at $800,000. The house has been vacant for two years. It was bought by the late Mr. Dimock from the Dana estate about twenty-five years ago.

The Guaranty Trust Company filed plans for an immediate improvement of the plot. The new building will be four stories in height and is estimated to cost $100,000. Cross & Cross are the architects. It will be used by the company as its uptown branch banking office.

Resale of Anderson Galleries.

Details of the deal involving the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Fortieth Street and the adjoining twelve-story building at 15 and 17 East Fortieth Street, occupied under lease-hold from Mrs. Lilla B. Hyde by the Anderson Galleries, since 1910, were announced yesterday. The purchase of the two parcels from Mrs. Hyde for about $750,000, the fee value of the realty, was reported on the preceding day. The twelve-story building on plot 53.6 by 98.9, has been resold to the 17 East Fortieth Street Company, controlled by W. K. Bixby of St. Louis. The corner parcel, occupied by the Hyde residence, remodeled for the use of the Anderson Galleries, will be held by that firm and soon be improved with a twenty-two-story building, part of which will be used for sales and showrooms. The plot is 51.9 on the avenue by 91.9 on Fortieth Street. The new building will cost about $350,000.

The deal was closed through the F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company, representing Mrs. Hyde, and Harris & Vaughan, representing the Anderson Galleries.

Two Garage Deals.

James N. Wells's Sons resold for William Leslie the garage property, 125 by 100, at 541 to 551 West Twenty-fifth Street, recently purchased by him through the same brokers.

The new owner is the Progressive Smelting and Metal Corporation, which will occupy the premises for its own business.

The Montgomery Maze estate sold to John Bittner, proprietor of the Eastern Hotel, the four-story garage building at 58 and 60 East Eighty-eighth Street, 62.7 by 100.8, between Madison and Park Avenues. The price was close to $150,000. A long-term lease on the property, held by the Watson Club Garage, is understood to have been taken over by the new owner.

Bronx Sales.

The Ambeck Realty Corporation purchased from Frederick Tietig the five-story flats, 37.6 by 149, on the north side of 166th Street, 90.8 feet west of Union Avenue. The buyer gave in exchange 4026 to 4032 Tenth Avenue, southwest corner of 215th Street, a five-story flat, with store, on plot 99.11 by 80.

The Crown Operating Company, Inc., represented by Morgenstern Brothers, bought the taxpayer known as 1312 Union Avenue, near Boston Road, on a lot 25 by 115 by irregular.

Loan for Bronx Houses.

New York Title and Mortgage Company has loaned $136,000 to Charles T. Streeter Construction Company for the erection of four six-story apartment houses at the northeast corner of 165th Street and Sheridan Avenue.

Brooklyn.

Frank H. Malone sold for Fred A. Newman of Belmar, N. J., the one-family brick dwelling, 661 Seventy-fifth Street, Bay Ridge, to a client for occupancy.

The Meister Builders, Inc., bought from the Special Constructing and Contracting Company two seven-room houses with garages, known as Nos. 7600 and 7705 Twentieth Avenue Brooklyn.

The four-story apartment house recently completed at 1470 Forty-fourth Street, in the Borough Park section, has been purchased by the Crown Operating Company, Inc., represented by Morgenstern Brothers. The plot is 44 by 100 and the property was held at $35,000. Theirman & Gilbert were the brokers in the sale.

Long Island.

Eleven acres adjoining the estates of Frank C. Jennings and Gerard Beekman, owned by Charles T. McCarthy and Edward J. Deasy, have been sold by Burton Thompson & Co., Inc. The property was held at $25,000.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt Leases Park Avenue Apartment.

Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., leased furnished for the season for James H. Snowden, represented by Douglas L. Elliman & Co., to Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt of Lenox, Mass., his apartment consisting of twenty-six rooms at 420 Park Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-fifth Street.

Mid-Broadway Building Lease.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. have leased the five-story building at No. 446-48 Broadway, containing 40,000 square feet, to Max Abrahams, exporter of shoes. The lease is for a long term of years. The owners of the property were represented by Horace S. Ely & Co. The building is between Howard and Grand Streets.

The same brokers have also rented for the Swan Estate the store, basement and sub-basement of No. 339 Broadway to the American Writing Machine Company, dealers in typewriters and supplies.

Commercial Leases.

Van Vliet & Place leased for James S. Herrman, the premises 407, 409 and 411 West Fourteenth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, with five-story buildings thereon, to the Nathan Schweitzer Company, Inc., who are at present engaged in the poultry and game business at 289-291 Washington Street, for a term of twenty-one years, at a rental aggregating over $200,000.

Herbert A. Sherman leased the store 15-17 West Eighteenth Street to Groetzinger Brothers.

Henry Hof leased for Mary Casson the entire building 301 First Avenue, for a long term of years to Frank J. Reilly.

Crist & Herrick leased for John H. Henshaw the buildings, 302 and 304 West Thirteenth Street to M. J. Goldman for a term of years.

Cannam, Voorhees & Floyd have leased the store, basement, first and second lofts at 209 Pearl Street, for the estate of Y. Pendas to Timen & Carnot; and the store and basement at 19 South William Street through to Stone Street for the estate of Amos F. Eno to G. S. Nicholas.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for Schulte, to The New York American, the southerly half of the new Schulte building at 221 Broadway, adjoining the new Astor House building. The lessees will use the space for a downtown publication office and counting room, taking possession in the Spring.

Heft & Stern have leased the store at 812-14 Seventh Avenue, to the European American Fur Company.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store at office 554 Sd Ave, Gallatin Place, Brooklyn, to the Sulzbach Clothing Company.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company leased for Dr. Malcolm McBurney to Kermit Roosevelt, 62 East Seventy-eighth Street, unfurnished; also, for Francis A. Phraners to Clarence Sackett, 106 East Thirty-seventh Street, for a term of years. Albert B. Ashforth represented the owner, and for Robert J. Collier to Henry W. Munroe, 752 Park Avenue, furnished, for the season.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. Fisher Johnson, 54 East Sixty-third Street, a four-story dwelling, between Madison and Park Avenues, to Dr. Herbert B. Wilcox, who recently bought 39 East Seventy-fifth Street, and is altering it into an American basement house for his own occupancy.

Shaw & Co. leased for Helen A. von Gerichten the three-story and basement dwelling 261 West 116th Street to the Phi Sigma Delta Fraternity.

Harlem Tenement for Colored Tenants.

Plans were filed for a model tenement for colored tenants to be erected on the northwest corner of 122d Street and Park Avenue, a plot 80 by 100. It will be a six-story building containing six apartments on each floor of three, four and five rooms. The property is owned by the estate of L. S. Quackenbush.

American Tract Society Building Foreclosure Sale.

The New York Life Insurance Company, which last week bid in Madison Square Garden for $2,000,000, will more than likely become the owner of another large piece of property, when the American Tract Society Building, at the southeast corner of Spruce and Nassau Streets, is offered at foreclosure sale on Dec. 19 by Henry Brady, auctioneer.

This is a twenty-two story building, and is one of the oldest skyscrapers downtown. The amount of the lien held by the New York Life is $1,402,975.31.

Realty Notes.

George W. Sasse has succeeded to the real estate and insurance business of C. F. W. Johanning, at 2,096 Eighth Avenue, and will continue the business at the same address.

The Shelby Realty Company filed plans for a six-story apartment to cost $500,000, on the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and 162d Street. H. L. Young is the architect.

The Real Estate Board of New York is opposing the ordinance presented to the Board of Aldermen requiring safety devices on passenger elevators. There will be a public hearing on the ordinance on Friday at 2 o'clock, in the Aldermanic Chamber of the City Hall.

The Upper Manhattan Property Owners' Association will hold its annual meeting for election of officers this evening at 700 West 183d Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Manhattan Av, 27 and 29, w s, 81.6 ft n of 101st St, 38.6x100x irregular, six-story flat; withdrawn.

By Samuel Marx.

30th St, 236 West, s s, 329.4 ft e of 8th Av, 23.7x98.9, four-story factory. Adjourned to Dec. 27.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

13th St, 122 East, s s, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 25x103.3, five-story tenement; Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children against Frederick Daub et al.; Miller, K. L. & T., attorneys; due, $21,305.08; taxes, &c., $1,060.29; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By James J. Donovan.

Vyse Av, 1,207, w s, 91.3 ft n of Home St, 20x100, three-story dwelling; City Real Estate Co. against Lawrence Marx et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $5,456.69; taxes, &c., $83.90; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Madison Av, n w corner of 60th St, for a four-story bank, 48x73.5; Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y., 140 Broadway, owner; Cross & Cross, architects; cost, $100,000.

Park Av, n w corner of 122d St, for a six-story tenement, 80x99.1; Lambert Quackenbush estate, 68 East 96th St, owner; J. B. Wallach, 171 Madison Av, architect; cost, $85,000.

16th St, 508 and 510 West, for a six-story tenement, 50x72; Lanzner-Kahn, Inc., 589 West 207th St, owner; Sass & Springstein, 32 Union Square, architects; cost, $35,000.

Riverside Drive, s e corner of 162d St, for a six-story apartment, 108.4x12.6; Shelby Realty Co., 189 Broadway, owner; H. L. Young, 32 Union Square, architect; cost, $500,000.

160th St, s s, 175 ft w of Elton Av, for a two-story brick storage house and dwellings, 25x59.31; Pasquale Greco, 354 College Av, owner; Vincent Managliotti, 1,801 Arthur Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

32d St, 34 and 36 East, to a nine-story hotel; estate of L. Lewisohn, 11 Broadway, owner; B. H. and C. N. Whimston, 148th St. and 3d Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13.

With name and address of the purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 322, n w corner of 92d St, 75.8x128; Bertfield Realty Co. to Edw. H. Litchfield, 2 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn; Grace D. Litchfield, 2,010 Massachusetts Av, Washington, D. C., trustees; Hy. P. Litchfield, will of Edw. C. Litchfield, mtg $130,000, all liens, Aug. 11, 1915; address, 44 Wall St.....$100

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 65th St, 50.5x100; Utility Realty Co. to Hunt's Point Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg. $160,000, Dec. 8; attorney, William Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1

GRAND ST, 200 and 202, n w corner of Mott St, 51.4x100.1x irregular; Jacob and Rose Gordon to Anna Goruon, 253 West 111th St, all title, b. and s., c. a. g., liens, Nov. 5; attorney, Albert M. Levy, 45 Cedar St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Gertrude Rothenberg and another, individually and as assignee of David Gordon et al., all heirs of Louis Gordon, to Gordon Holding Co., 120 Broadway, all title, all liens, Nov. 25; attorney, same.....$1

MITCHELL PLACE, 12, n s, 198 ft e of 1st Av, 16x80.10; Gussie Geringer to Jacob Geringer, 10 Mitchell Place, all liens, Dec. 7; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway.....$1

PITT ST, w s, 75 ft n of Delancey St, 25x75; Isak M. Schoenfeld to Celia Schoenfeld, 49 Pitt St, mtg. $16,000, all liens, March 20.....$1

SHERIFF ST, 77, w s, 81 ft n of Rivington St, 19x25x irregular; William Lustgarten to William Lustgarten & Co., 68 William St, May 2, 1914; attorney, Aug. Weymann, 68 William St.....$1

1ST AV, 96 and 98, s e corner of 6th St, 404 East, 48.6x100; Gertrude Rothenberg and another, individually and as assignee of David Gordon et al., all heirs of Louis Gordon, to Gordon Holding Co., 120 Broadway, all title, all liens, Nov. 25; attorney, Albert M. Levy, 45 Cedar St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob and Rose Gordon to Anna Gordon, 253 West 111th St, all title, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, Nov. 25; attorney, same.....$1

2D AV, e s, 76 ft s of 93d St, 25x100; Davidena M. Lowden to Julia, wife of Edward J. Duffy, 393 East 168th St, mtg $15,500, all liens, Nov. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

2D ST, 241 East, s w s, 25.4x76x25.4x74.1; Joseph Schieber to Fannie Schieber, 825 East 163d St, ½ part, mtg $29,150, quitclaim, Nov. 15.....$100

8TH AV, 588-590, e s, 52.11 ft s of 39th St, 26.4x64; Macdougal St, n e corner of 3d St, 20x58; 7th Av, 111-113, n e corner of 34th St, 37x59; 14th St, 140 East, s s, 158.4 ft w of 3d Av, runs s 106.6x e 8.4x s 5.6x s w 37.10x n 136.2 to street x w 20.10 to beginning; Bowery, 252, w s, 326 ft n of 8th St, runs w 36.2 n w 21.6 and 92.3x n e 21.3x s e 91.1 and 14.6x e 36 to street x s 22.1 to beginning; Maurice S. Hyman to Ida B., his wife, 312 West 99th St, all undivided right, title and interest, b. and s, Feb. 28; attorneys, Feltenstein & R., 309 Broadway.$1

107TH ST, n s, 370.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x94.8; John Hanlon, executor, to John Hanlon, individually, Pennington, N. J.; Mary L. Brodie, Haddonfield, N. J., and Eliza B. Mitchell, Halifax, Nova Scotia, one-third part, all liens, Dec. 12; attorney, William J. Maron, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

10TH AV, s w corner of 215th St, 99.11x99; Ambeck Realty Corporation to Frederick Tietig, 796 Jefferson Av, Brooklyn, mtg $78,000, all liens, Dec. 12; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

24TH ST, 41 West, n s, 262.6 ft e of 5th Av, 20.11x98.9; Edw. H. Litchfield to Bertfield Realty Co., 44 Wall St, all liens, Dec. 8; address, 44 Wall St.....$1

45TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of 6th Av, 60x100.5; Bertfield Realty Co. to Edw. H. Litchfield, 2 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn; all liens, Aug. 11, 1915; address, 44 Wall St.....$100

46TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 40x100.5, foreclosure Dec. 16; Michael J. Driscoll, referee, to Frederick Kernochan, 362 Park Av, and another, trustees, Dec. 11; attorney, Henry F. Miller, 44 Pine St.$15,000

47TH ST, 336 East, s s, 140 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Gussie Geringer to Jacob Geringer, 10 Mitchell Place, all liens, Dec. 7; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway.$1

50TH ST, 554 West, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 28.2x93.6, foreclosure July 28; Isidore Wels, referee, to Stephen H. Jackson 151 West 121st St, mtg $20,000, July 28; address, 106 Lexington Av.....$5,000

SAME PROPERTY; Stephen H. Jackson to James Ferguson, 199 Belmont St, Bronx, mtg. $27,000, Dec. 9; attorney, Herman Koppen, 554 Sd Av, Bronx.....$100

52D ST, 414 West, s s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 24x100.5; Joseph W. Middlebrook, referee, to Michael J. Murray, East Orange, N. J., and Katharine Kracht, 2 Belvidere Place, Yonkers, N. Y., executors, (foreclosure July 1916.) Aug. 19; attorney, Bernard J. Isecke, 203 Broadway.....$15,000

52D ST, n s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; J. Anthony Schmitt to Marie Kahrs, 1,493 Edgewater Road, Bronx, mtg $24,000, all liens, Dec. 11.....$1

55TH ST, 327 East, n s, 306.9 ft e of 2d Av, 18.11x100.5; Gussie Geringer to Jacob Geringer, 10 Mitchell Place, all liens, Dec. 7; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway.....$1

71ST ST, 135 East, n s, 334 ft e of Park Av, 17x102.2; George A. Freeman, Stamford, Conn., to Ambrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, Dec. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

71ST ST, s s, 462 ft w of West End Av, 51.6x125.10; Edward H. Litchfield to Bertfield Realty Co., 44 Wall St, all liens, Dec. 8.....$1

74TH ST, 40 East, s s, 180 ft e of Madison Av, 20x102.2; Charles MacVeagh, Harrisville, N. H., to Lewis C. Ledyard, Jr., Syosset, L. I., mtg $20,000, all liens, Dec. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

74TH ST, 114 East, s s, 126 ft e of Park Av, 18x102.2; 74th St, 112 East, s s, 108 ft e of Park Av, 18x102.3; Jesse I. Straus et al (as firm of R. H. Macy & Co.) to 112 East 74th Street Corporation, 505 5th Av, Nov. 23; attorneys, Wise & Seligsberg, 15 William St.....$1

82D ST, 338 East, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2, foreclosure Dec. 5, 1916; William B. Murphy, referee, to Philip Eich, 1,413 2d Av, mtg. $9,000, March 13; attorney, M. Sulzberger, 33 Park Row.....$100

125TH ST, 501 West, n s, 75 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11; Broadway Savings Institution to Hubbard & Pritchett, Dec. 11; lot, b. and s., c. a. g., Dec. 13; attorney, Richard B. Kelly, 233 Broadway.....$100

143D ST, 524 West, s s, 225.6 ft e of Broadway, 16.5x99.11; Thomas and Mary A. McBride to Minnie E. McBride, 524 West 143d St, mtg $8,000, June 30; attorneys, Beals & N., 1 Madison Av.....$1

144TH ST, n s, 137.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x99.11; Thomas E. Vermilye, Hopewell Junction, N. Y., et al, to Robert F. Smith, 614 West 146th St, Nov. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1

Bronx.

BRYANT ST, e s, 175 ft n of Lafayette Av, 25x100; Nathan S. Hart et al., trustee, to Morris Fiasterstein, 1,078 Southern Boulevard, confirmation deed, March 14; attorney, Morris Fiasterstein, 1,078 Southern Boulevard.....$725

CONCORD AV, 584, e s, 45x94; also Concord Av, 588, e s, 45x94; also Concord Av, n e corner of 150th St, 40x94; also Concord Av, 592, e s, 45x94; Gertrude Rothenberg et al. to Gordon Holding Co., Inc., 120 Broadway, Nov. 25; attorney, A. M. Levy, 45 Cedar St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Gordon to Anna Gordon, 253 West 111th St, Nov. 25; same attorney.....$1

HUNT AV, s w corner of Miama St, ---; Edwin Vaughan, Jr., referee, to George J. Puckhafer, 780 Riverside Drive, Dec. 11; attorney, H. Wabst, 3,318 White Plains Road.....$850

LOTS 56, 57, 127, 128, Map of Moss estate; John G. McHugh to William A. McHugh, 1,000 Ashoff Place, North Bergen, N. J., Nov. 23; attorney, William A. McHugh, 1,000 Ashoff Place, North Bergen, N. J.$100

LOTS 65, 66, and 106, Map of Hudson Park; Giovanna M. Colcagnini and another to Rinaldo Calcagnini, 401 East 105th St, Nov. 29; attorney, C. Zerbarini, 346 Broadway..$1

LOTS 20, 21, 34, 35, 73, and 74, Map of Bradish Johnson Estate; Teresa E. Duffy to Estate of Bradish Johnson, Islip, N. Y., mtg $1,120, Nov. 29; attorney, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1

NEWBOLD AV, n s, 180.5 ft e of Virginia Av, 133.9x14.1; Herman Hoffman, referee, to Annie C. Ruhl, 650 East 164th St, and another, Dec. 13; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av.....$3,500

OAKES AV, w s, 179.1 ft s of Bussing Av, 25x100; John H. Rogan, referee, to Henry Isaacs, 1,012 Garrison Av, Dec. 12; attorneys, Eppstein & R., 19 Cedar St.....$100

165TH ST, s s, 87.2 ft w of Stebbins Av, 18.3x91; John J. Hynes, referee, to Moses Mendelsohn, 462 West 142d St, and another, Dec. 13; attorney, Charles Sinsheimer, 61 Chambers St.....$5,000

166TH ST, n s, 90.8 ft w of Union Av, 87.6x149.2; Frederick Tietig to Ambeck Realty Corp., 105 West 72d St, mtg $30,000, Dec. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 499, s e corner of West Broadway, 861, 20.10x64.3. Dec. 12; Otto L. Arps to Hy. Kroger, on 231st St, Spuyten Duyvil, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Gustav Lange, Jr., 257 Broadway.....$5,500

22D ST, 244 West, s s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9, Dec. 13; Hy. Koehler to Fred. H. Adam, Ridgewood, N. J., 10 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $25,000; attorney, F. M. Thebenet, 38 Park Row.....$1,800

26TH ST, 208 West, s s, 123.4 ft w of 7th Av, 23.4x98.9, Nov. 29; William J. Janson to Louis Ottenheimer, 1,015 Gates Av, Brooklyn, due Dec. 1, 1916, 5 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,500

44TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Lexington Av, 100x100.5, Dec. 13; Esthold Realty Co. to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 6th Av, 5 years; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av.....$275,000

71ST ST, 135 East, n s, 334 ft e of Park Av, 17x102.2, Dec. 12; Ambrose Realty Co. to Rosalie E. Romeyn, 280 North St, Plainfield, N. Y., due one year, per bond, prior mtg $25,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

74TH ST, s s, 108 ft e of Park Av, 102.2, Dec. 12; 112 East 74th St. Corp. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$265,000

136TH ST, 227 West, n s, 302 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11, Dec. 12; Ida C. Raynor to Jessie C. Smith, 1,350 Union St, Brooklyn, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

136TH ST, 227 West, n s, 302 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11, Dec. 12; Ida C. Raynor to Jessie C. Smith, 1,350 Union St, Brooklyn, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

Bronx.

COURTLANDT AV, s w corner of 158th St, 42.6x98; Cedar Construction Co., Inc., to United States Savings Bank, 606 Madison Av Dec. 13, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$42,000

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 42.6 ft s of 158th St, 58x98; Cedar Construction Co., Inc., to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, Dec. 13, 4 years; attorneys, Mackeller & G., 43 Cedar St.....$44,000

LOTS 19 and 20, Parcel 19, map William B. Ogden; John J. Conway and another to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, Dec. 13, 5 years; attorneys, Mackeller & G., 43 Cedar St.....$9,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

MADISON ST, 333, all; Goldie Robinson to Samuel Weinstein, on the premises, 3 years' extension of lease dated Nov. 9, 1915, from 1916.....$4,125

3D AV, 638, all; Patrick J. Cuskley to William Little, 2-3 East 39th St, extension of lease 5 years from May 1, 1921, (April 15;) attorney, William H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av.....$3,200

SAME PROPERTY, all; same to same, 10 years from May 1, 1911; attorney, same.

34TH ST, 28 and 30 West, e stores and part of basement; United Cigar Stores Co. to Thomas Murray, 643 9th Av, 8 9-12 years, July 1, 1916, to April 25, 1925; atte ney.

William H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av.....$1,200 to $14,000

Bronx.

166TH ST, 786 East, store and cellar; Albert J. Wilson, trustee, to Isaac Chernoff, 1,320 Prospect Av, 4 years from Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, M. Thierer, 831 East 163d St..$600

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,741; Wright Lumber Co. against Jane E. Paltoute et al., owners; Frank Seery, contractor.....$29.99

3D AV, 2,255; Wright Lumber Co. against Estate of E. D. Farrell, owners; Frank Seery, contractor.....$36

9TH AV, 511; Fowler Brunjes Co. against F. L. Dunne & Co., owner; J. J. McGillen & Co., contractor.....$65.26

8TH AV, 810; Wright Lumber Co. against Andrew Murphy, owner; Frank Seery, contractor.....$399.64

26TH ST, 141 and 143 West; Hyman Leventhal against William J. Kelly, owner; Harry Cohen, contractor.....$1,800

28TH ST, 118 East; Fowler Brunjes Co. against Elizabeth L. Goodnow and Isabelle L. Bigelow, owners; Maxim Construction Co., contractor.....$5,000

58TH ST, 26 West; Terker Iron Works, Inc., against Elinor R. McCormick, owner; McDermott & Harrigan, Inc., contractor.....$1,573.22

66TH ST, 351 East; Patrick Ward against St. John the Evangelist, owner; Germania Engineering and Construction Co., Inc., contractor.....$78.75

81ST ST, 120 West; Samuel Millinger against Amelia C. Schaefer, owner and contractor; Thomas & Eckerson, contractors.....$176

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 423; Charles Berkowitz against Locono Investing Corp., owner; Alfred D. Sanna, contractor.....$200

JACKSON AV, w s, 400 ft s of 147th St, 25x143.3; Charles Berkowitz against Cohodo Realty Corp., owner; Alfred D. Sanna, contractor.....$103.50

183D ST, s w corner of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 179x93; John La Spina Co., Inc., against 183d Street and Concourse Corp., owners and contractors.....$3,600

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 252½ to 256; Pinkus Klahr against Nally Geraty et al., July 28, 1916.....$225

GRAND ST, 258 and 260; Watson Elevator Co., Inc., against Elka Jack Realties, Inc., et al., Oct. 18, 1916.....$296

PARK AV, 72; Floor Surfacing Co. against 72 Park Avenue Corp., Oct. 18, 1916.....$80

8TTH ST, 228 East; Alberene Stone Co. against John Doe et al., Nov. 20, 1916...$10

Bronx.

MONTICELLO AV, s, 200 ft n of Edenwald Av, 50x100; Frank S. Phelan against Thomas A. Scott et al., June 30, 1916, by bond...$43

RODMAN PLACE, s e corner of Longfellow Av, 100x100; E. M. Houghtaling & Co., Inc., against Rodman Improv. Co., Oct. 17, 1916.....$62

180TH ST, 250 East; Jacob Liebeyman against Anthon Lukassy, Dec. 1, 1916.....$75

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

74TH ST, s s, 108 ft e of Park Av, 72x102.2; City Mortgage Co. loans 112 East 74th Street Corp., to erect a nine-story apartment.....$225,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

PARK AV, 998; Flinn Realty Corporation against Charter Construction Co., specific performance; attorneys, Grout & McKinney.

3D ST, 220 East; Mary B. Pitts against Hayman Wallach et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorney, C. W. Orr.

11TH AV, 764; American Radiator Co. against Robert J. Murphy et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

156TH ST, 554 West; Richard Grant against Frank J. Gunther, foreclosure of mtg; attorney, E. R. Mead.

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,632; Methodist Episcopal Church House, &c., against John Diehl et al., foreclosure of mtg; attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

158TH ST, 727 East; also 781 Forest Av and 707 Westchester Av; also 1,210 to 1,218 Wheeler Av; Universal Holding and Leasing Co., Inc., against M. B. W. Realty Co. et al., action to set aside deeds; attorney, J. W. Bryant.

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BRICK BUILDING

MILL CONSTRUCTION

Five Stories and Basement

Three stories cover entire lot; two upper stories of lesser area.

Steam heating plant; sprinkler system; two freight elevators, operated by pressure system tanks or by city water; two stairways, fire escapes; wired for electricity for lighting and power; 150 h.-p. Kendall tubular boiler; direct connected Ames engine; Crocker-Wheeler dynamo, of sufficient capacity to furnish power and to light the building.

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THE LOT fronts 103.33 ft. on Richmond Street, containing an area of 7870 sq. ft.

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251ST, 140 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Resident table; private baths; steam heat; electricity; references.

54TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, all conveniences; $5; another $4; electricity; gentlemen.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, attractive rooms, with private bath; board optional; references.

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Double rooms, with and without bath; excellent cuisine; references.

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43 WEST 47TH ST.
Comfortable rooms; table service the best.

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67TH, 344 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, attractively furnished, well heated; single room.

30 WEST 61ST ST.
LARGE ROOMS, FRONT.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Elegantly furnished; steam heated; electricity; $9 to $14 week.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; references exchanged; table guest.

73D, 302 WEST.—Good-sized room, well heated, with board; reasonable; phone.

78TH, 56 WEST.—Room and bath; electricity; references; parlor dining room; table guests.

127TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome front, square room; other rooms; references exchanged.

96TH, 151 WEST.—Large room, private bath; table guests; references.

97TH, 162 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large sunny room; all conveniences; references.

TITH, 301 WEST.—Elegant suite; rose velvet carpets; draperies match; gray enamel furniture; bath; best home table; electricity.

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Comfortable large rooms; very best table.

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Bronx.
WEST END AV., 344.—Superior accommodations; front rooms; best table; steam, electricity.

WEST END AV., 524, (96th St.)—Suite and single rooms; single room; bachelors table; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill Terrace, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year 'round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.,
"20 Minutes from Broadway."
I have two very desirable suites of parlor bedroom, and private bath available at $28 and $50 per week, including board for two. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2626.
W. T. READE, Proprietor.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A STEARNS TOWN CAR.
Moore-Munger body, Knight motor; cost $6,100; big sacrifice. 305 West 79th.

BUICK.—For sale, 1916 Buick runabout; recently overhauled; in excellent condition; equipped with new Kelly Springfield tires. Wadsworth Garage, Inc., Wadsworth Av. and 176th St.

CADILLAC, 1914, BROUGHAM, Wire Wheels.
WHITE, 1916, LIMOSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOUR., $1,000.
HUDSON, 1916, "6-40" LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" BROUGHAM.
HUDSON, 1914, "6-40" LIMOUSINE.
S. G. V., 1914, COUPE, Wire Wheels.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAY.

CADILLAC 1916 "8" TOUR. wire wheels.
CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
STEARNS KNIGHT "8," Fleetwood Lim.
WILLYS OVERLAND Special Limousine.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
MERCER RACEABOUT, Very Fast.
OLDSMOBILE "8," 1916, Cabriolet.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC, 1914, touring car; painted green; equipment includes speedometer, clock, Klaxon horn, one extra shoe, tube and rim. (No. 1,597.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE.
Elegant condition; used privately; cost $3,500; big sacrifice. Garage, 305 West 79th.

CADILLAC, 1917, seven-passenger limousine; like new; run less than 1,500 miles. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

CADILLAC "8," 1915 runabout; driven 8,000 miles; $975. 'Phone 7818 Main, afternoons.

CADILLAC 1916 7-passenger Sedan, special; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 B'way.

CHALMERS, 1916; seven-passenger touring car. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

CHEVROLET.—Baby Grand, 1916; excellent condition; reasonable. Lexington, 1,840 Broadway. Columbus 1260.

COLE 1916 touring car, painted green, with yellow wheels; in good condition; equipment includes speedometer, Klaxon horn, slip covers, one extra shoe, tube, and rim; (No. 1553.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

DODGE, 1916; Velie, 1916; Pullman, Oldsmobile, Saxon, Chevrolet; full line late models; low prices. Garland Automobile Co., 1,888 Broadway.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., Broadway at 61st St.

FOR SALE.
12 H. P. Isotta-Fraschini runabout; 16 overhead valves, wire wheels; absolutely perfect condition; price $3,000; demonstration by appointment. Apply G. H. Hutchins, Room 2,150 Woolworth Building.

HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOURING.
MITCHELL TOURING; LATEST MODEL.
HAINES 5-PASS. RUNABOUT, (38.)
S. G. V. TOWN CAR.
STRAFFORD LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC LIMOUSINE.
STUDEBAKER, (6;) LATE SERIES.
ABBOTT DETROIT, (6-CYL.)

AT RIGHT PRICES.
BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the trade.
1,697 ATLANTIC AV., BROOKLYN.
Open night and Sunday.

HUDSON 1916 SMALL SIX, 7-PASS. TOUR.; PRACTICALLY NEW; RUN 4,300 MILES; USED PRIVATELY; $950. 150 WEST 53TH.

KISSELKAR.—Exceptionally fine Kisselkar, 5 passenger touring; run 6,000 miles; absolutely mechanically perfect; sacrifice $350. Electric lights, self-starter. Edwards, 285 Morris Av., near 159th.

LIMOUSINE Light Four, 1915; overhauled and repainted; very desirable and ready for immediate delivery; manufacturer's equipment and new car guarantee. F. B. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. 'Phone 7600 Columbus.

LOZIER touring car, painted gray, with gray and white wheels; equipment includes speedometer, clock, Klaxon horn, one extra shoe, tube, and rim; (No. 1456.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

MARMON, 1916, Model 34; seven-passenger touring car. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

MAKE OFFER.

1916 MARMON CLOVER LEAF.

1916 HUDSON SUPER SIX.

1916 CHALMERS RUNABOUT.

1915 CADILLAC LANDAULETTE.

1914 PACKARD 6-38 SEDAN.

MANY OTHERS.

GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE, 1,604 B'WAY.

MAXWELL CABRIOLET, new, run 600 miles; cost, completely equipped, $950; sell cheap. Bank, 55 Avenue B. Orchard 842.

OLDSMOBILE 8-cylinder coupelette; run only 500 miles; wire wheels, five non-skid tires; suitable for doctor or lady. Private Garage, 61 East 76th St.

OVERLAND
USED CARS.
'15 PACKARD 3-38 phaeton.
'16 OVERLAND touring, 7-passenger.
'16 WILLYS-KNIGHT special roadster.
'16 MITCHELL 6-cylinder, with Winter top.
'16 OVERLAND runabout, seating 2.
'16 MITCHELL roadster, seating 3.
'16 OVERLAND touring, 5-passenger.
There is only ONE price for every car—that is the RIGHT price and the honest value. The Willys-Overland policy is to give the purchaser full value. That value is represented by the price, plain, plus one each car.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
USED CAR DEPT.,
Broadway at 50th St.
Phone Circle 1300.

OWEN MAGNETIC, 1915; special four-passenger roadster, Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

PACKARD 3-38 touring car, painted blue, with yellow wheels, in good condition; equipment includes speedometer clock, Klaxon horn, bumper, two extra rims. (No. 1,508.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York City.

PACKARD, 1248 Phaeton; painted gray; in good condition; equipment includes speedometer, Klaxon horn, one extra rim, shoe and tube. (No. 1,535.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD 1912 "30" touring car, painted blue, with yellow wheels; in good condition; (No. 1525.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD (1917) limousine twin six.
ROLLS-ROYCE (1913) landaulet.
MARMON (1916) club roadster, like new.
F. TURNER. Phone 608 Greeley.

PACKARD automobile for sale, 7-passenger, 14-48, limousine with touring body, one-man top, Westinghouse shock absorbers; mechanically perfect. Phone Columbus 7801.

PACKARD 1916 twin six, 135; special built landaulet; run 5,000 miles; new; sacrifice. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

PACKARD, 1916; Model 1-35; phaeton; like new. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

PACKARD 2x38 Touring; perfect condition; will sell or rent reasonable. 179 Times.

PEERLESS LIMOUSINE, 6-38, with extra touring body; used privately one season; equipped with Gray-Davis starting, lighting system. Mr. Burke's car, 150 West 55th.

PEERLESS LANDAULET.
Luxurious model, high-class equipment; cost $6,100; big sacrifice. 305 West 79th.

PIERCE 1915 48 H. P. limousine; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 1911 limousine with touring body; good condition. Nyquist, 168 W. 83d.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-132 EAST 13TH ST.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 8-Cylinder Limousine Brougham, 1916, with 1917 improvements; overhauled and repainted; Fleetwood body; imported linings; Circassian walnut panels; bronze fixtures; disappearing seats, facing forward; sold with new car guarantee. F. B. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. 'Phone 7600 Columbus.

STEARNS-KNIGHT Demountable Sedan; desirable Winter and Summer car; detachable sides and jiffy curtains for Summer use; Perfection heater; imported linings; exceptionally smart lines; immediate delivery. F. B. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. 'Phone 7600 Columbus.

STEARNES seven-passenger limousine. Marmon New York Co., 44 West 62d St.

STUTZ, 1916, runabout; painted red; in good condition; equipment includes speedometer, bumper, Klaxon horn, two extra rims. (No. 1,561.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

WINTON SIX.—Practically new; light seven-passenger touring automobile; exceptionally fine condition throughout; luxuriously equipped, including electric lights, self-starter; sacrifice; $450; inspection. Edward's Garage, 287 Morris Av., near 139th St.

WINTON, 1915, light 6, overhauled and repainted, fully equipped, electric lights, self-starter; great bargain. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

WINTON six limousine, thoroughly overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS.
Various makes, styles, and capacities.
We also buy and rent.
LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP.,
136 West 52d St. Phone Circle 190-191.

Automobiles for Rent.

ATTRACTIVE RENTAL SERVICE.
PIERCE-ARROWS. PACKARDS.
Special monthly rates. Polite liveried chauffeurs. Eglsil, 1947 West 52d, (Circle 774.)

AUTOMOBILE FOR RENT.
Delaunay Belleville Brougham; beautiful town car, newly painted, upholstered; monthly or season; reasonable rate. Boyd, 114 West 50th.

BEAUTIFUL LIMOUSINE by hour, monthly preferred, cheap; special rates theatres, shopping. Swear, 853 Columbus Av. Riverside 10240.

METALLURGIQUE town car for rent; runs and looks like new; reasonable rates. Pacific, 221-223 West 53d St.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; seattle body. C. M. & G. Willeman, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD six limousine; latest model; owner drives; very reasonable. Phone Rhinelander 9871.

PACKARD Limousine; exceptionally low weekly or monthly rate. Gifford, 9,021 Columbus.

PACKARD landaulet for rent; excellent condition. Micka, 214 W. 76th, Schuyler 1160.

PACKARDS, limousines, touring, for hire, hour, day; high-class service. 3736 Circle.

PALACE AUTO RENTING, 1,568 Broadway. Bryant 3421. Automobiles to rent for all occasions by hour, day, week, month; special rates shopping, theatre; high references.

PIERCE-ARROW, Packard limousines, $300 monthly to desirable parties. Circle 447.

RENAULT.—For hire, beautiful big landaulet; just been painted; owner drives; rent cheap. Aymar, 307 West 44th. Bryant 5140.

Automobiles Wanted.

STEARNS. — Wanted, limousine, Stearns make, 1916, Cadillac, 1916, or Hudson Super-Six, for $1,500, if in a perfect condition. Phone Mad. Sq. 2520.

SIMPLEX.—38 H. P. runabout or miniature tonneau; state year price. A 247 Times Downtown.

Automobile Bodies.

LIMOUSINE BODIES. USED CARS.
Springfield bodies. One-man tops.
20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, 5th floor.

Automobile Supplies.

MAGNETOS, lamps, dynamos, and all electrical equipment; save 25% to 90%. Jandorf Automobile Co., 1,761 Broadway, near 57th St.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 902 W. 57th St., 7620, Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER; office manager, ten years' experience; thoroughly competent, familiar with modern methods of bookkeeping, controlling accounts, financial statements, knowledge of accounting. J 222 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ledger and entry clerk; accurate at figures. J 227 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and assistant; several years' experience in mfg. line, typewriting. W 15 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced, (Christian;) excellent references; salary $15. R 57 Times.

CAPABLE DRESSMAKER.—Work home; will renovate reasonable now. Write Miss L., 129 West 130th.

CHAMBER work and waiting, or assistant waitress. Curtin, 104 West 144th St.

COOK, first-class; wages, $40; city references. Call 167 E. 96th, housekeeper.

DRESSMAKER.—Armande, 830 West 95th St.; recently from Paris; artistic Parisian, chic robes and manteaux. Tel. 4174 Riverside.

DRESSMAKER.—Capable, artistic; $3 daily; best references. Dressmaker, 510 West 124th St.

GOVERNESS, visiting, English, knowledge French, mornings and part afternoons free, would take children out park. Phone between 10 and 3, Audubon 2250, Apt. 12½.

GOVERNESS, &c.—English lady desires position governess or companion; conversational French and good music; excellent references. X 206 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Cultured, middle-aged woman, now employed, desires new engagement, institution, first-class hotel, or apartment; wide experience. Mrs. Smythe, 5 Glenada Place, Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young woman as managing housekeeper or companion; highest credentials. W 13 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Young woman, speaks French and English, would be general housework. H. J., 307 West 42d St.

NURSE. — Practical, experienced masseuse, will travel; would give doctors' references. A. R., 225 W. 234th St., New York City.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, filing, bookkeeping; experienced, neat appearance, $10. J 230 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Capable, cultured woman, 32, desires position, secretary-companion, to semi-invalid or elderly person; highest references. R 52 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Cultured, ambitious girl with brains, executive ability; five years' architectural, mechanical engineering experience; can; age 23; salary $15. Miss Margaret Kensell, H 344 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Young Christian lady, (22,) 5½ years' experience; refined, intelligent, accurate, neat; familiar with secretarial duties and office work; A1 recommendation. R 61 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; four years' experience; good speller, quick, excellent penmanship; no objection hours 8-6; age 22; exceptionally neat; $12. H 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent and experience, neat appearance; familiar with detail work; capable of assuming responsibility; $15. H 391 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, clean-cut Christian, age 20, three years' mechanical experience; conscientious, intelligent, industrious worker. H 334 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly capable, good business training; intelligent, willing, punctual; $18. H 394 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, experienced, capable, temporary, $5 day, permanent $75 month. J 237 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good education, appearance, conscientious; familiar with office work, $10. J 234 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable; willing; good business experience; intelligent worker; $12. J 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; 4 years' experience; rapid worker; excellent references; $12. J 217 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, seeks position as saleslady, cashier, or shopper. Box 40, 1,515 3d Av.

YOUNG WOMAN cook, generally useful apartment hotel, private. Dolan, 2,312 5th Av.

Employment Agencies.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, housewokers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeeper; will travel; accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7966.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a clock. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, (22,) thorough technical training, 3 years' business experience, wants position with C. P. A. J 224 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER. Live, up-to-date hustler; five years' experience with big corporation; (37;) salary $2,000; college graduate. R 64 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Young man, experienced, catalogue, correspondence, sales, letters; order producer. R 58 Times.

AEROPLANE PROPELLER MAKER.—A first-class aeroplane propeller maker wishes to hear from a propeller concern. X 203 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, few extra hours to spare evenings, will audit books small concern, install system, prepare statements. W 8 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, desires evening or Sunday work; any clerical capacity. J 240 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 25, desires position as junior with a certified accountant. J 244 Times Downtown.

ARE you looking for a well educated (Christian, (25,) last position salesman, (3½ years;) left own accord. R 33 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (full charge,) stenographer, and good all-around office man of long experienced; A1 reference; modern accounting methods; about $30. P. O. Box 215, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER, 29, university training, 10 years' import, export experience, desires responsible position; bonded; highest references. H 398 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, competent, reliable; university accounting training; financial statements; references. W 7 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 25, seven years' experience office manager, desires position. J 243 Times Downtown.

BUTLER or valet; experienced; good; references; salary $60. R 42 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write W. S. Kelly, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4036.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 11 years' experience, A1 mechanic, expert driver, sober, honest, and good appearance, seeks position with private family. R 55 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, graduated, General Motors 1908; will travel; American, speaks little French, German; 8 years' private. R 47 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 10 years' experience, wishes position with private family; best references. John Flynn, 1,240 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR, 26, English, single, wishes position, with private family; city or country; references. F. Hagen, 784 Eighth Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swede; permanent position; city reference. Johnson, 773 Lexington Av., city.

CHEMIST.—Over ten years' practical experience, both laboratory and factory control, offers services in any progressive line where such knowledge would be of value. Address V 180 Times.

CHEMIST, inorganic, 10 years' analytical and manufacturing experience in England and Germany, seeks remunerative employment. V 192 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Live wire college graduate; sales, campaigns, adjustments, &c.; moderate. J 239 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, 6 years' experience; machines various designs; salary $20. W 5 Times.

DRAFTSMAN-ENGINEER.—Expert on power stations, electrical devices; $30. H 368 Times Downtown.

MASSEUR and VALET. — Swede, (25,) formerly tailor, neat, strictly sober, respectable, desires position with gentleman. R 50 Times.

MR. TRAFFIC MANAGER, YOU need a live wire for your department; working at present. Advertiser, 330 West 141st.

PRESSMAN.—Gordon, Universal; used to the better grade of work; halftone, color, commercial; expert on embossing, tinting, diework; seeks opening in nonunion house only; consider private plant; former proprietor. R 45 Times.

SALESMAN with good record, sold notions wholesale dressmaker supply trade and department store trade last 3 years, wants position; other live lines agreeable; drawing account, commission basis; references. W 11 Times.

SALESMAN, American, 25 years of age, technical graduate, with actual mechanical engineering experience, as well as sales ability, desires position where similar requirements are essential. P 145 Times.

SALESMAN, married, (32,) possessing excellent qualifications and character, seeks remunerative specialty or staple line. J 225 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, own automobile, grocery specialties, commission or salary. V 196 Times.

SPANISH Portuguese, French, translators, correspondents, typists; your office, or ours; technical work handled; no delay. X 205 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish, English translator; experienced; desires position with good firm. D 267 Times Annex.

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE. — Will accept position as traveling representative for responsible house; personally acquainted in West Indies and Central America; speaks Spanish; best references. R 58 Times.

TWO former Lieutenants U. S. Army and West Point graduates, desire to communicate with well established firm that can offer position requiring executive ability. X 217 Times Annex.

USEFUL MAN, German; understands furnace and useful work. Geisenhof, 26 East 2d St.

VALET, HOUSEMAN, wants position with bachelor; city preferred; young American. X 219 Times Annex.

VALET.—Young, light colored man; bachelor preferred. Write P. Scroggins, 174 West 137th St.

YOUNG MAN, 24, wishes position with chemical manufacturer or other where broad thorough chemical training is required; B. Sc. and M. Sc. degrees; A1 credentials of character and competency; specialist in chemistry and physics, experimental and theoretical; Government certificates in these and other subjects; willing to accept subordinate position where promotion is possible. Answer X 218 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) seeks permanent position at anything; have little knowledge of drafting, preferable position where such knowledge may be useful. W 3 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wishes position where he can show his ability; best references; willing to work 12 hours a day. Address L. P., Jr., 2 9th Av., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, high-class, ambitious, energetic; salary secondary; future essential. W 14 Times.

YOUNG MAN (Spaniard) experienced in banking houses; now employed; references. R 48 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wishes position in office; willing to do anything. D. Chaudery, 48 West 45th St., New York.

Employment Agencies.

YOU NEED A CHAUFFEUR?
Phone Col. 1405 or 1406.
Elgo List Chauffeurs' Agency, Inc.,
U. S. Rubber Bldg., 1,790 B'way.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.—We need saleswomen for our muslin underwear, housefurnishings, toilet articles, umbrellas, linen, silverware, candy, shirtwaists, leather goods, jewelry, glove, toy, stationery, and handkerchief departments. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

PARCEL WRAPPERS.—We require a number of bright girls to wrap parcels and in various other capacities. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway floor, Central Building.

ALSO

SODA DEPARTMENT.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require soda dispensers of neat appearance; applicants with previous experience preferred. Apply to Superintendent.

ADVERTISING SALESWOMAN, good talker, call on motion picture stars; excellent opportunity for live wire; commission. Room 908, 1,487 Broadway.

A YOUNG GIRL to take out a baby a few hours a day. Call Harrahill, 591 W. 146th Street.

BOOKKEEPER. — Must have had previous experience in full charge of double entry books, with controlling system and monthly trial balance. Apply in own handwriting, stating experience and salary, J 250 Times Downtown.

CASHIER.—Experienced. Apply John David, 32d St. and Broadway.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR and Stenographer for legal, technical, and office work; must be experienced and rapid; salary $18. J 241 Times Downtown.

ENTRY AND BILL CLERK, experienced, wanted by importing house. Steady position and chance for advancement. Apply in own handwriting, stating salary expected, Madison Avenue. W 13 Times.

EXECUTIVE WOMAN, over 30, to train for position requiring tact and ability; previous business experience not essential; must furnish good references; salary. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

FILING CLERK and switchboard operator; American of refinement; experienced girl. Apply immediately 246 West 59th.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
West 34th St.,
require the services of saleswomen in the following departments:
China,
Lamps,
Gloves,
Toys,
Ribbons,
Art Needlework,
Handkerchiefs,
Hosiery.
Apply Superintendent's office, 8th floor, 35th St. (employes') entrance.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOY
TO RUN ERRANDS IN PURCHASING DEPARTMENT OF LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; STEADY POSITION, REGULAR INCREASES; REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR PROMPT ADVANCEMENT. APPLY MR. FRASER, 38 W. 15TH.

MAID.—Ladies' maid wanted, must be experienced and capable, with good disposition; references required. Apply 2150 Woolworth Building.

MILLINERY DESIGNER.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ONE EXPERIENCED IN DESIGNING FOR WHOLESALE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

BALCH, PRICE & CO.,
FULTON AND SMITH STS., B'KLYN.
WHOLESALE MILLINERY DEPT.,
6TH FLOOR.

NURSE, attendant or ward maid, for an institution for nervous diseases; pay $25 a month, board, room and laundry. Address Box 706, Rye, New York.

ORNAMENTS.—DESIGNER AND SAMPLE-MAKER ON MILLINERY ORNAMENTS; GOOD, STEADY POSITION FOR CAPABLE PERSON. ROTHSCHILD, 30 WEST HOUSTON ST.

REFINED, educated, musical woman, over 35, good home in exchange for mother's care of 2 girls, managing home; servant kept. Call Friday, Saturday, Lyon, 23 Nagle Av. Phone Audubon 7947.

SAKS & COMPANY
Broadway at 34th Street.
Require YOUNG WOMEN for Junior Sales Positions; must be over 18 years of age. Preference given to those with High School Education.
Dec. Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

SAKS & COMPANY
Broadway at 34th Street.
Require
AN EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER.

SAKS & COMPANY
Broadway at 34th Street.
Require EXPERIENCED TRACERS
for Adjustment Bureau.

STENOGRAPHER in architect's office, refined and well educated; some office experience preferred, but no technical knowledge required; salary, $10 to start. W 12 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent, experienced, with perfect knowledge of Ge man and English, for general office work; state salary. R 62 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—$8 to $18; assist bookkeeper with clerical work. Call between 1 and 4 P. M., Freisem-Heck Co., 249 Lorimer St., near Broadway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper wanted, double entry. Commercial Electric Sign Co., 440 West 46th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; salary to start, $8. Frans Bruckner Mfg. Co., 406 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; one to take care of general office work; references required. W Times.

STENOGRAPHER, young girl, to work two or three full days a week; salary, $5. J 220 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Young lady to operate switchboard and do addressing by Wall St. house. J. J., 248 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—One familiar with fire insurance files preferred. Henry C. Vaw, 3 3d Av., corner 7th.

TYPIST.—Exceptional opportunity for experienced card writer on Underwood machine; fair salary to start, with future for neat, accurate work. L 144 Times.

TYPIST, experienced on rapid billing and accurate figuring. Call Republic Metalwear Co., 254 36th St., Brooklyn.

WANTED,
YOUNG WOMEN
WITH
EXPERIENCE
IN
TELEPHONE OPERATING
FOR
PERMANENT POSITIONS;
ADVANCEMENT;
TYPIST PREFERRED.
APPLY TO
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
ROOM 1,704.

TYPEWRITER and office assistant in plumbing establishment. Address with reference, J 238 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY familiar with fire insurance files and operating switchboard. Henry C. Vaw, 1 3d Av., corner 7th.

Employment Agencies.

EXCEPTIONAL OPENINGS for expert cashiers, bookkeepers, clerks. Highill, (Agency.) Flatiron Building, Times Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.—Require an experienced salesman for our linen department. Apply to Superintendent, Subway Floor, East Building.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior, in office of public accountants; state age, experience, and salary expected. J 226 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, energetic, for permanent connection with agency doing feature work for large newspapers; traveling necessary; commission. Address E. N., Box 210 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted by large Stock Exchange house; must have experience; give details in full. J 236 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT MARGIN CLERK wanted by large Stock Exchange house; must have experience; write fully. J 235 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC and helper, experienced. 239 West 50th St.

BILL CLERK wanted in a wholesale grocery house; only those having had experience in that line need apply. J 223 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Familiar with stock and bond transactions as handled through daily blotter and ledgers; good opportunity; in replying state age, qualifications, experience in detail, and salary expected. H 386 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced in cotton converting under factor wanted for part or whole time. Address particulars R 59 Times.

BOY
TO RUN ERRANDS IN PURCHASING DEPARTMENT OF LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; STEADY POSITION, REGULAR INCREASES; REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR PROMPT ADVANCEMENT.
APPLY MR. FRASER, 38 W. 15TH.

BOYS for office work; unusual opportunities; permanent positions. Apply 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOY, who is fond of drawing, to run errands for art department; excellent opportunity for any one who desires to be an artist. Sheridan Co., 33 West 26th St.

BOY of good family, honest and ambitious; good chance for learning the stationery business; call at 9 A. M. John N. Jacobson, 212 Broadway.

BOY wanted as messenger by a downtown banking house; must be a good penman and neat in appearance. J 221 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Notion firm wants bright boy, age 16, for drug department. J 245 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted; good opportunity to learn drawing and woodworking business. Batana and N. Y. Woodworking Co., Fuller Bldg.

BOY of intelligence for general office work in a wholesale importing house; references for character required. V 110 Times.

BOY to learn retail stationery business; good salary and quick advancement. Goldsmith Brothers, 77 Nassau St.

BOY wanted, not over 18; office work; permanent position. Apply 553 West 23d St., 2d floor.

BRAKEMEN.—Men wanted, 21 years of age and over, to enter the service of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. as brakemen; good wages. Apply W. H. Foster, Superintendent, 132d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

CLERK, between 18 and 25 years of age; experienced preferred; office work; one familiar with bookkeeping preferred; factory located in West New York, New Jersey; convenient to 42d St. ferry; excellent chance for advancement. L 145 Times.

DOWNTOWN BANK requires in its foreign department an experienced man to supervise the foreign collection and remittance division; must have knowledge of handling documentary bills of exchange and foreign collections. Answers not stating experience, previous employment, references, age, and salary expected will not be considered. H 396 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN wanted; must be able to check drawings; preference given to a man familiar with die work. State age, experience, and salary expected. Apply Osgood Bradley Car Co., Worcester, Mass.

ESTIMATOR.
Several good positions are open at our headquarters at Columbus, Ohio, for young men, 20-25, preferably having experience in architectural or building business, as estimators; do not call, telephone, nor write for an interview, but make written application, giving full particulars as to experience, qualifications, positions held, and salary earned, which will be considered and arrangements made for interview if written application proves satisfactory. Solar Metal Products Co., Inc., 1,182 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

FATHERS OF BOYS.

IF YOUR BOY SHOWS A LIKING FOR STUDY, KEEP HIM AT SCHOOL, but if he wants to go to work and is wasting time at school, have him write us. If he is between 14 and 16 years old and as bright as you think he is, we will put him to work at a boy's job and pay him $5 a week.

We will keep an eye on him, and if he is better than the average he can learn the advertising business and long before he is your age have a dandy job with a big national advertising agency. Have him write

BRITAIN NOW FEARS PINCH OF HUNGER

London Even Talks Plainly of "Starvation," James Keeley Reports.

CARD SYSTEM PREDICTED

Stringent Measures Taken to Limit Extravagance in Eating and Drinking—Paris Needs Fuel.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Under the heading, "Food Problem is Serious in England and France," James Keeley, editor of The Chicago Herald, who has just returned from Europe, in an article to be published tomorrow morning, says:

"The stomachs of their citizens are the chief concern of the English and French Governments at the present moment, and as the Winter goes on the question of food will become more and more vital. This problem of feeding the civilian population in these two countries, recently becoming acute because of the undoubted and unexpected success of the submarine campaign, has been faced by Germany and Austria for over a year. The conditions existing in the Central countries today are those that may face the Entente Powers tomorrow. Hunger exists, particularly in Austria, and hunger is feared in England and France.

In making this statement I speak with the utmost conservatism. In the London newspapers, on public platforms, even in Parliament, they use the plainer and uglier word, "starvation," and predict its coming before the roses bloom again.

Unless one has followed closely the record of Germany's undersea warfare or has had access to records, its increasing and imminent menace is not appreciated, and here again I tell only that which has been published in fragmentary form in English newspapers. Seven months ago submarines were sinking one British or neutral ship a day; five months ago the average was between two and three a day; two months ago it jumped to five a day; one month ago to seven a day; two weeks ago the average was a fraction over ten a day, and the daily toll has increased rather than diminished since then.

In other words, over seventy vessels, many of them loaded with food, are being sent to the bottom each week, and in each seven days England is only launching two ships.

Rumanian Disaster Explained.

Departing from the food problem for a moment, here is a hitherto unpublished explanation of the Rumanian disaster. Seven vessels loaded with the guns and ammunition which it was hoped would help to stem the tide of German advance, were torpedoed just before they reached their goal, the Russian port of Archangel.

The recent criticism of the English Navy, the retirement of Admiral Fisher to the chieftainship of Greenwich Hospital, and the placing of Beatty in sea command of the navy were caused by dissatisfaction with the handling of the submarine menace. For months the arming of all merchant vessels not only with an aft gun, but with guns in the bow and even on the beam, has been demanded. One of Sir Edward Carson's first acts as ruler of the King's navy will be to do this thing. Figures show that nine or more unarmed ships are sunk to one that carries an effective gun and crew.

England had remarkable success in its anti-submarine campaign in the early days of the war. The various devices and strategems used to capture and destroy the under-sea boats were marvels of human and mechanical ingenuity, but Germany was not idle. The loss of over 100 U-boats taught a number of lessons, and today her supersubmarines are a problem and a menace, the seriousness of which is recognised.

The word "late" instead of the fatal "too late" fittingly describes the English Government's handling of the food problem to date. And the same criticism applies to France.

In England and France at first riotous living and reckless expenditure of money prevailed. Those who warned of danger were scoffed at in England, an island absolutely unable to support the life of its population on its own products, apparently gave no thought to the possibility of a lack of food. But today that possibility has become a probability.

The Government has taken control of various food stocks and necessities of life. Recently it ordered the millers of England not to separate the bran from the wheat, thus increasing the volume of flour over 8 per cent.

It is at this moment taking a census of all the potatoes and other edibles in the Kingdom. Some publicists are demanding that the Government fix a minimum price for next year's wheat to induce the farmers to plant larger areas without having to gamble on what they will get for their crop. Parks, commons, and public grounds will be plowed up this Winter and put to work raising food.

Incidentally the American wheat shortage is a vital factor in the feeding of England. Recently the British Government bought a tremendous quantity of wheat in Australia. It has the wheat, but the ships carrying wheat from Australia to England can make only one round trip in the time in which a vessel could make several trips between America or Canada and England.

Card System a Possibility.

Lloyd George, through the new food dictator, Lord Davenport, is going to grapple with the food problem and grapple with it radically. In my judgment before Summer comes the English people may be living on the food-card system. There will be so many ounces of bread a day, so many ounces of sugar, so many ounces of this, that, and the other for each individual—and no more.

The death knell of luxury and extravagance in living has been sounded. Recently in Parliament, during a discussion of the shortage of sugar, one member excoriated the confectioners of London, whose windows were filled with boxes of chocolate, decorated with ribbons, "when the women and children and the soldiers of England need the sugar that is wasted."

Officers of the army have been forbidden to spend more than 50 cents for breakfast, 65 cents for luncheon and $1.25 for dinner. It is an offense to serve a meal costing more than these sums.

Hotels and restaurants have been handled by the authorities with an iron hand. Dinners are to contain not more than three courses. Soup counts as a course, hors d'oeuvres and dessert half a course each; ices and cheese are not counted as a course.

In private homes economy is being inaugurated, and the end is not yet. I had luncheon with an English General, and it consisted of Irish stew, bread, butter, and a baked apple.

England's Dogs Doomed.

The doom of the dog in England is approaching. Dogs eat food that will sustain life in human beings. The first step is to tax dogs so excessively that it is hoped their number will decrease. If that isn't effective, more radical measures will be adopted. The feeling against dogs was accentuated in London two weeks ago by a toy dog show. The London papers arose to the occasion, and no dog or any show in America or elsewhere ever got such a skinning.

The liquor traffic has been restricted 60 per cent. in England since the war started, and unless the English can cope successfully with the German submarine campaign it is not unlikely that it will be suspended for the war. Grain is used to make malt and spiritous liquors. Grain, it is argued, will be more useful in maintaining life in the population if the food shortage becomes severe than in furnishing 'arf and 'arf and high balls.

Grain must still be used to furnish the alcohol necessary for high explosives, but otherwise, it is prophesied, none of it will go to distillers.

The conditions in Paris are not dissimilar to those in London. Potatoes are a rarity. If the housewife who wants them does not get to market before 7:30 each morning there are no potatoes for her. In the poor sections of Paris lines of people can be observed at night waiting to purchase small amounts of sugar or coal.

The fuel situation in Paris has been most serious. Nearly all the French mines are in the hands of Germany. Four weeks ago, for several nights, one section of the city was in darkness because neither the gas nor the electric light companies had an ounce of coal.

Dutch Queen Accepts Garrett.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 13.—Dr. Henry van Dyke said today that President Wilson had selected John W. Garrett to suceed him as American Minister to The Hague. He had submitted Mr. Garrett's name in due form, he added, and the Queen had said the appointment would be agreeable to her. Mr. Garrett for four years was Secretary of the American Legation here.

CANADIAN WARSHIP LOST WITH HER CREW

Torpedo Boat Grilse, Formerly the Yacht Winchester, Was Last Reported as Sinking.

HAD 50 MEN ON BOARD

Vessel Was in Command of Lieut. Wingate, a Former Officer on the Lusitania and Mauretania.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 13.—The Canadian torpedo boat Grilse, commanded by Lieutenant W. Wingate, has been lost at sea with all hands, it is feared. This announcement was made today by the Minister of the Naval Service.

"The Minister of the Naval Service regrets to report," reads the announcement issued by the Chief Press Censor, "that it is feared that H. M. Canadian torpedo boat Grilse (Lieutenant Walter Wingate, R. N. C. V. R.), has been lost at sea with all hands."

The vessel left Halifax at 3 P. M., Dec. 11, for Bermuda. At 4 A. M., Dec. 12, a wireless message was received from her stating that a moderate southeast wind was blowing. At 3 P. M., Dec. 12 another wireless message was received stating that, owing to the state of the weather, she was returning for shelter to Shelburne, N. S. At 7:28 P. M., Dec. 12, she called "S O S," stating her position was latitude 43 degrees 40 minutes north, longitude 64 degrees 50 minutes west. At 7:30 P. M. a final message was received, "Now sinking." "

"No word has been received of her since. Orders were immediately given for all available vessels to proceed to her assistance, and endeavors made by wireless telegraphy to inform any vessels at sea in that vicinity. Vessels are now searching for any signs of wreckage."

The officers on board the ship, in addition to her commander, were Sub-Lieutenants C. McL. Fry and R. E. Winslow, Artificer Engineer Robert Wilkinson, and wireless operators S. A. McLean and E. Clement. With her officers and crew, fifty men in all are believed to have been lost on the Grilse. The majority of the crew were enlisted in British Columbia, as were Lieutenant Wingate and Sub-Lieutenant Winsloe.

The loss of the Grilse is the first disaster to occur in the Canadian Navy since the war began. The Grilse, an oil burner, formerly the yacht Winchester, was built in Glasgow in 1912. She was 205 feet long, with a beam of 21 feet, and had a speed of 32 knots an hour.

When the Winchster was sold by Peter W. Rouss of New York, early in the war there was some trouble in getting a clearance on account of the neutrality laws, and she was anchored off Tompkinsville for several weeks. One night she got away in the fog, and was purchased by J. K. L. Ross of the Canadian Pension Board, who presented the yacht to the Dominion naval service.

Lieutenant Walter Wingate, the commander of the Grilse, was an officer in the British Royal Naval Reserve, and was also on the Cunard liners Lusitania and Mauretania when they first came out.

GERMAN IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Teutons Say Board is Discriminating Against Their Native Tongue.

Persons of German birth or descent in this city have charged that the Board of Education is discriminating against the teaching of German in the public schools. There have been vacancies in the German staff of five of the schools for some time, but the Committee of the Board having the matter in charge, has made no appointments to fill them.

The United German Society of New York decided at a meeting held in the New York Maennerchor Hall on Tuesday evening to make an energetic campaign against what is characterized as the neglect of the German language in the schools. The first step in the campaign will be the distribution of circulars among the parents of the school children asking them if they wish to have their children taught German.

Commenting upon the alleged discrimination the New Yorker Herold said in its edition yesterday:

Our beloved German language is obliged from day to day to renew the battle to prevent itself from being forced out of its field of activity and out of its own territory by narrow-minded nativists. These efforts by those in anti-German circles entirely to exclude our mother tongue from America resemble the envious nibbling of the sea at the protecting sandbanks. So once again the cry is raised to the citizens of German speech and origin: "To the dike! Defend the heritage of your fathers, your most intimate treasure, the German language!"

The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung made this comment:

The Board of Education is against instruction in German—at least it has failed to fill five positions. Are the German-Americans surprised that the Board of Education is anti-German? Who appointed its members? Who forced its President upon it? The same lieutenant who applauded the Canadian Premier when he was reviling the Germans and stayed away when the memory of the German, Franz Josef, was being honored.

John L. Hulshof of Gifford Park, Bronxville, N. Y., who is Supervisor of Languages in the public schools, said yesterday that vacancies in the position of teacher of German in the schools had existed for some time. Three of the teachers were taken from the elementary schools and transferred to high schools.

Acting City Superintendent Straubenmuller said yesterday that he did not recall exactly the details, but on its face the complaint about the vacancies was due to the fact that a German High School of Action would be established in the intermediate school and the number of German in the elementary school would be transferred to it. This teacher would teach German there two years instead of one, as at the present time. The Board of Education had promised that it would not increase the number of teachers of German. The question was whether the five teachers who might be appointed to fill the vacancies would come within the limit, say, of fifty teachers who would be assigned to special subjects.

CORRIGAN CASE ENDS.

Jury Directed to Bring in a Sealed Verdict.

The $200,000 libel suit brought by City Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan against the Bobbs-Merrill Company, publishers of George Bronson Howard's novel, "God's Man," which Magistrate Corrigan asserted, contained matter defamatory to him, went to the jury yesterday afternoon, and Supreme Court Justice Gaff ordered a sealed verdict.

Howard, who is in Los Angeles in ill-health, was named in the original action, but was not a defendant, as he was not served with the legal papers.

Summing up for the defense, John L. Lockwood scored Magistrate Corrigan for "the company he keeps," referring to "Jack" Francis and Stephen M. Lingard, and declared the plaintiff was the brains of the plan that resulted in Mrs. Saville's perjury.

"I am not going to say what influence Francis and Lingard brought to bear upon that poor woman, Mrs. Saville," he continued, "to cause her to do what she did for love of a man. She was hurried, protesting, to the witness stand."

Henry Newton Arnold, for Magistrate Corrigan, said he could have introduced the highest character testimony in the land had the defense attacked Mr. Corrigan's character while the case had still been open by such innuendo as used in their closing. He defended the Magistrate for having visited the apartment of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, where, he had testified, he had a chance meeting with Miss Gerard. The lawyer said Mrs. Thaw had simply sought trustworthy advice from a man on the bench, and Mr. Corrigan had given it. He insisted Mrs. Saville was not moved by Mr. Corrigan to perjure herself, for she had his written promise not to prosecute her husband when she took the stand.

Young Book Sale Goes On.

The sale of inscribed books from the library of James Carleton Young, of Minneapolis, Minn., brought a total of $1,690.45 at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The total to date for the two parts of the library is $15,598.10.

Trade Board Fights for Mail Tubes.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation, at its regular monthly meeting yesterday at 205 Broadway, joined other local commercial and business organizations in protesting against Postmaster General Burleson's plan to abandon the pneumatic tube service for distributing mail in the city.

ARREDONDO AND PANI HERE.

Consultation Over Carranza's Answer on Protocol Scheduled.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Mexican Ambassador-Designate Arredondo went to New York today to meet Alberto J. Pani, who had returned from Queretaro, where he submitted to First Chief Carranza the protocol signed at Atlantic City by the American-Mexican joint commission.

Mr. Arredondo was ignorant of the action taken by Carranza and American officials had learned no more than was contained in the communication from the Mexican Commissioners yesterday saying they would place before the American members at Philadelphia Monday, the text of the comments made by Carranza.

Mr. Arredondo will discuss with the Mexican Commissioners the subject of a meeting place for the future conferences of the Commission, if such conferences have not been made impossible by a flat refusal of Carranza to ratify the agreement of his representatives.

A decree ordering that various properties taken over by the Mexican De Facto Government be returned to the owners since "the reasons which compelled the Government to exercise its power of intervention no longer exists," was announced in semi-official dispatches reaching Washington today from the Mexican Capital. The message said the property to be restored included sixty-seven city tracts, mostly in Mexico City, and numerous ranches in Puebla, Vera Cruz, Hidalgo, Tlaxcala and Coahuila.

PROTECT GERMAN EXPORTS.

Buyers of Deutschland Goods Pledged Not to Sell to England.

Great Britain's threat of trade discrimination against the Central Powers at the close of the war has caused German exporters to rethaliate by barring their goods from the British through American importers. It is said that practically all of the dyestuffs and drugs brought here on the two trips of the undersea boat Deutschland are being sold under guarantees by purchasers that they will not permit Great Britain to obtain any part of the cargoes.

On the label of a bottle of "Novocain," which was among supplies obtained by Dr. Bernard Rosenberg, a dentist, at 601 West 148th Street, was found this printed notice yesterday:

Importation into Great Britain, British colonies and dominions, prohibited.

Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Dry) SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry) EXTRA DRY (Medium)

Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle taking from six to seven years of time

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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Small, dark green handbag, containing $100 in bills, jewelry, and owner's card, between Pier No. 8, Brooklyn, and Prince George Hotel; finder may keep money as reward and return bag and jewelry to Mrs. T. C. Lyster, Prince George Hotel, N. Y. C. No questions asked.

LOST—A black silk umbrella with a curved handle, encircled with silver band, inscribed "M. C."; left in a hansom cab about 6 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1916, on journey between 34th St. and 818 Madison Av.; reward. Telephone 1382 Plaza.

LOST—Silver eyeglass case, marked "M. B. B.," containing glasses, Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 13, in Aeolian Hall, 42d St., 6th Av. elevated, to 81st St. station, Columbus Av., 82d and 79th Sts. Telephone Schuyler 5470. Reward paid.

LOST—Five rings, emerald with diamonds, green Tourmaline solitaire, one mixed stones, and one antique, on 59th St., 5th Av. and 34th St.; of no real value except to owner, due to sentiment; liberal reward. W 10 Times.

LOST—In or near 79th St. subway or in train Tuesday evening, small gold watch, double face, raised monogram on back. Reward if returned to Mrs. Pearson, 412 West End Av.

LOST—Purse containing note made in blank by M. Schwartz and indorsed by Y. Schwartz, and checks, at Bridge plaza, N. Y.; liberal reward; no questions asked. Schwartz, 346 Canal St.

LOST—Diamond ellipse shape bar pin on Tuesday, Dec. 12, between 4 and 5 P. M., fitting department, Franklin Simon & Co., 38th St. and 5th Av. Reward for return to Superintendent.

LOST—Lady's diamond circle pin; 10 small diamonds, from 152d St.-St. Nicholas Av. to 157th St.-Amsterdam Av.; suitable reward. Senior, 830 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST—In neighborhood of F. O., 3d Av., 67th to 77th and Madison Av., amethyst surrounded by pearls, brooch; liberal reward. 863 Park Av.

LOST.—Platinum and gold bar pin, with fresh water pearl centre, surrounded by 10 small diamonds; liberal reward for return to Udall and Ballou, 574 5th Av.

LOST—99th St.-Columbus Av. to Broadway-86th St., black velvet afternoon gown, with Kolinsky fur collar; liberal reward; no questions. Belnord, Apartment 1114.

LOST—Manila folder, containing papers relating to patent matters; left in taxi to Pennsylvania Station, Sunday, Dec. 10, 6 P. M. Phone Murray Hill 2554.

LOST—Eyeglasses, (Lorgnon,) gold cut-work, Monday, Waldorf-Astoria lunch room, 5th Av. stage, to Penn. Station; liberal reward. Peck, 123 East 61st St.

LOST—Diamond ring, between Post Office, Fulton St. and Nostrand Av. and Madison St., Brooklyn; reward. J 247 Times Downtown.

LOST—Nov. 28, 77th St. and Lexington Av., diamond ring, platinum mounting; liberal reward. Thompson, Room 807, 2 Rector St.

LOST—Child's beaver muff, on 179th St., between Broadway and Haven Av.; reward. Peyser, 296 Haven Av.

LOST—Dec. 12, a black pearl earring, surrounded by diamonds; liberal reward of $25. 32 East 38th St.

LOST.—Black velvet purse, containing $38; return to 100 Cathedral Parkway; reward.

LOST—Bank book 180,787, East River Savings Bank. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Part of diamond pin, button shape; reward if returned to 24 East 73d St.

LIBERAL REWARD; no questions asked for return of square open face gold watch lost on Broadway between 66th and 72d Sts., Friday, Dec. 8. Schuyler 6993. W 17 Times.

$50 REWARD for return of flexible flower pin with diamonds, lost in or about Waldorf Dec. 12. Apply Cashier, Waldorf.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—From 498 West End Av., corner 84th, young Pekingese male dog; sable color, carries tail well over back, black face; $25 reward paid for return to 498 West End Av., Apt. 7C. Telephone 7953 Schuyler or 37 Liberty St., telephone 2533 John.

LOST—Cats and dogs, shipment from country kennels, waiting for good homes. Bide-a-Wee Home, 410 East 38th St.

REWARD. — Black and white fox terrier, named "Rover," No. 5421. Apt. 22, 549 West 113th.

LOST—Black and white French bull; reward. [illegible] West 140th St.

No Scarcity Here

We have never had so large a stock of the finest productions in

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We have fortified ourselves—and our customers—against the inevitable rise in prices by our foresight.

Come and see the values at $20, $22.50, $25 and $30.

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Across the continent travel of unalloyed charm is now made possible by the *"St. Paul's"* great electrification achievement—giant electric locomotives, propelled by the mighty forces of the mountains themselves, haul the famous steel trains—

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BOYS SHOES Best in the World $3.00 $3.50 $2.00

For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers and 101 W. L. Douglas stores in the large cities. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, take no other make.

Write for booklet, showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free. W. L. Douglas, President, W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

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*1452 Third Avenue.
*2202 Third Av., cor. 130th St.
*2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
431 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
*1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
*HOBOKEN—120 Washington St.
*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
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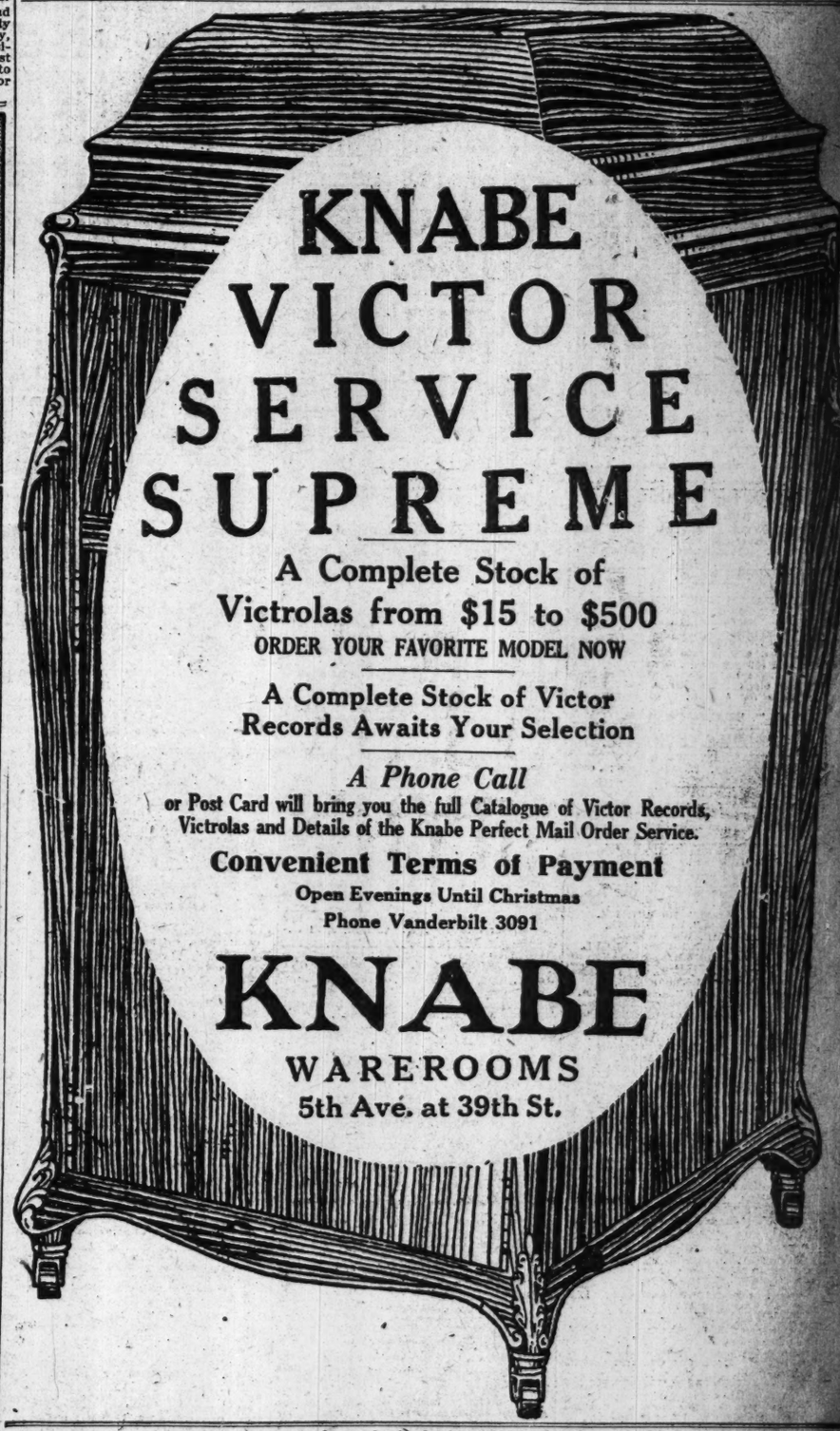

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